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THE CŌLAS

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CONTENTS

PART II

The following abbreviations are used for the names of districts :—

Anantapur	..	..	An.
North Arcot	..	..	NA.
South Arcot	..	..	SA.
Bellary	..	..	Bel.
Chingleput	..	..	Ch.
Chittoor	..	..	C.
Coimbatore	..	..	Coi.
Cuddapah	..	..	Cud.
Ganjam	..	..	Gj.
Godavari	..	..	God.
Guntur	..	..	Gu.
South Kanara	..	..	SK.
Krishna	..	..	Kr.
Kurnool	..	..	Kur.
Madras	..	..	Ms.
Madura	..	..	Md.
Malabar	..	..	Mal.
Nellore	..	..	Nel.
Ramnad	..	..	Rd.
Salem	..	..	Sm.
Tanjore	..	..	Tj.
Tinnevelly	..	..	Tin.
Trichinopoly	..	..	Tri.
Vizagapatam	..	..	Viz.
Cochin	..	..	Cn.
Mysore	..	..	Mys.
Pudukkottah	..	..	Pd.
Travancore	..	..	Tv.

Also, caturvēdi-mangalam is abbreviated into catm., and n-d. signifies ‘ no date. ’

APPENDIX.

RĀJAKĒSARI KULŌTTUNGA I—(A.D. 1070—1120).[1]

Inscriptions with Śaka dates only.

Bēcarākh Mārēnahaḷḷi (Mys.)—Ś. 99(7)—Fragment. 192 of 1911; *EC.* ix, Ht. 101.[2]

Simhācalam (Viz.)—Ś. 102 (1)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.*[3] The whole *nāḍu* gives 422½ *māḍai* comprising some taxes as *dēvadāna iṟaiyili.* Ten *māḍa* given for the *ardhajāma* by Sandhivigrahi Madhurāntaka Brahmamārāyar spent in digging a tank in Uḍuttavāḍai, a *dēvadāna* of the temple, apparently of Lakṣmīnarasimha. 363 of 1899; *SII.* vi. 1144.

Year 2.—*Ārppākkam* (Ch.)—*tiru manni viḷangu.* Rājak. Rājēndra. Land for two lamps, *tiruviḷakku-paṭṭi,* to Tiruvil Viṇṇagar Āḻvār by queen Trailōkyamahādēvi, one on behalf of her mother Umai-nangai and the other for Vikramakēsari Pallavaraiyar. Liquid measure *Arumoḻidēvan.* 138 of 1923.

„ *Elvānāśūr* (SA.)—Śrī Kulōttunga. Fifteen *kāśu* for a lamp on the top of the hill during *iravai-sandhi* in the temple of ūr-pāgan-goṇḍaruḷiya-nāyanār. Rate of interest was ⅛ *kāśu* per *kāśu.* 147 of 1906.

„ *Kaṇḍamangalam* (SA.)—*tiru manni viḷangu.* Rājak. Rājēndra. Sheep for lamp. 358 of 1917.

„ *Kōlār* (Mys.)—*tiru manni viḷangu.* Rājak. Rājēndra. Adigārigaḷ Vīraśikhāmaṇi Mūvēndavēḷār inspected the temple and appointed a committee to make allotments to the various shrines including those of Brahmāṇī, Īśvarī, Vaiṣṇavī, Indrāṇī, Mahāśāstā and

[1] Mallapadēva's Piṭhāpuram inscription *EI.* iv, p. 227 gives a reign of fifty years to Kulōttunga I.

[2] Gives regnal year 6.

[3] As in *SII.* ii, 58. Proof of Kalinga conquest *ARE.* 1900, paragraph 22.

Sūryadēva. One *māḍai* was equal to two *kāśu*, one *kāśu* to 2¼ *kalam* paddy.
131 of 1892 ; *SII.* iii, 66.[4]

Year 2.—*Maḍam* (NA.)—*pūmiyum tiruvum.* Rājak. Rājēndra. Lamp. 281 of 1919.

„ *Puttali* (Ch.)—*vīramē tuṇaiyāga tyāgamē-yaṇiyāgac-celginṟa Kulōttungan-āna kali kaḍinda veṇkuḍai niḻal vīrasimhāsanattu puvanamuḻuduḍai - yāḷ - uḍanum viṟṟirundaruḷiya kō vīraśēkhara-dēva.* Seven *vēli* of land by the queen abovementioned to Paraśurāmīśvaram uḍaiyār at Puttaḷi after sanction of her husband. 156 of 1923.[5]

„ *Tiruppāccūr* (Ch.)—Ś. 994—Rājēndra Cōḷadēva—Assembly of Aparājita-catm. gave 7 *vēli* of land for expenses in temple. 133 of 1930.

„ *Tiruvālangāḍu* (C.)—*tiru manni viḷangum.* Rājak. Rājēndra. Royal order that twenty-five families of Śankarappāḍi should be settled at a part of Tiruvālangāḍu, to be called Rājēndra-śōḻap-pāḍi, the settlers to supply oil for fifteen lamps in the temple.
14 of 1896; *SII.* iii. 65.

„ *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—*tiru manni viḷangum.* Rājak. Rājēndra. Sēnāpati Paranṛpa-rākṣasa Vīra-cōḷa Iḷangōvēḷār gave 240 current *kāśu* for purchasing twelve *vēli* lands for the temple from the *sabhā* of Maṇali *alias* Śinga-Viṣṇu-catm. and the *ūr* of four other villages, two in the same *nāḍu* and the rest in another. One *vēli* was 2000 *kuḻi* by the 16—span rod; one *kāśu* was worth four *kalam* of paddy. Mentions *vaḍugapperuvaḻi.* Also taxes named: *antarāya* and *kuḍimai* including *pūp-pon, pañca-vāram, vēlik-kāśu, nīr-vilai,* and *veṭṭi, muṭṭaiyāḷ, eccōṟṟuk-kūṟṟunel.* These were to be paid by the

[4]Same as 479 of 1911. *EC.* x Kl. 108 and 106 d.
[5]Ascribed to Kulo. II at *ARE.* 1923, II. 36.

villagers who sold the lands, they having been paid *irai-dravyam* as well as *vilai-dravyam*.

106 of 1892; *SII*. iii. 64=131 of 1912 (*ARE*. 1913, II. 6 and 33).

Year 2.—*Uyyakkoṇḍān-tirumalai* (Tri.)—*pūmiyum tiruvum*. Rājak. Udaiyār Rājēndra. Seven *kāśu* for three lamps (*śandi-viḷakku*) by a Brahmin lady to Tirukkaṟkuḍi-viḻumiya-dēva. 465 of 1908.[6]

" *Vaḷuvūr* (Tj.)—*pū maruviya tiru-madandaiyum*[7] Tribhuvana-cakravartin Rājēndra. One hundred *kāśu* given for a lamp, turned into land.

425 of 1912.

Year 3.—*Ālanguḍi* (Tj.)—*tiru manni viḷangum*. Rājak. Rājēndra. Fragment. Mentions Peruṅguṟi-sabhā of Jananātha-catm. in Muḍic-cōṇāḍu, a sub-division of Kalyāṇapuram-koṇḍa-śōḻa-vaḷanāḍu. 497 of 1920.

" *Āvani* (Mys.)—*tiru manni vaḷara iru kuvaḍaṇaiya*. Rājak. Rājēndra. A general assembly of all the *dēśams* including 78 *nāḍus* of Niranda-śōḻamaṇḍalam, 48,000 *pūmis* of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-śōḻa-maṇḍalam and the Perumbaḍai-valangai-mahāsēnai was held at the suggestion of the king, and it fixed the schedule of taxes to be levied in the eighteen Viṣayas.

464 of 1911; *EC*. x, Mb. 49 (a)[8] and p. xxviii.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (*Ch.*)—*tiru manni viḷangum*. A *sabhā* sold 3 *vēli* of land with water-rights for 60 *kāśu* to the temple of Attiyūr-āḻvār, and undertook to pay all the taxes thereon by taxing themselves (*nāṅgaḷē ūr-mēlē varindu iruppōm*). 522 of 1919.

[6] *Contra ARE*. 1909. II. 45.

[7] The date of this record is A.D. 1071, Nov. 29, (*ARE*. 1914. App. D). *ARE*. 1913 II 43 ascribes this introduction and also *pūmiyum tiruvum* to Rājēndra III who was a Parakēsari.

[8] 458 from Uttanūr is identical—*EC*. x Mb. 119. See also Kōlār 42 (n.-d.) of *MAR*. 1909-10, p. 29.

Year 3.—*Lālguḍi* (Tri.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin **Kulōttunga.**[9] Fragment stating that annual settlements of land revenue impeded the agricultural operations and the regular payment of taxes in Śembiyan-kāṭṭūr in Kalār-kūṟṟam. 142 of 1929.

„ *Nandanavana* (Mys.)—*tiru manni viḷangum.* Rājak. Rājēndra. An enquiry into temple affairs. 186 of 1911; *EC.* x, Sd. 92.

„ *Punganūr* (NA.)—Rājak. Rājēndra. Mentions Rājēndra-śōḻap-periyēri at Kunganūr. 540 of 1906.

„ *Śōmangalam* (Ch.)—*tiru manni viḷangum.* Rājak. Rājēndra. Mahāsabhā of Śōmangalam *alias* Rāja-śikhāmaṇi-catm. regulated the administration of endowments in the temple of Citrakūṭam. 182 of 1901; *SII.* iii. 67; vii 392.

„ *Tirumakkōṭṭai* (Tj.)—Kulōttunga-cōḻadēva. Fourteen *kāśu* for a lamp, interest being ⅛ *tiramam* per month per *kāśu.* 267 of 1917.

„ *Tirunāmanallūr* (SA.)—*pūmiyum tiruvum.* Rājak. Rājēndra. Fragment. 349 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 979.

„ *Tiruppulivanam* (Ch.)—*tiru manni viḷangum.* Rājēndra-cōḻa-dēva. Ninety sheep for lamp by Nambirāṭṭiyār Śēnai Ārāvamudināna Trailōkya-mādēviyār. 395 of 1923.

„ *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—*tiru manni viḷangum.* Rājak. Rājēndra-cōḻa-dēva. Sale, by the *ūr* of Ennūr, of 2 *vēli* and 1½ *kāṇi* of land and 50 *kuḻi* for residence of the labourers (*uḻu-kuḍi*) for 40 *kāśu.* The *kuḍimai* and *antarāyam*[10] to be paid by the *ūr.* The sale included certain irrigation rights. The land was to be set apart for midday services in the temple and for feeding a *vaidik* Brahmin or a Śivayōgi. 133 of 1912.

[9] No introduction; still may be a record of Kulōttunga I who is called Tribhuvanacakravartin in a fifth year record from Tribhuvani (197 of 1909).

[10] Details given, cf. 131 of 1912 (ante).

Year 3.—*Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*tiru manni vilangum.* Rājēndra. Fragment. 185 of 1919.

„ *Triśūlam* (Ch.)—*pūmiyum tiruvum.* Rājak. Rājēndra. Gift of 150 *kalam* of paddy yielding 37½ *kalam* as interest at 3 *kuruni* per *kalam* per annum for offerings. 315 of 1901; *SII.* vii. 541.

„ *Uttanūr* (Mys.)—*tiru manni valara.* See under Āvani (ante). 458 of 1911; *EC.* x Mb. 119.

Year 4.—*Bāhūr* (Pondicherry)—*tiru manni vilanga.* Rājak. Rājēndra. Lamp. 180 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 807.

„ *Kāvantaṇḍalam* (Ch.)[11]—*tiru manni vilanga.* Rājak. Rājēndra. Proceedings of the *mahāsabhā* of Kāyvān—taṇḍalam on some payments due from them to the temple. Incomplete. 206 of 1901; *SII.* iii, 77.

„ *Kīlūr* (SA.)—*pūmiyum tiruvum.* Rājak. Rājēndra. 32 cows for a lamp. 247 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 875.

„ *Kokkarāyanpēt* (Sm.)—*pugal mādu vilanga.* Rājak. Cakravartin Kulōttunga. Details of provision for offering for the health of the emperor made by Gangai-koṇḍān Ammaiyappan *alias* Mādhavarāja. 468 of 1913.

„ *Mahādānapuram* (Tri.)—*tiru manni vilanga.* Rājak. Rājēndra. Land purchased from the *sabhā* of Śōlakula-māṇikka-catm., and given to the temple. ⅜ *nilam* sold for four *kāśu*; the land was of the fourteenth grade, and 6 *kāśu* was taken as *iraidravyam* to make it tax-free. 386 of 1903.[12]

„ *Śalukki* (NA.)—*pūmiyum tiruvum.* Rājak. Rājēndra. Land to temple by the *nagaram* of Śōlakēralapuram for the benefit of a person who fell in a fight (*nagara*

[11] Thursday, 7 Nov., A.D. 1073—Kielhorn, *EI.* vii, p. 2.

[12] *ARE.* 1904, paragraph 21, says that this record shows Kulōttunga's influence in the Cōla country in this year. The war between Adhirājēndra and the usurper must, it is argued, have taken place subsequently, though the latter is admitted to have been in possession of Kāñcī and the Cōla country in A.D. 1074-75 when he changed his name from Rājēndra to Kulōttunga.

samvāda) among merchants in the third year of the king who, having taken Kalyāṇapuram and Kollāpuram, died on the elephant's back. 472 of 1920.

Year 4.—*Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—*pugaḷ mādu.* Registers a remission of taxes granted in favour of the temple by the assembly of Bhūlōka-māṇikka-catm. 101 of 1928.[13]

„ *Tiruppuṛambiyam* (Tj.)—*tiru manni viḷanga.* Rājēndra. Fragment. 334 of 1927.

„ *Yeldur* (Mys.)—*pūmiyum tiruvum.* Rājak. Rājēndra. An oil mill (*śekku*) for lamps by the *nagarattār* of Iratiyūr, including the Vīrarākṣasa-brahma-mārāyar. 470 of 1911; *EC.* x, Mb. 105 a.

Year 4, day 329.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pugaḷ mādu.* Rājak. Kulōttunga. Village Puduppākkam granted by the king (by oral order to his secretaries) as *dēvadāna* to the temple of Tirukkaccālai-uḍaiyār. 68 of 1921.

Year 5.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pugaḷ śūḻnda puṇari.* Sale of land made tax-free by *ūr* of Ōrirukkai to a merchant of *nagaram* Kāñcīpuram for being given for a flower garden to the temple of Tiruppāḍagam. Mentions Madurantakan-māḍai and Kuḍi-naṛkallu. 17 of 1893; *SII.* iii, 68.

„ *Nellorepet* (NA.)—*pugaḷ śūḻnda puṇari.* Ninety sheep for a lamp. 130 of 1921.

„ *Tirumukkūḍal* (Ch.)—*pugaḷ mādu.* The *mahāsabhā* of *taniyūr* Madhurāntaka-catm. accepted 500 *kāśu* from *taniyūr* Tiruvaḍuganāthan *alias* Sēnāpati Vīrarājēndra-dhanmapālar for making the temple (Tirumukkūḍal) lands tax-free. Mentions twelve *śēris* with names adopted from royal titles. 173 of 1915.

[13] The date of this record is doubtful. On the impression there seems to be another figure before 4.

Year 5.—*Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*vīramē tuṇai*, **followed by** *pugaḻ - mādu*. Tribhuvanacakravartin Kulōttunga. Land as *tiruviḻāp-puṟam* to Tirunāgīśvara.
197 of 1919.

" *Yeldur* (Mys.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Fragment, mentioning Piḷḷaiyār Ammangai Aḻvār.[14]
469 of 1911: *EC*. x, Mb. 105 (b).

Year 6.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari*. 108 good current *kāśu* for bathing the deity with 1000 pots (of water) at every uttarāyaṇam. Rate of interest was ⅛ *tiramam* per month per *kāśu* yielding 27 *kāśu* in all.[15] 1 of 1893: *SII*. iv, 813.

" *Kiḻūr* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Land by Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān Periya-uḍaiyān *alias* Rājarāja Cēdiya-rāyan.
246 of 1902: *SII*. vii, 874.

" *Madhurāntakam* (Ch.)—Two persons unable to repay twenty *kāśu* they had borrowed from the temple, borrowed the amount from Āḍavalān Ponvaṇṇan *alias* Madhurāntaka-mūvēnda-vēḷān and paid off the debt to the temple. In lieu of the interest on the new loan, they gave away their tax-free land, two *pāḍagam*, to their new creditor who made it over to the temple for a flower-garden. All the three sign document at the end. 394 of 1922.

" *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—*pū mēl arivaiyum*. Sabhā of Tirukkōvalūr *alias* Śrī Madhurantaka-catm. recorded on stone the boundaries of the villages granted to the tempe of Tiruviḍaikaḻi-āḻvār.
125 of 1900; *SII*. vii, 137.

" *Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari*, including the Cāḷukya war. Land for worship of Kōlavarāha-āḻvān. 177 of 1919.

[14]Identified with mother of Kulōttunga, *ARE*. 1912, II, 25.

[15]Hence 6 *tiramam* went to the *kāśu*. In l. 5 of *SII*. text, read *polindu mudalāna* for *poli tiramamukkālāga*.

Year 7.—*Cebrōlu* (Kr.)—Ś. 998, Naḷa.[16] Sarvalōkāśraya Śrī Viṣṇuvardhana Mahārāja. Sheep for three lamps by general (*samasta-sēnādhipati*) Velanāṇṭi Gonka, son of Guṇḍāmbikā, on the occasion of a solar eclipse; also five gold coins, *Jayamāḍa,* for a garland presented to Kumāra-svāmi-dēva. The protection of the lamps entrusted to the *sthānapati* of Cebrolu, the 300 *ayyulu* and the 300 *sānulu.*
151 of 1897. *SII.* vi, 109.

„ *Narasapura* (Mys.)—Ś. 99(8). Frag.
483 of 1911; *EC.* x, Kl. 191.

Year 7, day 290.—*Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—*pugal̤ mādu.* An enquiry into the affairs of the temple by Kuḷamuḻār Ēṟan Kūttan *alias* Rājarāja-mūvēndavēḷār showed that the dues to the temple were in arrears to the extent of 125 *kāśu,* (1 *kaḻañju* of gold being equal to three *kāśu* and six *mā*), and he ordered two *puravuvari* accountants and Caturānana paṇḍita of the local *maṭha* to allocate the money for the service called Vīrarājēndran-tiruppaḷḷiyeḻucci.
401 of 1896; *SII.* v, 1356. Same as 130 of 1912.

Year 7, day 290.—*Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—*pugal̤ mādu.* Sale of land by *ūr* of *dēvadānam* Igaṉiyūr for a drinking place of the extent of 7 rods (east to west) by 3 rods (south to north) by the rod of 16 spans, and also of 2000 *kuḻi* by the same rod for providing 30 *kalam* paddy and two *kāśu* per annum for one person to supply (drinking) water. 154 of 1912.

Year 8.—*Tirumaṉañjēri* (Tj.)—*pugal̤ śūḻnda puṇari* up to *oru-viśaik-kaik-koṇḍu.* Land (for offerings in temple) given by the king at the request of Munaiyadaraiyan, the order being written out by Tirumantra-ōlai Vikrama-śinga-Viḻupparaiyan. 5 of 1914.

Year 9.—*Perumbēr* (Ch.)—*pugal̤ mādu.* Parakēsari title given to Kulōttunga (by mistake). Ten cows for a lamp.
268 of 1901: *SII.* vii, 484.

[16] Friday, 10th Feb., A.D. 1077 Kielhorn, *EI.* vi, p. 278.

Year 9.—*Tiruviḍaivāyil* (Tj.)—Kulōttunga. Money for lamp by a washerman. 22 of 1918.

„ *Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari* up to *óru viśai kaik-koṇḍa.* The *sabhā* of Tribhuvana-mādēvi-catm. received a royal order to give one *nilam* and four *mā* to Tiruvayindrapurattu Āḻvār after placing it in the twelfth grade for purposes of taxation. Nirupanārāyaṇa-mūvēnda-vēḷār, an officer of the central government (*nammūr paripālikkiṉṟa*), was present when the *sabhā* carried out the order. 178 of 1919.

„ *Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari*[17]. Assembly met at night in the *maṇḍapa* in front of the temple of Vīranārāyaṇa-viṇṇagar-āḻvār, called *nammūr-mūladeyvam*, and placed some charity land (endowed for feeding Brahmins) in the twelfth grade for purposes of taxation, in accordance with an order received from the king. 186 of 1919.

„ *Uttaramērūr* (Ch.)—*pū mēvi vaḷara.* Thirteen current *kāśu* (for one lamp) converted into 2½ *pāḍagam* of land. 57 of 1898; *SII.* vi, 340.

Year 10.—*Āvani* (Mys.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari*[18]. 24 cows for lamp received by *pati-pādamūlap-paṭṭuḍaip-pañcācāriya-dēva-kanmigaḷ.*
465 of 1911 ; *EC.* x, Mb. 47.

„ *Ayyampēṭṭai* (Tj.)—*pū mādu vaḷara.* The *pari-grahattār* of Marudamangalam agree to pay the taxes on ⅜ *vēli* of land given in their charge tax-free, about forty-five years earlier, for offerings and a flower garden to Tiruppattīśvaram-uḍaiyār temple. 124 of 1928.

„ *Dharmapuri* (Sm.)[19]—Appointment of a Śiva-brāhmaṇa by Adiyamān for worship in two old

[17] As in 178 of 1919.
[18] As in *SII.* iii, 69.
[19] *ARE.* 1901, paragraph 11.

ruined temples in Ganga-nāṭṭu-Tagaḍūr in Nigarili-śōḷa-maṇḍalam, at the instance of an Āṇḍār from Kāḷahasti. The temples are described as: '*Śāṇāyiram- muḷamāyiram uṭpaṭṭa kōyil-uḍaiyār Tiruvēḷālīśvaram-uḍaiyārum uḍaiyār ōrāiyirīśvaram-uḍaiyār kōyilum*'. 307 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 533.

Year 10—Ś. 1002.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Viṣṇuvardhana Mahārāja. Lamp to Bhīmēśvara by Padmāvatī, wife of Rājēndra, *pradhāni* of Trikalingādhipati Rājarājadēva. 181 of 1893; *SII*. iv, 1006.

Year 10.—*Kīḷūr* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. 224 cows for seven lamps to Tiruvīraṭṭānam-uḍaiyār by the Malaiyamān of Kiḷiyūr. Śāvanasāyakan *alias* Malaiya-kula-rājan, for the benefit of *ivvūr-uḍaiya malaiyamān* Śandiran-malaiyan-āna Rājēndra-śōḷa-malaiyamān.
251 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 879.

" *Neyvaṇai* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. 64 cows for two lamps to Mahādēva in Tirunelveṇṇai, for the merit of Rājēndra-śōḷa. 376 of 1908.

" *Tīrthamalai* (Sm.)—The *nāḍu* (assembly) of Puṟa-malai-nāḍu, a sub-division of Tagaḍūr-nāḍu, and *maṟu-paḍai-gaṇḍan* Jayangoṇḍa-śōḷa appointed a *pūjāri* Śivabrāhmaṇa to the temple of Tīrthamalai. Tagaḍūr-nāḍu was a sub-division of Ganga-nāḍu in Nigarili-śōḷa-maṇḍalam. 676 of 1905.

" *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. 192 sheep for two lamps to Tiruviḍaikaḻi-āḻvār, by Malaiyamān Śūriyan-maṟavan *alias* Śūriyan-malaiyakularājan of Kiḷiyūr on the S. bank of the Peṇṇai, for the benefit of ivvūruḍaiya-malaiyamān Śadiran-malaiyan *alias* Rājēndra-śōḷa-malaiyamān.
121 of 1900; *SII*. vii, 133.

" *Tirumāmanallūr* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. 128 cows for four lamps by Malaiyamān Śūriyan Piraman Sahāyan *alias* Malaiyakularājan for the benefit of Rājēndraśōḷa-malaiyamān. Tirunāvalūr is called

Rājādittapuram. Other gifts by Śēndamangalattu vēṭṭaik-kāran-māṇi and his grandson Śendamangala-nāḍāḻvān. 359 of 1902: *SII*. vii, 989.

Year 10.—*Tiruviḷakkudi* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ māḍu*. Four Śiva-brāhmaṇas undertake to maintain a lamp before the consort of Maṇavāḷa-nambi, the lamp being an endowment by a lady of Śembiyan Kaṇḍiyūr. 118 of 1926.

Year 10, day 235.—*Paḻaiyaśivaram* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari up to ponnagar puṟattidaik-kiḍappa*. The *sabhā* of Śrī-Parāntaka-catm. (including 27 *kramavittas* named) sold some land to the temple of Śingappirān-āḻvān in the Rājēndra-śōḷa-viṇṇagar under the following circumstances. In the fourth year of the king,[20] they had borrowed from the temple treasury 433 *kaḻañju* of silver, equal to 100 *kāśu*, which, with interest, had doubled by the date of this record; again, on several occasions, they had borrowed in all 176 *kaḻañju* of *pon* on the understanding that twice the amount would be repaid; of the sum total of this debt 120 *kaḻañju* went to the price of the land sold, and the balance of 80 *kāśu*[21] and 352 *kaḻañju* of *pon* became the corpus from which the *sabhā* agreed to pay all the future taxes on this land called Āriyambākkam. 211 of 1922.

Year 11.—*Guḍihalli* (Mys.)—*pugaḻ māḍu*. Tax-free land to temple. 178 of 1911; *EC*. x, Sd. 66.

" *Perumbēr* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari*. Record of Perunguṟi-sabhā of *taniyūr* Śrī-Madhurāntaka-catm. exempting some temple-lands from taxes. 264 of 1901; *SII*. iii, 78.

[20] The introduction in this record is perhaps of this year.

[21] This shows that this *kāśu* was the same as *kaḻañju*. Note also the ratio of gold to silver 1: 4·33.

Year 11.—*Ratnagiri* (Tri.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari* (full, but no queens mentioned). Sale of land by the *ūr* of Kannamādūr for two *kāśu*, the *iṟaikāval* on the same land being sixteen *kāśu*. 186 of 1914.

Year 12.—*Pon-Amarāvati* (Pd.)—Gift of a village to a temple called after Rājēndracōḷa. 3 of 1909.

„ *Śivapuri* (Rd.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Kulōttunga. Gift of tax-free land by Rājēndraśōḷan-kēraḷan *alias* Niṣada-rājan to the temple of Tiruttānṟōnṟīśvaram at Śōḷa-māttāṇḍa-catm. in Śōḷa-pāṇḍiya-vaḷanāḍu. 35 of 1929.

„ *Tiruvāmāttūr* (SA.)—Gift by prince (*rājasūnu*) Mādhava of a gold diadem (of the value) of two *niṣkas* to Śiva at Rāmāgrahāra. 25 of 1922.

„ *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—*tirumagaḷ jayamagaḷ*. King's name lost. Lamp by Ānāngūr Kunṟangiḷān Śingalāntakan Gangaikoṇḍān (who figures also in 230 of 1912 of the tenth year). 231 of 1912.

„ *Vaḷappūrnāḍu* (Sm.)—Taxes on some lands in Vāyalūr, which had originally been assigned to the temple by king Rājamahēndra, when Kollimalai-nāḍu was assessed, not having been paid, were now made over to the temple, on a representation being made to the king. 502 of 1930.

Year 13.—*Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*tirumagaḷ jayamagaḷ*. On receipt of an order from an officer of the central government, the *Kūṭṭapperumakkaḷ* of Tribhuvana-mādēvi-catm. who were, for the time being, in charge of *grāma-kāryam*, met and resolved not to collect *antarāyam* from the cultivators of the village and its suburbs (*ūr* and *piḍāgai*). The decision is called *sabhā-vyavasthai*. 212 of 1919.[22]

[22]The inscription is summarised differently in *ARE*. 1919, App. C.

Year 14.—*Ammūṇḍi* (NA.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Land by the *ūr* of Aimpūṇḍi for a flower garden to Muppanai-Īśvaram-uḍaiya-mahādēva.
325 of 1901; *SII.* i, 130-1; vii, 551.

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* 1786 *kuḻi* of land as *maḍaviḷāgam* for the residence of *māhēśvaras* by the *ūr* of Tirukkāḷatti *alias* Mammuḍi-śōḻapuram.
86 of 1922.

„ *Tirukkaḻukkunṟam* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Ninety sheep for one lamp; another next year by the same donor. Mentions Arumoḻidēvan *uḻakku.*
174 of 1894; *SII.* iii, 69.

„ *Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari*—(mentions Nangili episode, but no queens). On receiving some paddy, the assembly of Abhayāśraya-catm. undertook themselves to pay the *peruvari-nilavari-tiruvāśalil-pōnda kuḍimai eppērpaṭṭadum* on some lands granted by a person to the *Tiruvīdi maṭha* for feeding devotees (*ittēvar-aḍiyār*). 147 of 1925.

Year 15.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.) Ś. 1006—Viṣṇuvardhana-mahārāja. Gifts by the daughter of an officer of Kulōttunga-cōḻadēva. 190 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 1015.

„ *Kōnērirājapuram* (Tj.)—Stone temple of Caṇḍēśvara built by Tiṭṭai-viḻumiyān *alias* Piḷḷai Aḍiyār.
658 of 1909.

„ *Mēlappaḻuvūr* (Tri.)—Land by (Vāṇakōvaraiyan Śu)tta-mallan-uttamaśōḻan *alias* Ilangēśvaran.
396 of 1924.[23]

„ *Naḍuvaccēri* (Coi.)—Gold for lamp by Śōḻan-umai, wife of a merchant, Śrī-Pūman-Nambi.
440 of 1909.

„ *Śrīrangam* (Tri.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Fifty *kaḻañju* of gold for *tiruppaḷḷi-yeḻuccit-tiruvāymoḻi-viṇṇappam.*
61 of 1892; *SII.* iv 508.

[23] cf. 389 of 1924 n.-d.

Year 15, day 165.—*Kaḍappēri* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Temple of Tiruveṇkāḍuḍaiyār built by Paḷḷi Śengēṇi Śāttan Śōḻan *alias* Sēnāpatigaḷ Vāṇarājar. Gift of land bought from *sabhā* for 2000 current *kāśu,* which it used for *sabhā-viniyōgam.*

138 of 1896; *SII.* v, 1003.

Year 16.—*Perumukkal* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Thirty cows for a lamp. Other lamps of years 43 and 45.

37 of 1905.[24]

" *Tiṇḍivanam* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Three lamps by Īśvaran Rājēndra-śōḻa-mummalarāyan, who gave 60 cows for two lamps, and 90 sheep for another; also eight cows for curd offering. The Tiruvuṇṇāḻigai-sabhai of Tiruttiṇḍīśvara took charge of them. 145 of 1900; *SII.* vii, 159.

" *Uḍaiyārkōyil* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.*[25] Sabhā of Śrī-bhūti-catm. met in the temple of Kulōttunga-śōḻaviṇṇagar, and gave to the temple good land, easy of cultivation, in exchange for old gifts by them not so good. Signatures in the record called *Sayiññai* at the end of each name.

399 of 1902 ; *SII.* vii, 1032.

Year 17.—*Malūr* (Mys.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* The assembly met in the temple and granted the minor taxes on shops in the village for a perpetual lamp, the trust to be administered by the *pūjāris* of the temple.

197 of 1911; *EC.* x, cp. 77.

Year 18.—*Hebbaḷaguppe* (Mys.)—Aḻagiya Cōḻa of Pervvayalu, the *nālgāvuṇḍa* of Navile-nāḍ, endowed a flower-garden for the benefit of his son Navalāṣi-Rāja and his wife who committed *sati.*

499 of 1911; *EC.* iv, Hg. 100.

[24]Earliest inscription here. The present stone temple built under Vikramacōḻa, 40 of 1905. *ARE.* 1905, II, 15.

[25]As in *SII.* iii, 69. Thursday, 12th March, A.D. 1086—Kielhorn, *EI.* vii, p. 170.

Year 18.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* An order of the king restoring to the temple some dancing girls who had been taken into his service and branded with his own *lāñchana* by a mistake. This was to be erased and the *śūla* was to be put in its place.
141 of 1922.

„ *Mānambāḍi* (Tj.)—Land in Nāganpāḍi as *Kūttak-kāṇi* by *nagarattār* and the temple authorities to Vikkiramādittan Tirumudukunṟan *alias* Virudarājabhayankara Ācāryan for enacting the *Tamiḻak-kūttu* on five occasions during the Cittirai festival in the temple of Kailāsamuḍaiya Mahādēva at Vīranārāyaṇapuram in Miḻalai-nāḍu. 90 of 1932.

„ *Pon-Amarāvati* (Pd.)—Land as *maḍappuṟam* to the *nīlamai-aḻagiyān-tirumaḍam* by Koḍungunṟamuḍaiyān Aḻagiya-dēvan *alias* Niṣadarājan. Boundary stones bore the śūla-mark. 5 of 1909; Pd. 150.

„ *Śrīrangam* (Tri.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Provision for offerings on three nights when the text *tēṭṭarundiṟal,* (the second ten of Kulaśekhara-āḻvār) was recited. Mentions *śrī-kāriyañjeykiṟa adigārigaḷ* Niṣadarājar, the Śrī-Vaiṣṇava-vāriyam, Śrī-bhaṇḍāra vāriyam. Also the *mahāsabhā* of Tiruvarangam who was to supervise the whole.
62 of 1892; *SII.* iii, 70.

„ *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Ninety sheep for a lamp by the queen Śōḻan-Śōṟudaiyāḷār *alias* Kāḍavan Mahā-dēvi. 111 of 1912.

Year 19.—*Kuhūr* (Tj.)—Sale of land. Mentions a survey of land—*tiruvulagaḷanda-paḍi.* 282 of 1929.

„ *Tiruvaḍatturai* (SA.)—An imprecation on the servants of the temple-treasury receiving gold or *Koṟṟu* (wages). 232 of 1929.

„ *Uttaramērūr* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* The *mahāsabhā* sell some land and houses made tax-free to the temple of Rājēndra-śōḻaviṇṇagar, for a flower-garden

Kulōttunga-śōḻan. The *sabhā* undertake themselves to pay the *iṟai* if it is wrongfully demanded by the *Kōyiṟṟamar*, temple authorities. 170 of 1923.

Year 20.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari,* (Nangili). 128 cows and 384 sheep by Āḍavallān Gangai-koṇḍān *alias* Irungōḷan for 20 lamps (from evening till mid-night service) in the *maṇḍapa* and the verandah built by his mother around the temple. 151 of 1922.

,, *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Three *vēli* given by the king as *dēvadāna* to Āḷuḍaiyār tiru-Anēkatangā-padam uḍaiyār of *nagaram* Kāñcīpuram. 24 of 1890; *SII.* ii, 77; iv, 347.

,, *Kīḻappaḻuvūr* (Tri.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Sabhā of Śiṟupaḻuvūr sold 1 *mā* of land for 1 *kāśu* as *sabhai-vilai* to Śōḻakulasundaran Viccādari-āḻvār, the mother of Virudarāja-bhayankara Vāṇakōvaraiyar. 105 of 1895; *SII.* iii, 71.

,, *Kīḻappaḻuvūr* (Tri.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* 32 cows for a lamp by Śuttamallan Śōḻakulasundaran *alias* Gangaikoṇḍa-śōḻa Vāṇakōvaraiyar. 246 of 1926.

,, *Kūvam* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* The residents of four villages contested the ownership of some land; a śivabrāhmaṇa of the temple of Madhurāntakanallūr offered to buy it for being presented to the temple; the villagers sold the land to him after demarcating it. 338 of 1909.

,, *Leyden* (smaller copper-plate)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Confirmation of old grants to the Śailēndra-cūḍāmaṇi-varma-vihāra *alias* Rājarājap-perumbaḷḷi in Śōḻa-kulavalli-paṭṭaṇam on a representation made by ambassadors from the king of Kaḍāram. The king was seated, while issuing the order, on the *paḷḷi-pīḍam* Kālingarāyan in the *tirumañjana śālai* inside the palace at Āyirattaḷi *alias* Āhava-malla-kula-kālapuram.

ASSI. iv, pp. 224 ff.; *EI.* xxii, pp. 267-81.

Year 20.—*Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* A village accountant laid down his life in the service of the village, and the *sabhā* of Muḍi-koṇḍa-śōḻa-catm. arranged that the fifth day's festival in the month of *Cittirai* be conducted for the merit of the deceased accountant by assigning some taxes as *tiruviḷāppuṟam.* 89 of 1928.

Year 21.—*Brahmadēśam* (NA.)—Sale of land to Rudraśōlai mahādēva at Jinacintāmaṇi-catm. Among the boundaries are mentioned : Rājamalla-peruvadi, Śōḻa-pāṇḍiyap-pēr̤āṟu, and the temples of Kailāsa-muḍaiya mahādēva and Perumaṇḍapattu Mahāviṣṇukkaḷ. 269 of 1915.

„ *Giḍangil* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* 45 sheep for half a lamp by the father of a boy of six years who had accidentally killed another boy of seven while cutting wood. 223 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 850.

„ *Śivapuri* (Rd.)—Tirukkoḍunguṉṟam-uḍiyān Kēraḷan *alias* Niṣadarājan got some lands exempted from taxes, and gave them for a service called Vīram-aḻagiyān-śandi in the temple at Maṭṭiyūr *alias* Nṛpaśēkhara-catm. 23 of 1929.

„ *Tinnevelly* (Tin.)—*pugaḻ mādu viḷanga.* Land in Nāñji-nāḍu to Sēleṭṭi-uyyavandān *alias* Viḻiñattaraiyan of Viḻiñam *alias* Rājēndra-śōḻa-paṭṭiṇam in Rājarāja-tennāḍu. 46 of 1927.

Year 22.—*Kuhūr* (Tj.)—3 *mā* of land bought for 3 *kāśu* and given to Tirumāmbaḷamuḍaiya mahādēva temple for feeding some persons during Sundays. 297 of 1917.[26]

„ *Nandi* (Mys.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Gift of a gold *paṭṭam,* 8 *kaḻ,* 1 *kuṉṟi* by *kuḍiñai-kal* and superior in fineness to Madhurāntakan-māḍai, to Nandīśvaram-uḍaiya-mahādēva. 180 of 1911; *EC.* x, Cb. 24.

[26] 298 of 1917 states that this stone temple was built by maḍamuḍaiyār Varaguṇa-toṇḍar, whose figure is sculptured above the inscription.

Year 22+1.—*Tiruvēndipuram* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Twenty *vēli* of land with all its revenues (*sarvvāyam*) to Tiruvayindirapuratt-āḻvār by the king at the request of Piḷḷaiyār Viṣṇuvardhana on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. 136 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 760.

Year 23.—*Kaṇḍarādittam* (Tri.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Sheep for lamp in Śivalōkam-uḍaiyār temple by Irungōḷan Gangaikoṇḍān *alias* Vīraśōḷan. 201 of 1929.

„ *Tirukkaḻukkunṟam* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Copy of a copper-plate recording the boundaries of Tirukaḻukkunṟam made in accordance with the order of *puravu-vari-tiṇaik-kaḷam* Śēkkiḻār. 180 of 1894; *SII.* v, 473.

„ *Tiruvallam* (NA.)—Lamp by a feudatory (*araiśar-talaivan*) Nīlaga(nga)n A(calavīma)n for the benefit of his daughter Villavan-mādēviyār, the *nambirāṭṭiyār* of Piḷḷaiyār Vīraśōḷa-dēvar. 300 of 1897; *SII.* iii, 59.

„ *Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Regulation, by royal order, by the *mahāsabhā* of *taniyūr* Tribhuvana-mādēvi-catm. of the usufruct of a *pāraśavak-kāṇi,* usurped in part by some potters (*kuśavar*). 206 of 1919.

Year 24.—*Ālanguḍi* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* One hundred *kalam* of paddy for a lamp in the temple of Irumbūḷai-uḍaiya-mahādēva in Jananātha-catm. The interest (*danmappaliśai*) was 3 *kuṟuni,* 4 *nāḻi,* 3 *uḷakku* and 2 *śeviḍu* per *kalam,* yielding 30 *kalam.* One *kuṟuni* of paddy fetched ¼ *nāḻi* of ghee. 506 of 1920.

„ *Lālguḍi* (Tri.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* 96 sheep and one lamp-stand to the temple of Tiruttavatturai-mahādēva by *adigārigaḷ* Āykkoḷundu Arikaṇḍan *alias* Rāja-Rāja Muttaraiyan of Kōṭṭūr. 118 of 1929.

Year 24.—*Śōlapuram* (NA.)—*pugal mādu*. Fragment. Gives Parakēsari title to the king by mistake.
425 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 11.

„ *Tiruvārūr* (Tj.)—*pugal śulnda puṇari*. (Nangili episode and queens Dīnacintāmaṇi, Ēliśaivallabhi, and Puvani-muḷududaiyāḷ mentioned). Gift of gold, 3 *kalañju*, 1 *mañjāḍi* and 1 *kunṛi* of fineness equal to Rājarāja-māḍai, by Arumoḷi Rājēndra-śōḷan. For this amount, the *mahāsabhā* of Vēlangudi sold 450 *kuḷi* of land, tax-free, as provision for expenses for the sacred bath. The wage of the *tapasya* who supplied daily 1 *kalam*, 1 *tūṇi* and 1 *padakku* water from the river Kaḍuvāy (a branch of the Kāvēri) was 1 *kuṟuni* and 2 *nāḷi* of paddy per diem.
671 of 1919.

Year 25.—*Āvani* (Mys.)—*pugal śūlnda puṇari*. The quaint phrase: *tiru-nandā-viḷakku onṟukku śāvā-mūvāp-pērāḍāga viṭṭa paśu* 24.
462 of 1911; *EC*. x, Mb. 42 (b).

„ *Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Abhaya. Lamp to Īśvara in Iḍarkkarambai by Muḍikoṇḍān, the chief of the Vattar and son of Pañcanadivāṇan, nobleman (*mudal*) of Tañjai. 416 of 1893; *SII*. iv, 1338.

„ *Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—*pugal mādu*. Sabhā of Bhūlōka-māṇikka-catm. accept 40 current *kāśu*, in commutation of taxes on 2 *vēli* of land, to be utilised for burning four lamps and the maintenance of two persons to fetch water from the Kāvēri. The donor was Kurukāḍi-kiḷān. The following expression is note-worthy: *ivvūr pāgan-gūṟiṭṭapaḍi nilam nālu māvināl kuḷi mūvāyirat-taṟu-nūṟṟu-mūnṟē oru-mā-varaiyum*. 72 of 1928.

Year 26.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pugal mādu*. Twenty-five *paṭṭi* of waste (*apōhanamāyk-kiḍanda*) land reclaimed by the residents of Kaṇṇanallūr, a *dēvadāna* of Kāḷatti-uḍaiyār, for providing extra offerings to the god. The land was leased out at the

rate of 30 *kalam* and 1½ *kāśu* per *paṭṭi* and yielded 750 *kalam* and 37½ current *kāśu* per annum. Mentions irrigation tank dug by Sēnāpati Rājanārāyaṇa Munaiyadaraiyar.[27]

157 of 1922.

Year 26.—*Kāmarasavalli* (Tri.)—*pugal̤ mādu*. *Śrībali* and festivals in the temple of Śrī-kailāsa *alias* Rājēndra-śōḻīśvara provided for by ordaining that every *mā* of harvested field growing paddy, millet (*varagu*) or gingelly was to supply one *kuṟuṇi* of paddy, each areca palm one nut, and each veḷḷān's household one *uḻakku* of oil,—all these to be collected by the revenue collectors for the time being (*ivviḍangaḷil bhōga-svāmigaḷāy vāriyamāy ninṟārē*) and brought to the premises of the temple. "This *dharma* is (under) the protection of the Seven-Hundred-and-Fifty." 73 of 1914.

" *Māṟamangalam* (Tin.)—Establishment of a public drinking place. 163 of 1903.[27a]

" *Śērmādēvi* (Tin.)—Enumerates the properties of the temple and states that they are under the protection of *mūnṟukai-māsēnai-paḍai-piḍitta-pallāyiravar*.

189 of 1895; *SII*. v. 753.

" *Tiruvallam* (NA.)—*pugal̤ māḍu*. 96 sheep for lamp by a resident of Kalavai *alias* Ulagaḷanda-śōḷa-catm. in Śengunṟa-nāḍu. 9 of 1890; *SII*. iii, 58.

Year 26 day 172.—*Tiruviḍaimarudūr* (Tj.)—*pugal̤ śūl̤nda puṇari*, mentioning Kalinga war. Three lamps by Nambiraṭṭiyār Śīrāman Arumoḻinangai *alias* Ēḻulagam-uḍaiyār, evidently a queen of Kulōttunga. The letter communicating the gift is addressed to the priests of the temple, the *sabhā* of Tiraimūr, the *nagaram* of Tiruviḍaimarudil, the *ūr* of Tiraimūr, the *śrīkāriyam*, the *śrīmahēśvarak-kaṇkāṇi*, the

[27] Called also Araiyan Rājēndraśōḷan in 158 of 1922.

[27a] This record is dated 2(6) in *ARE*. and 2(4) in *SII*. viii, 458.

karaṇattān, and we have expressions: *śrīmugam varat-talaimēṟkoṇḍu pirasādappaṭṭu.*

304 of 1907.

Year 26.—*Tiruviḍaimarudūr* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari* (as in 304 of 1907)—120 sheep for two lamps.

132 of 1895; *SII.* iii, 72.

Year 27.—*Āvani* (Mys.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Mentions Kalinga conquest. 24 cows as *Śāvāmūvāppēr-āḍu* for a lamp to Sūrya-dēva in the temple.

463 of 1911; *EC.* x, Mb. 42(f).

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Nangili episode and only queen Puvanamuḻududaiyāḷ. 32 cows for 10 bright lamps during the first evening service—*mun-mālai śandi madangumaḷavum tirumāṇikka viḷakkāyeriyak-kaḍava śandi-viḷakkup-pattu.*

84 of 1922.

„ *Kāmarasavalli* (Tri.)[28]—Rājak. Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kulōttunga. Land for flower garden by assembly of Kāmarasavalli-catm. 66 of 1914.

„ *Nandalūr* (Cud.)—Rājak. Cakravartin Kulōttunga. The village is called Nirandalūr *alias* Śrī-Kulōttunga-Cōḷa-catm, in Mēṟpākkai-nāḍu, a district of the Adhirājēndra-maṇḍalam.[29] 600 of 1907.

„ *Tirukkaḍaiyūr* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ māḍu.* The *mahāsabhā* of Ambar-nāḍutpaḍa-mēviya Tirukkaḍavūr met in the Tiruc-ciṟṟambala-vēḷaikkāran-tirumaṇḍapam in the temple of Kālakāla-dēva, and sold 1¾ *nilam* (138 *kuḻi* to the *mā*) to a certain Vāṇavarājar of Koṟṟamangalam for feeding in the Mārkaṇḍēyan-maḍam ten *śivayōgis* well versed in the Vēdas. This was intended for the benefit of the king's health. The land had lain fallow for about fifty years as the owners had disappeared somewhere.

243 of 1925.

[28] October 18, A.D. 1097—*ARE.* 1915, App. F.

[29] A name continued till Ś. 1213. (618 of 1907).

Year 27.—*Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)[30]—*pugaḻ mādu*. The *sabhā* of *taniyūr* Śrī Tribhuvanamādēvi-catm. received a letter from the king requesting them to listen to a *Kāvya* composed in praise of the king and called *Kulōttunga-Cōḷa-Caritai* by a certain Tirunārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭa *alias* Kavikumudacandra of the Mānakulāśanic-cēri; accordingly, they met in a pavilion in front of the temple of Vīranārāyaṇa Viṇṇagar-āḻvār, heard the poem recited, and gave as a reward (*saṟkāram*) for the composition ½ *nilam* and 2 *mā* of land to be enjoyed by him and his descendants, and to be assessed at rates obtaining for lands in the 12th grade. 198 of 1919.

Year 28.—*Gangaikoṇḍān* (Tin.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Fifty sheep for a lamp by Pon-peṟṟi Uḍaiyān Śēndan Konambi *alias* Adigaimān. 163 of 1895; *SII*. v. 727.

" *Māṟamangalam* (Tin.)—Damaged. Mentions Candra-śēkhara-Īśvaram-Uḍaiyār. 157 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 445.

" *Neyvaṇai* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Lands, renamed Śungandavirtta-Śōḷa-nallūr and given to Poṟkuḍan-guḍuttaruḷiyadēva at Tirunelveṇṇai, as the result of a request made by Arumbākkiḻān Araiyan Ponnambalakkūttan Poṟkōyil Toṇḍaimān. 374 of 1908.

" *Tiṇḍivanam* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. 90 sheep for a lamp in expiation of an accidental murder (*pramādam*). 213 of 1902; *SII*. vii. 840.

" *Tirukkaḷar* (Tj.)—(Copper-plate). 120 *kalam* of paddy for procession of Aravābharaṇadēva, for offerings to Piḷḷaiyār and the God of Mūlattānam, and for feeding devotees (*dēvaraḍiyār*) on all new moon days. Rate of interest 3 *kuṟuni* per *kalam*. *SII*. iii, 209.

[30]No date in A.D. 1096-8 will suit the data in this record, *ARE*. 1919, App. E.

Year 28.—*Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*pugal̤ śūl̤nda puṇari.* Rules for the cultivation of areca-palms. Lands devoted to growing areca-palms made *iṟaiyili* for five years by the *sabhā* in accordance with an order (*kaḍaiyīḍu*) from government. Exchange of land for the promotion of this scheme is also sanctioned.
201 of 1919.

Year 29.—*Agastyakoṇḍa* (NA.)—Grant of a village to Agastyēśvara temple at Koyāṟṟūr *alias* Uttama-Śōl̤appuram in Puli-nāḍu. 556 of 1906.

" *Kaḍappēri* (Ch.)—*pugal̤ māḍu.* 90 sheep by a merchant for a lamp.
135 of 1896; *SII.* v. 1000.

" *Tiruppanandāl̤* (Tj.)—A temple priest had embezzled gold and silver ornaments, bronze utensils etc., belonging to the temple; this was detected in the 28th year; he had been found similarly guilty on three former occasions, when the temple treasury had been inspected by Rājarāja Mūvēnda-vēl̤ār, Sēnāpati Pallavarāyar and Sēnāpati Nandiyaraiyar respectively in the third year of Adhirājēndra, and in years 8 and 21 of Kulōttunga Cōl̤a. He was now required to make good the whole amount due from him, and to eke out his resources, he sold his right of worship in the temple for 4½ days in the month and raised some money. The inscription records incidentally that 1 *kal̤añju* of gold was equal to two *kāśu*; bronze sold at 35 *palam* per *kāśu*, copper at 30 *palam*, silver at 26⅔ *palam* and *tarā* (alloy) at 70 *palam*.
46 of 1914;[31] *ARE.* 1915 II 23.

" *Tiruvakkarai* (SA.)—*pugal̤ māḍu.* Three Vel̤l̤āl̤as present a woman (*aḍiyāl̤*) and her daughter and their children (*makkal̤*) as dēvaraḍiyār to Tiruvakkarai-uḍaiya Mahādēva. 183 of 1904.

[31] 47 of 1914 contains similar details about five other priests.

Year 29, day (3)08.—*Peṉṉāḍam* (SA.)—*pugal̤ śūlnda puṇari.* (Nangili episode; only queen Puvanamuḷududaiyāḷ). The taxes on some lands were assigned to the temple of Vaḍa-Kailāyamuḍaiya-Mahādēva by the Perunguṟi-sabhā of Muḍi-koṇḍa-Śōḻa-catm. which met in the precincts of the temple of Śuttamalli Viṇṇagar-āḻvār. Bhaṭṭas of several *śēris* doing *ūr-vāriyam* took part in the proceedings.
234 of 1929.

Year 30.—*Akkaśālai* (Tin.)—Fragment. Mentions Akkaśālai-Īśvaram-Uḍaiyār. 165 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 460.

" *Attāḻanallūr* (Tin.)—*pugal̤ mādu.*[32] The *sabhā* of Rājarāja-catm., a *brahmadēya* in Muḷḷi-nāḍu, separated some fields in its eastern hamlet of Attāṇinallūr, named them Rājanārāyaṇa-nallūr, and granted the land as *iṟaiyili dēvadāna* to the temple of Moymām-pūmpoḻil-āḻvār. Revenue terms—*variyilār, uḷvari, puravu-vari-tiṇaik-kaḷa-nāyakam,* and *uṭ-kūṭṭattup-puravu-vari-tiṇaikkaḷam;* also *tirumandirv-ōlai.* 429 of 1916.

" *Mēlappaḻuvūr* (Tri.)—*pugal̤ mādu.* Fragment. Mentions construction of the stone temple by Vāṇakōvaraiyan.....uttamaśōḻan *alias* Ilangēśvaran for the prosperity of the king. 392 of 1924.

" *Peṉṉāḍam* (SA.)—*pugal̤ śūlnda puṇari.* At the request of the committee looking after the affairs of the village, the assembly of Muḍi-koṇḍa-Śōḻa-catm. and Tuṇḍai-nāḍudaiyār Śōḻakulasundaran Kaliyāṇa-purangoṇḍār[33], ordered that the lands acquired by purchase and gifts to the temple of Tiru-ttūngānai-māḍam-uḍaiya Mahādēva on various occasions, should be engraved on the temple walls.
242 of 1929.

[32] Later characters.

[33] Fought in Kulōttunga's war against Vikramāditya VI who was driven from Nangili—*ARE*. 1929, II-33.

Year 30.—*Śrīmuṣṇam* (SA.)—*pugal̤ mādu*. Gift of Śungan-davirtta-Śōl̤a-nallūr and Ādivarāha-nallūr to Tiru-muṭṭam-Uḍaiya Mahādēva and Śrī-Varāha-āl̤vār temples respectively, at Muḍi-koṇḍa-Śōl̤a-nallūr, by the king while he was seated on Śēdirāyan in his palace at the camp in Tirumal̤uvāḍi in Poygai-nāḍu of the Gēya-vinōda-val̤anādu. 231 of 1916.

„ *Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—*pugal̤ mādu*. The Peruṅguṟi-sabhā undertake to maintain a perpetual lamp in the temple for 20 *kāśu* received from Vil̤upparaiyar of Muḍi-koṇḍa-śōl̤an-tenkarai-nāḍu. Liquid measure Dīṇa-cintāmaṇi. 94 of 1928.

„ *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Sanskrit verse. Jayadhara. One lamp by Jñānamūrti *alias* Madhurāntaka.
109 of 1892; *EI*. v. p. 106, same as 121 of 1912.

„ *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Ninety sheep for a lamp by Jñānamūrti Paṇḍitan *alias* Madhurāntaka Brahmādhirājan of Vatsa-gōtra, a native of Nālūr and Sēnāpati of the Cakravartin. 119 of 1912.

Year 30, day 180—*Cōl̤apuram* (Nagercoil) (Tv.)—*pugal̤ śūl̤nda puṇari*. A temple, Rājēndra-Cōl̤ēśvara, was built by Kulōttungaśōl̤a-Kēral̤a-rāyan at Kōṭṭāṟu *alias* Mummuḍi-Śōl̤a-nallūr in Nāñji-nāḍu. To this temple the king, while he was at Kāñcīpuram, gave a village as *iṟaiyili dēvadāna*.
31 of 1896; *SII*. iii. 73; *TAS*. i, pp. 244 ff. and vi, pp. 14 ff.

Year 31.—*Brahmādēśam* (SA.)—*pugal̤ mādu*. 128 cows for four perpetual lamps in expiation of homicide.
159 of 1918.

„ *Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Ś. 1022. Rājak. Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana Kulōttunga. Lamp by Bhīma-nārāyaṇa Brahma-mārāya for the benefit of his mother. 365 of 1893; *SII*. iv. 1263.

Year 31.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. 96 sheep for lamp. Measure *tirukkāḷatti-uḍaiyān*. 139 of 1922.

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari*. Two lamps with six *kāśu* equal to 180 *nāḻi* of oil, being interest per annum on an endowment of 40 *kāśu* invested with the *nagarattār* of the *śankarappāḍi* of Kulōttunga-Śōḻapperunderu.[34] 142 of 1922.

„ *Kīḻūr* (SA.)—Cocoanut garden to Tiruvīraṭṭānam-Uḍaiyār after purchase from sabhā of Tirukkōvalūr *alias* Madhurāntaka-catm. by Arumbākkiḻān Śrī Madhurāntakan Ponnambalakkūttan *alias* Kālinga-rājan. 264 of 1902; *SII*. vii. 892.

„ *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Two *vēli* land to Tiruviḍaikaḻi-āḻvār by Kiḻiyūr-Malaiyamān Nānūṟṟuvan Attimallan *alias* Rājēndraśōḻac-cēdiya-rāyan, including the dues (*āyangaḷ*) such as *perumbāḍi-kāval* usually collected by him (*nāngaḷ koḷḷak-kaḍava*). 122 of 1900; *SII*. vii. 134.

„ *Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Remission of taxes on payment of 30 *kāśu* by *sabhā* of Dānatonga-catm. on land given for two lamps by an *adhikāricci* of Nambirāṭṭiyār Buvana-muḻuduḍaiyār. 95 of 1928.

„ *Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)[35]—*pūgaḻ śūḻnda puṇari*. The Perunguṟi Sabhā of Tirunalam remitted taxes on land set apart for feeding *tapasvis* and devotees in the Tirunīla-viṭankan-maṭha; this was done after receiving 10 *kaḻañju* and odd of gold from Sēnāpati

[34] There seems to be a mistake in the inscription and this is reflected in the summary in *ARE*. saying that 6 *kāśu* was the monthly interest. The text is: *ikkāśu-nāṟpadukkum kāśinvāyt-tingaḷ araik-kālukkum paliśai palivadāga āṇḍuvarai paliśaiyāl nāngaḷ kaḍava kāśu āṟu*. Evidently the rate of ⅛ *kāśu* per month was meant for a unit of 10 *kāśu* and the word *pattu* has been inadvertently omitted after *nāṟpadukkum*.

[35] Note the numerous *maṭhas* in the records from Tiruvāḍuturai—*ARE*. 1925, II, 17.

Ādittan Tiruccirrambalam-Udaiyān *alias* Kāḍavarāyan of Kañjanūr. *Kudiñai-kal* was equal in weight to the *māḍai.* The extent of the land is mentioned in two ways thus: *Sabhā-vivasthai-ppaḍi nūrrarupattettu-kkuḷi koṇḍa-doru-mā-vāga,* and *tiruvulag-aḷandaruḷiya-paḍi nūru kuḷi koṇḍadoru-māvāga.* 144 of 1925.

Year 31.—*Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Gift of 1000 *kuḷi* of land, freed from taxes, to the temple for *araccālai* attached to it. 145 of 1925.

„ *Vāvilōṭa* (C.)—*pugaḻ māḍu.* Land to Tiruvagattīśvaram-Uḍaiya Mahādēva at Vāḷaikkāḍu by Kuvalālapura - paramēśvaran Ganga - kulōrbhavan Śīyagangan.[36] 432 of 1929.

Year 31, day 283—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Land by an inhabitant of Toṇḍaināḍ to Bhīmēśvara.
195 of 1893 (Telugu); 196 of 1893 (Tam.).
SII. iv. 1021 and 1024.[37]

Year 31+1—*Śrīmuṣṇam* (SA.)—At the instance of Kulōttunga Śōḷa Sauvarṇādhirāja and another, the separation of the two villages of Śungandavirtta-śōḷa-nallūr and Ādi-varāha-nallūr was ordered by the king when seated on Śēdirāyan in his palace at Āyirattaḷi *alias* Mīnavanai-men-kaṇḍa Śōḷapuram. Mentions the 'big road' leading to Peṇṇāgaḍam. 233 of 1916.

Year 32.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana. Lamp.
362 of 1893; *SII.* iv. 1260.

Marudāḍu (NA.)—*Śungandavirttu iruṇikki ulagāṇḍa.* Two *taḍi* of *iraiyili* land purchased from the *ūr* of Marudāḍu *alias* Vikkiramaśōḷanallūr, and given to the temple. Mentions at the end: *ivvūrk-kāṇit-taccan Gaṇavadi.....n Marudāḍu-nāṭṭup-perundaccanēn.* 408 of 1912.

[36] Ancestor of Amarābharaṇan Sīyagangan, patron of Pavaṇandi and contemporary of Kulōttunga III. *ARE.* 1929, II, 33.

[37] Gives *pugaḻ māḍu* introduction.

Year 32.—*Śivapuri* (Rd.)—Nambi-viṭankan *alias* Kulōttunga-śōḻa-tayilar-pēraraiyan of Śēyāmangalam constructed the first and second tiers of the *maṇḍapa* of the temple of Tiruttān-tōnṟīśvaram-uḍaiyār at Śōḻa-mārttāṇḍa-catm. 16 of 1929.

„ *Sucīndram* (Tv.)—(Verse) Abhaya. Pūvaṇan-kāri, lord of Śēylūr, set up the image of the goddess. *TAS*. iv. pp. 130-31.

„ *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—The authorities of the Tiru-viḍaikaḻi-āḻvār temple discovered an old entry in the temple accounts (Śrī-bhaṇḍārap-pottagam) showing that 10 cows, given by Pirudigangan for curds to the Śrī Vaiṣṇavas fed in the Araṭṭamukki-dāsan-tirumāḷigai-maḍam, had been entrusted to the grandfather of a certain Araṭṭamukki-dāsan, and accordingly they recovered the cows from him and added them to the temple herd (*tiruccurabhi*). 327 of 1921.

Year 33.—*Āvani* (Mys.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari*. 24 cows for one lamp. 466 of 1911; *EC*. x. Mb. 54.

„ *Drākṣārāma* (God.)—*Samastabhuvanāśraya śrī-pṛthivī-vallabha mahārājādhirājaparamē(śvara parama-bhaṭṭāraka ravikulatilaka Cōḷa)kulaśēkhara Pāṇḍya-kulāntaka(samasta rājāśraya rāja)rājēndra vīra-mahēndra vikramacōḍa vijayābharaṇa śrī rājakēsari-varmaṇaḥ tribhuvanacakravarti śrī Kulō(ttunga Cōḍasya)*. Pallavarāya Karuṇākara Toṇḍaimān built a temple of black stone to Viṣṇu in Ālavēly and endowed land to it by purchase. He also made gifts in Drākṣārāma. His father was Śīriḷangō of Maṇḍalañjēri in Tirunaraiyūr-nāḍu; his personal name was Tiruvaranga. He is also called Vaṇḍuva-rāja and a Sadvaiṣṇava. He is said to have destroyed Kalinga, conquered the Ganga in battle, humbled Dēvēndravarman and others with the aid

of the Kōsala army, and to have planted Rājēndra Cōḍa's pillar of victory in the Oḍra frontier.

349 of 1893; *SII*. iv, 1239; *EI*. xxii, pp. 138-45.[37a]

Year 33.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana. 50 *inupa-eḍlu* for a lamp by a merchant.

398 of 1893; *SII*. iv. 1320

" *Madhurāntakam* (Ch.)—*pugal̤ mādu*. Twenty *pāḍagam* of waste land given by the *mahāsabhā* at the instance of Tillaiyāḷi *alias* Vīranārāyaṇa Mūvēnda-vēḷān for the maintenance of Tillaivāḷ-andaṇan-maṭha in the temple of Tiruveṇkāḍ-uḍaiya Mahādēva, and for feeding *tapasvis* and *śivayōgins*. The land is described in the following terms: *peruvayalil kaḍaik-kaḷaniyāy vīraśōḷap-pērēri-nīr-kōvaiyāy viḷa-leḷundu taraminṟi pāḷ-kiḍanda nilattilēy irupadu pāḍagam*. 404 of 1922.

" *Peṇṇāḍam* (SA.)—*pugal̤ śūl̤nda puṇari*. Sale of land to the temple of Tirut-tūngānai-māḍam-uḍaiya Mahādēva and Kōccengaṇ-Īśvaram Uḍaiya Mahādēva by the Śēri-sabhā of Muḍi-koṇḍa-śōḷa-catm. *Dēva-dāna* lands taxed at half rates. 238 of 1929.

Year 34.—*Agara* (Mys.)—*pugal̤ śūl̤nda puṇari*. In the twelfth year, while engaged in making *puṣpābhiṣēkam* to Tiruvēkambam Uḍaiyār in Kāñcī, the emperor, at the request of the *rāja-guru*, made Rājēndra-Cōḷa-catm. and two other villages into an *agara* called Virudarājabhayankara-catm., and granted it to 108 *caturvēdibhaṭṭas;* he ordered also that the grant should be entered in the tax-register; this was done,

[37a]This inscription does not necessarily show that the war described in the *Kalingattupparaṇi* must have come to a close before A.D. 1103, or that it was waged against Dēvēndravarman Rājarāja, the father of Anantavarman, as Mr. K. V. S. Aiyar thinks it was. (*EI*. xxii, p. 142). And the reading of Anantavarman's name is verse xi, 63 of the *Paraṇi* is supported by a Tanjore Ms. No. 210, p. 43 (b). A Dēvēndravarman appears to have been a contemporary of Anantavarman Cōḍa-ganga, *ARE*. 1933, II, 9.

and the order communicated to the Maṇḍala-mudaliyār of Muḍikoṇḍa-śōḷa-maṇḍalam, Toṇḍai-nāyanār by name, stationed at Taḷaikkāḍu *alias* Rājarājapuram, and two other officers, who, in their turn, caused the entry to be made in the revenue registers of the *maṇḍalam*. Subsequently, in year 34, seated on the Kālinga-rājan in the *abhiṣēka-maṇḍapa* of the palace at Kāñcī, the emperor ordered additions to this gift; he also required an image of the goddess Durgā to be set up at the same time. *MAR*. 1917, pp. 42-4.

Year 34.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana. Land for a *maṭha* by a Śūdra Śīrāḷa of Cōḍadēśa. 373 of 1893; *SII*. iv. 1281.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pugal māḍu*. Two *vēli* of *iṟaiyili* land by the king to Āḷuḍaiyār Tiruvanēkatangā-padam-uḍaiya Mahādēva of Nagaram-Kāñcīpuram. Among the boundaries figure: tirukkaṟṟaḷi-mahādēvar Kōyil (Kailāsanātha) and Rājēndra-śōḷa-madil. 22 of 1890; *SII*. ii. 78; iv. 345.

„ *Naraśingapuram* (Ch.)—*pugal śūlnda puṇari*. Land by the *ūr* of Madhurāntaka-nallūr for offerings to the god, goddess and *iḷaiyāḷvār* in the Madhurāntaka-viṇṇagar. 8 areca-nuts and 32 betel leaves were had for one *nāḷi* of paddy. 249 of 1910.

„ *Tirukkaṇṇapuram* (Tj.)—*pugal śūlnda puṇari*. Lamps, silver utensils, and land for lamp by Vīrakēraḷan Adhirājadēvar of Kongu. 521 of 1922.

„ *Tiruveṇkāḍu* (Tj.)—*pugal māḍu*. The *mahāsabhā* fixes the amounts of tax to be realised from lands given as *ūr-kīḻ-iṟaiyili* to the temple; this is done in the presence of the Śrī-kōyil-vāriyan, dēvarkanmi, and karaṇattān. 471 of 1918.

Year 34+1.—*Naraśingapuram* (Ch.)—*pugal māḍu*. A shrine of Rāma, Sītā and Iḷaiyāḷvār was erected and consecrated in the temple Madhurāntaka-viṇṇagar in

Madhurāntaka-nallūr by the Vāṇiyan Śrī-Rāmadūtan; thereupon, the *nagarattār* of Kaḍārangoṇḍa-śōḷa-puram in Pāśāli-nāḍu of the Maṇayil-kōṭṭam undertook to supply ½ measure of oil every day for two lamps. 244 of 1910.

Year 35.—*Kōṭṭaikkarungulam* (Tin.)—*pugaḷ mādu.* Gift of a *dharmadāna uvacca aḍimai* by a Mārāyan who bought the person thus given away. 280 of 1928.

„ *Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—*pugaḷ māḍu.* Rājarājaśōḷan Rambhaiyār, a waiting maid of queen Ēḻulagam Uḍaiyār, gave some land to provide for feeding *māhēśvaras* during the festival in Śittirai and Vaiyāśi months, in the Nambi-tirumurugan-tirumaḍam. The Perunguṟi Mahāsabhai of Muḍi-koṇḍa-śōḷa-catm. received four *kāśu* from the temple servants in commutation of the taxes on that land. 88 of 1928.

Year 36.—*Āttūr* (Tin.)—*pugaḷ mādu,* below an incomplete *Tirumagaḷ Jayamagaḷ* introduction of Pāṇḍya Śrī Vallabha. Sale of land for being given over to the temple. 402 of 1930.

„ *Drākṣārāma* (God.)—(Telugu). Titles of the king : ......kulaśēkhara, Pāṇḍyakulāntaka, Vikramacōḷa; permanaḍigaḷu, Gangā-Kāvērī-paryanta-dharitrīpati, and saptama Viṣṇuvardhana Tribhuvana-cakravartin. Lamp by a certain Māḷavarāya of Uyakkoṇḍa-Cōḷa-vaḷanāḍu of the Cōḷa-maṇḍala. 310 of 1893; *SII.* iv. 1187.

„ *Kuḍumiyāmalai* (Pd.)—*pugaḷ mādu.* Two persons of the Raṭṭapāḍi-koṇḍa-śōḷa-vaḷanāḍu undertake to collect brokerage (*taragu*) on all betel-leaf imported into the district, and to supply 30,000 areca-nuts and 750 bundles of betel-leaves per annum to the temple of Tirunalakkunṟam-uḍaiya-mahādēva. The *nāḍu, mūnṟu-paḍai-(poṟkōyil)-kaikkōḷar,* and *innāṭṭup-paḍai-paḷiyili-aiññūṟṟuvar* were the guardians of the

trust. Some other persons are added to the two persons who originally undertook this task of collection and supply, and from the 48th year, 60 *tiramam* per annum (at the rate of five per month) was also to be supplied for *tiru-meyp-pūccu; kal veṭṭuvittōm nāṭṭōmum kaikkōḷarōmum paḷiyili aiññūṟṟuvarōmum.* 353 of 1904; Pd. 125.

Year 36.—*Siddhalingamaḍam* (SA.)—Land for offerings to the minor deities in the temple of Tiruppulippagavar by the wife of Malaiyamān Nānūṟṟuvan Malaiyan *alias* Rājēndraśōḷa Cēdirāyan of Kiḷyūr in Tirumunaippāḍi. 388 of 1909.

„ *Takkōlam* (NA.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Five *vēli* of land, sold as *iṟaiyili* for 2 *kāśu* per *vēli* by *sabhā* of Uṟiyūr *alias* Rāja-mārttāṇḍa-catm., became the *tiruvīdi-maḍappuṟam* of Tiruvūṟal-Mahādēva. 18 of 1897; *SII*. v. 1381.

„ *Tennēri* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Twelve sheep for lamp by *ivvūr-irundu-vāḻum veḷḷātti ulagudaiyāḷ śelvi.* 195 of 1901; *SII*. vii. 405.

„ *Tirukkaṇṇapuram* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* (Nangili episode mentioned, Tyāgavalli omitted from among the queens). Money and land for lamp by Kēraḷa-kēsari Adhirājādhirājadēvar[38] and his minister Bhāradvājan Māranārāyaṇan *alias* Vīra-santōṣa Brahma Cakravartin of Tirupputtūr. An earlier gift of year 34 of 20 *kāśu* for 20 *paśu*. The cows were marked by the *tiru-vilaccinai;* a *kaic-cāttu* (receipt) was to be obtained for the *ghee* supplied. Protection of the Śrī-vaiṣṇavas of 18 *nāḍus* invoked. **519 of 1922.**

[38]There is a record of his 22+18 year at Paḷani (711 of 1905). Perhaps a Cēra subordinate of Kulōttunga. His minister from Tiruppattūr is also called Minister of Kulōttunga. *ARE*. 1923, II, 33.

Year 37.—*Bāpaṭla* (Kr.)—Cāḷukya titles of the King. Thirty Rājarāja[39]—māḍa as *Śālābhōga* for five *apūrva-brāhmanas,* (called *aivar attiyayanap-pirāmaṇar* in the Tamil translation) being fed.
237 and 238 of 1897; *SII.* vi. 200-1.

„ *Kaṇḍarādittam* (Tri.)—*vīramē tuṇai* followed by *pugaḻ mādu.* Incomplete. 197 of 1929.

„ *Tirukkāccūr* (Ch.)—States that the *ūr* had difficulty in paying taxes owing to a crop-failure in the tenth year—(*engaḷūrir-ceyda-payir śāvi-pōy iṟaivisana migugayil*)—and that they borrowed 15 *kāśu* from a neighbouring magnate and assigned some of the waste land in the village to him for reclamation. Tirukkāccūr is also called Nittavinōda-nallūr.
274 of 1909.[40]

„ *Tripurāntakam* (Kur.) (Telugu)—Mentions the Mahā-maṇḍalēśvara Karikāla-Cōḷa-Mahārāja and the Moṭṭavāḍa district. 265 of 1905.[41]

Year 38.—*Jambai* (SA.)—100 *kuḻi* of land for a lamp to Tiruttāntōnṟi - āḷuḍaiya - nāyanār by Śōḻa - ganga Pallavaraiyan Āḷavandān *alias* Rājarāja Śiśupālan of Māmandūr in Mey-kunṟa-nāḍu on the southern bank of the Peṇṇār. 69 of 1906.

„ *Maḍam* (NA.)—¼ lamp to expiate an accident in a deer-hunt. 278 of 1919.

„ *Maḍam* (NA.)—¾ lamp ordered by the *periyanāṭṭār* in expiation of another similar accident.
279 of 1919; *ARE.* 1919, II, 22.

„ *Nīḍūr* (Tj.)—A stone temple to Śiva and Pārvati erected at Nīḍūr by Kaṇḍan Mādhavan, the *vēḷ* of

[39] See *IA.*, xxv, p. 321.

[40] 279 of 1909, which refers to the same transaction places the crop-failure in year 37 and ascribes it to failure of rain.

[41] 262, 263 and 265 of 1905 are proof of the extent of the Cōḷa Empire in this direction. *ARE.* 1906, II, 22.

Miḻalai-nāḍu, the nephew of him who caused the *Kārigai* on *yāppu* to be composed by Amita-sāgara-muni.[42] 534 of 1921; *EI*. xviii, No. 8.

Year 38.—*Peṇṇāḍam* (SA.)—(Sanskrit verse). Jayadhara. At the instance of Bāṇarāja, a fine *maṇḍapa* was constructed by Māliruñjōlai, the *mantri* of the Cōḷa king, the foremost among the good *śūdras*, the chief of Pūvaṉūr and worshipper of Viṣṇu. 271 of 1929.

" *Śrīvilliputtūr* (Rd.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Fifty sheep for lamp in the temple of Vaḍa-perungōyil-āḻvār at Vikrama-śōḻa-catm. 551 of 1926.

Year 38, day 50.—*Eṇṇāyiram* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. The *sabhā* of *taniyūr* Śrī Rājarāja-catm., met in the temple of Rājarāja Viṇṇagar, and made a *vyavasthai*, (*nammūr paripālikkiṉṟa*. . . .śōḻa-mūvēnda-vēḷār being present in accordance with an order from Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kulōttunga), for the sale by *sabhai-vilai* of some land as *iṟaiyili*. The general object of the transaction is described in the words: *deyva-pratiṣṭhaiyum duṣṭa-nigraha śiṣṭa-paripālana*[43]. . . . *yum brahmattai vaḷarppadaṟkum*. 348 of 1917.

Year 39.—*Cōḻapuram* (Nagercoil) (Tv.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Fifty sheep for a lamp to the Mahādēva of Rājēndra-śōḻīśvara in Kōṭṭāṟu *alias* Mummuḍi-śōḻa-nallūr. The sheep were left in charge of: *Kōṭṭāṟṟu nilaip-paḍai tarani-viccādirat-taṟumbil paḍaiyilān tamiḻan Māṇikkam*. 46 of 1896; TAS. i, 246-7 (P).

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari*. A merchant of Kāñcī paid 2 *kaḻañju* and 2 *mañjāḍi* of gold of the fineness of Madhurāntaka-māḍai[44] to the *pūjāris*

[42]Cf. 535 of year 46.

[43]Cf. 1 and 2 of 1898—the Parāntaka inscriptions from Uttaramērūr.

[44]*EI*. v. p. 106 nn. 1 and 3 for *kuḍiñaikal* and *māḍai*.

for two *nāḻi* of curds (*tayiramudu*) every day to the temple of Tiruppāḍagam (Pāṇḍavap-perumāḷ).
18 of 1893; *SII.* iii. 74.

Year 39.—*Minikibanda* (C.)—Opening with Ganga titles in corrupt Sanskrit, the record then gives the *pugaḻ mādu* introduction, and the construction of a channel to the Uppanelli tank by Śokkanāyan, the son of Paramaṇḍalāditta - virudarāja - bhayankara - duṭṭar-gaṇḍa - rājēndra - śōḻa - kṣatriyan Ganga - nuḷumban Muḷvāy-maṇḍalikan Nuḷumba-dēvar. This channel was improved by Nuḷambadevan, the son of Śokkanāyan and lord of Dāmalūr and Āvai with other titles. 568 of 1906.

„ *Panṭarangam* (Nel.)—Land. 541 of 1908.

„ *Tiruveṇkāḍu* (Tj.)—(Sanskrit verse)—Mahādēva, a Brahmin, gave some land reclaimed by him for a *nityadīpa* to Śiva at Śvētāraṇya.
110 of 1896: *EI.* v. p. 104.

„ *Tiruviḍaivāyil* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Sale of land to the temple. 13 of 1918.

„ *Triśūlam* (Ch.)—Śungandavirtta Kulōttunga Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērinmai-koṇḍān. Grant of the village of Munnalūr to the temple by the king at the instance of Vāṇarāyar who renamed it Tiru-nīṟṟuccōḻa-nallūr. 312 of 1901; *SII.* vii, 538.

Year 40.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Sale of lands as *maḍaip-paḷḷip-puṟam* by the assembly of Rājasundari-catm. to the temple of Aṣṭa-puyakiragattu-ninṟaruḷina paramasvāmi of Nagaraṁ Kāñcīpuram. The vendors guaranteed that the land was free from all encumbrance (*kalam*), and that if any was discovered later they would themselves free the land from it.
8 of 1921.

„ *Kunnakkuḍi* (Rd.)—Land to Tirumalai-uḍaiya Mahādēva by Aḍalaiyūr-nāḍāḷvān. 28 of 1909.

Year 40.—*Kunnakkuḍi* (Rd.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Nāṭṭān Vīra-śēkharam *alias* Virudarāja-bhayankara Adalaiyūr-nāḍāḻvān granted a remission of taxes on the *dēvadāna* lands belonging to the temple of Tirukkunṟakkuḍit - tirumalaiyuḍaiya - mahādēva and situated in the villages that formed his *jīvitam* in the Tēnāṟṟup-pōkku. 35 of 1909.

" *Ratnagiri* (Tri.)—*vīramē tuṇai,* followed by *pugaḻ mādu.* Land sold by the Perunguṟi Sabhā of Kuḻittaṇḍalai to a merchant of Rājarājapuram in Vaḍa-Kongu, for feeding *dēvaraḍiyār, śivayōgins* and *tapasvins* in the Eḻunūṟṟuvan-tirumaḍam. 179 of 1914.

" *Tirukkāñji* (Pondicherry)—*vīramē tuṇai* followed by *pugaḻ mādu.* The full tank of Tribhuvanamādēvi-catm. breached its banks in a storm; the banks were restored and a stone revetment (*kaṟpaḍai*) called Kulōttunga Śōḻan also made by Bhūtamangalam[45] uḍaiyān Oṟṟiyūran Bhūpālasundaran *alias* Śōḻa-kōnār, and left under the protection of the Mahāsabhā. 215 of 1919.

" *Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Assembly of Tirunalam remitted taxes on some land after receiving 24 *kāśu,* the extent of the land being 4½ *mā* according to the *sabhā-vyavasthai* by which 128 *kuḻi* went to the *mā,* and 6 *mā* by the general survey (*tiruvulagaḷanḍapaḍi*). The money was part of an endowment (*maḍappuṟam*) by a Virāṭarājan for feeding devotees in the Pramāṇa-vācakaṉ-maḍam. 155 of 1925.

" *Tiruvaigāvūr* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Parakēsari (by mistake). Erection of stone temple to replace an old brick structure dedicated to Tiruvaigā-vuḍaiya-mahādēva and grant of land to it by Sūriyan Pavaḻakkunṟanār. 51 of 1914.

[45] Cf. 1, p. 121 *ante.*

Year 40.—*Tiruvallam* (NA.)—'who abolished the tolls'. Land for feeding *āṇḍārgaḷ*. 231 of 1921.

Year 40, day 200.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. At the request of queen Tribhuvana-mādēvi, the king made a tax-free gift of Śiṟṟīccambākkam, a *brahmadēya* village, after renaming it Kampadēvi-nallūr (after the queen), and offered the income from it for festivals on Puṣya and Svāti days, the asterisms respectively of the king and the queen.

45 of 1921.[46]

Year 41.—*Binnamangala* (Mys.)—Śaka 1032—*pugaḻ mādu*. Gift of a *dēvadāna*. Formula of gift note-worthy.

503 of 1911; *EC*. ix. Nl. 3.

" *Brahmadēśam* (SA.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari*. Purchase of land for the temple of Brahmīśvara by the Sabhā of Rājarāja-catm. met in the presence of Āḍavalān *alias* Kulōttunga-śōḻa-mūvēnda-vēḻār deputed by the emperor to perform *dēvapratiṣṭhā* and *jalapratiṣṭhā* in the precincts (*tirumuṟṟam*) of Rājarājaviṇṇagar and to increase the virtues (brahma) of the village by *duṣṭa-nigraha* and *śiṣṭa-paripālana*.[47]

158 of 1918.

" *Gangaikoṇḍa-cōḻapuram* (Tri.)—After the regnal year, there begins the Gāhadvāl introduction, *akuṇṭhōt-kaṇṭha* etc., of Gōvindacandra and his predecessor Madanapāla. 29 of 1908.

" *Tennēri* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Sale of land by *sabhā* of Kulōttunga-śōḻa-catm. to the temple of Tiruvanantīśvara. 197 of 1901; *SII*. vii. 409.

[46] 39 of 1921 of the same year, 240th day is similar. It mentions another queen Ādittan Āṇḍakuṭṭiyār *alias* Śōḻakula-valliyār. Both had Vaiṣṇava leanings.

[47] These expressions are interpreted as indicating local troubles in *ARE*. 1918 II, 33; also II, 35 where 160 of 1918 of Vikrama Cōḻa (year 15) is similarly misunderstood.

Year 41.—*Tirumālpuram* (NA.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Sale of land as *maḍappuṟam* by the *ūr* of Nittavinōdanallūr.
287 of 1906.

„ *Tiruppāpuliyūr* (SA.)—(verse). One *mā* of land yielding two crops and some other garden land to the author of the *Kannivana-purāṇa* and the *Pūmpuliyūr-nāḍagam.* The author's name appears to have been Kamalālaya.[48]
129 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 753.

„ *Tiruvāḍutuṟai* (Tj.)—Remission by the *sabhā* of Abhayāśraya-catm. of the taxes on some land given to the Nāṟpatteṇṇāyiravan maḍam. 100 *kuḻi* was one *mā*; 37½ *kāśu* equalled *pon* 13 *kaḻañju.*
150 of 1925.

„ *Tiruviḍaimarudūr* (Tj.)—Provision for the supply of bathing water to god by a native of Gangai-koṇḍa-śōḻa-puram. 279 of 1907.

„ *Vāriyūr* (Tv.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Two salt pans at Vāriyūr[49] *alias* Parākrama-śōḻa-ppēraḷam given by Ponpaṟṟiyuḍaiyān Araiyan Mūvāyirat-toruvan *alias* Kurukula-rāyan for a perpetual lamp called after Kulōttunga in the temple of Sucīndram.
TAS. i. pp. 247-8 (Q).

Year 42.—*Bāpaṭla* (Gu.)—*pugaḻ mādu* (damaged). Some land in the Arumoḻidēvap-pēraḷam was engulfed by the sea, and a temple which sustained a loss thereby was reimbursed by a donor.
207 of 1897; *SII.* vi. 167.

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Salt, 30 *kalam,* for offerings, and 10 *kalam* and 1½ *kuṟuṇi* for 8 lamps for the whole year for one *śeviḍu* of *ghee* per lamp per day, by two persons of Oraṭṭambēḍu *alias* Madhurāntakap-pēraḷam. 152 of 1922.

[48] Cf. 128 of 1902 (Year 49).

[49] Still makes salt.

Year 42.—*Kūvam* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* The ūr of Kūvam *alias* Madhurāntakanallūr assigned *ivvēriyil ten-kaḍaiyāluḷḷa nellum mīn pāṭṭattāluḷḷa vastuvum* for the upkeep of the Tribhuvana-mādēvi-ppērēri.

326 of 1909.

„ *Śivapuri* (Rd.)—Kaṇḍan Mangalattēvan *alias* Tuvarā-pati-vēḷān vowed to remain faithful to Sundarattōḷan Kaṇḍan *alias* Rājēndra-śōḷa Tuvarāpati-vēḷān.

65 of 1929.

„ *Śrīnivāsanallūr* (Tri.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Land by *sabhā* of Tyāgavalli-catm. for garden to Tirunārāyaṇapurattu-āḻvār.

608 of 1904.

„ *Tirukkaḻukkunṟam* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* An inhabitant of Rājarājapuram gave 10 *kāśu* to the temple authorities for the purchase of some land, tax-free, from the sabhā of Vānavan-mahādēvi-catm. for the Nami-nandi-aḍigaḷ-maṭha.

179 of 1894; *IA.* xxi, p. 281; *SII.* iii, 75.

„ *Tirumāḷam* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* At the request of Nuḷambādhirājan the king, seated on the (throne) Vāṇādhirājan in the hall Rājēndra-śōḷan of his palace at Muḍikoṇḍa-śōḻapuram, ordered a change of tenants in some *dēvadāna* lands, as the old tenants could not clear arrears or grow fresh crops without breaks which damaged the income of the temple.

93 of 1910.[50]

„ *Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*pugaḻ mādu.* The lands of the temple of Ēmaḷattu-durgaiyār Ōmkāra-sundari in the eastern hamlet of the village, together with the flower-garden and tank of the temple, were registered under class 12 as a gift of the village, after being named Bhūpālasundara-viḷāgam.

207 of 1919.

[50]94, 95 and 96 of 1910 also relate to the regulation of the leasing of *dēvadāna* lands of the same temple at the request of the same chief.

Year 42.—*Tiruparāntakam* (Kur.)—Ś. 1033. Fifty buffaloes by Rāmaṇa, the *daṇḍanāyaka* of Kāmadēva Cōḍa Mahārāya, and son of *daṇḍanāyaka* Guṇḍaya.
263 of 1905.

Year 43.—*Accarapākkam* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* 42 sheep for a half-lamp in expiation of accidental homicide—*kaiy-piḻai kuṟṟattāl.....śeyda anniyāyam tīra.*
259 of 1901; *SII.* vii, 474.

„ *Bāpaṭla* (Gu.)—Ś. 1034. Six Uttama-gaṇḍa *māḍa* for a lamp by a merchant.
236 of 1897; *SII.* vi, 199.

„ *Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Land, 15 *kalam* (dish) weighing 15 *palam,* ten cows, and two slaves (*aḍimai*) for feeding fifteen persons in the Mahēśvara maṭha.
354 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 1246.

„ *Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Ś. 1034. Titles as in 349 of 1893 (Yr. 33). Provision for feeding.
355 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 1248.

„ *Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Ś. 1034. Parāntaka Brahmādhirāya (Parāntakasya sēnādhipō) gave fifty *inpa eḍlu* for a lamp to Bhīmēśvara for the benefit of his mother. 402 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 1324.

„ *Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Ś. 1034. Lamp in the time of mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Sūraparāja of Bīragoṭṭa for his dēvī Sejjama. His titles are: Sakala-jana-nuta-parama - vamśōdbhava Bhāradvājagōtra vṛṣabha-lāñchana kaḍuva-paṟe-ghōṣaṇa khaṭvānga-kētana-laḷitārdha-candra-dhara Kāñcī-purēśvara Nambi-kula-tilaka yuddha-triṇētra.
405 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 1327.

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Lamp by Paḷḷi Angāḍi Ayyāran, one of the.....*koṇḍa-śōḻat-teriñja viḻḻigaḷ,* for the benefit of his brother. Mentions Nellūr *alias* Vikrama-simha-puram in Piḍa-nāḍu of the Rājēndra-śōḻa-maṇḍalam. 150 of 1922.

Year 43.—*Maḍam* (NA.)—48 sheep for a half-lamp in expiation of an accidental homicide during a deer hunt on horseback (*pari-vēṭṭai*). 273 of 1919.

„ *Maṇappaḍavīḍu* (Tin.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Land to Mūṉṟu-kai-īśvaram-uḍaiyār temple as *tiru-maḍaip-paḷḷip-puṟam* by the *mahāsabhā* of Uttamaśōḻa-catm. 445 of 1909.

„ *Tiruppālattuṟai* (Tj.)—*vīrame tuṇai* followed by *pugaḻ mādu*. At the request of Madurāntakap-paravai-nāṭṭu Mūvēnda-vēḷān, the *antarāya-pāṭṭam* and other dues from the *dēvadāna* village of Tirucciṟṟambala-nallūr were remitted. Three officers of the *puravu-vari-tiṇaik-kaḷa-nāyakam* attest the document. 434 of 1912.

„ *Tiruvalañjuḻi* (Tj.)—Ādamangalamuḍaiyān Oṟṟiyūran Pūpālan Karuṇākaran built this *tirupparikala-maṇḍapa*. 621A of 1902; *SII*. viii, 219.

„ *Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Persons who are qualified to do the services of *bhaṭṭavṛtti, kiḍai, aḍaippu, kūṭṭam, kaṇakku, taccu*, etc. should engage in them only in the village (*uḷḷūr*); those who seek to do so in other villages will incur the penalties of disobeying the *mahāsabhā* and the sin of ruining *mahāgrāmas*. 205 of 1919.

„ *Tripurāntakam* (Kur.)—Ś. 1033 Khara. Fifty buffaloes for a lamp by Bhīmaya, the *peggaḍa* of Pottappi-Kāma-Cōḻa-mahārāju. 262 of 1905.

Year 44.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Rājarājan Kundavai-āḻvār gave a gold vessel (fifty *kaḻañju*, of the fineness of *madhurāntakan māḍai*) for *taṇṇīr-amudu* to Āḷuḍaiyār. A Tamil verse states that in year 44 of Jayadhara[51] the same lady covered with gold the whole of the temple: *tillai-nāyakar-tan-kōyilelām*

[51]Friday, 13th March, A.D. 1114—*EI*. iv, pp. 71-2.

śembon-mēyndāl. She also gave a mirror (*tirukkaṇṇāḍi*) to the *nāyaka dēva*. This stone, shown as a curiosity (*kāṭci*) to Rājēndra-śōḷa-dēva by the Kāmbōja-rāja, was fixed here in the front row of the *edirambalam* by order of Rājēndra-śōḷa-dēvan.
119 of 1888; *EI*. v, p. 105; *SII*. iv, 224.

Year 44.—*Eṇṇāyiram* (SA.)—*pugaḷ śūḷnda puṇari*. Land at the instance of the king by the *sabhā* of Rājarāja-catm. and the *nāḍu-kūṟu* (settlement officer) Āditta-śūḷāmani-brhama-mārāyar. 351 of 1917.

" *Perungaruṇai* (Md.)—*pugaḷ mādu*. Land to Tiruvēḷaikkāṟa Mūnṟu-kai-Īśvaram-uḍaiya mahādēva.
401 of 1907.

" *Sūryanārkōyil* (Tj.)—*pugaḷ śūḷnda puṇari* up to Kalinga conquest. Royal letter granting as *kāṇi* the accountantship (*kaṇakku* and *kāvidi*) of the village of Danmadāna-vinōda-catm., belonging to the temple of Kulōttunga-śōḷa-māttāṇḍālaya-dēva, and of the *dēvadāna* villages of this god, to certain persons who had been enjoying it for some time after purchasing it at a Kulōttungaśōḷap-peruvilai.
229 of 1927.

" *Tirukkāñji* (Pondicherry)—Records gifts for the maintenance of the works (mentioned in 215 of 1919 of year 40) by Śōḷakōnār; the original gift of paddy was converted into land, as it was found that the paddy was mixed up with the general dues from the village, the repairs to the tank being neglected. 216 of 1919.

" *Tiruvadi* (SA.)—Land to a *maṭha* of Vāgīśa. 2000 *kuḷi* for 8 *kāśu*. 49 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 324.

Year 45.—*Ālanguḍi*[52] (Tj.)—*pugaḷ śūḷnda puṇari*. (Kalinga conquest in detail). Land assigned by the *sabhā* of Jananātha-catm., in return for money realised by the

[52] 8 Oct., A.D. 1114—Kielhorn, *EI*. iv, p. 71.

sale of paddy, to a feeding house for Brahmins. 5240 *kalam* of paddy sold at 13 *kalam* to the *kāśu* yielded 403 1|20+1|40 *kāśu*.

44 of 1891; *SII*. iv, 445.

Year 45.—*Bhīmavaram* (God.)—Ś. 1037. Lamp by Mādhava *alias* Rāja-vallabha Pallavaraiyan,[53] minister of Parāntaka, to the Nārāyaṇa temple founded by Vaiśya Maṇḍaya.

473 of 1893; *EI*. vi, pp. 219-23.

„ *Kaṇṇambāḍi* (Mys.)—Fragment. Two temples built to Kaṇṇēśvara. 494 of 1911; *EC*. iv, Kr. 34.

„ *Poṭṭapaḷḷi* (Mys.)—Kāma-muttarasan *alias* Munivar-ādittan killed a tiger and fell (*puli kuttip-paṭṭān*).

189 of 1911; *EC*. x, Ct. 162.

„ *Takkōlam* (NA.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Sixty *pon*, for lamps by Maṇavil Arumbākkiḻān Madurāntakan Ponnambalak-kūttan *alias* Kālinga-rājan, deposited 60 *pon* for 10 lamps with the *nagarattār* of Śankarappāḍi who agreed to measure out 2½ measures of *ghee* per diem and maintain the lamps even if they left this village and settled elsewhere. Takkōlam is also called Kulōttunga-śōḻa-puram. 263 of 1921.

„ *Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Lamp by Kaṟ-pagam Rājēndra-śōḻiyār, daughter of Śiṟṟāmūruḍaiyān Perumān Kaṟpagam *alias* Kaḷappāḷarājar, and wife of Bhūpāla-sundaran *alias* Śōḻakōnār. The gift comprised 90 ewes (*śevari-āḍu*) divided among eight shepherds equally each getting 11¼.

80 of 1895; *SII*. v, 640.

„ *Tiruppulivanam* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Twelve *kaḻañju* of gold for four lamps by Arumbākkiḻān Ponnam-balakkūttan of Maṇayil. 207 of 1923.

„ *Tiruvaḍandai* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu*. Gift by a native of Tiramangalam of 142 *kalam* of paddy yielding

[53]Cf. smaller Leyden grant ll. 11 and 49.

interest of 71 *kalam* (50%), paid by the Veḷḷāḷar and *bhāratavar* of the place, for feeding 50 Brahmins on *amāvāsya* days in the *Kaliccingan maḍam* erected by the villagers. 281 of 1910.

Year 45+1.—*Tennēri* (Ch.)—The *mahāsabhā* of Tiṇaiyanēri *alias* Kulōttunga-śōḷa-catm. gave *iṟaiyili* land, which had lain fallow between the 2nd and 45th year, to the Tiru-vAnantīśvaram-uḍaiyār temple for offerings and recitation of *tiruppadiyam* during the morning service (*tirup-paḷḷi-yeḻucci*) for the benefit of the king (*perumāḷ tirumēnikku nanṟāga*). Taxes and dues mentioned include: *vāśal-tiramam, manai-yiṟai, śōṟu-māṭṭu, veṭṭi, muṭṭaiyāḷ.* The *sabhā* also undertook themselves to pay *nīr-vilai* and *antarāyam* on the land. 224 of 1922.

Year 46.—*Ālanguḍi* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Twelve *kāśu* (for lamp to Tiru-vIrumbūḷai-uḍaiyār), equal to 120 *kalam* of paddy yielding 30 *kalam* as interest which fetched 90 measures of *ghee.*

518 of 1920.

" Ś. 1037.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Cāḷukya **Parāntaka.** Lamp by maḍapaḷḷi Nūnkaya.

191 and 208 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 1017.

" Ś. 1038.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Parāntaka set up images of Śiva and Pārvati and gave villages to them. 333 of 1893. *SII.* iv, 1214.

" *Maḍam* (NA.)—Land to Agnīśvara for a flower-garden and a fresh-water tank.

259 of 1919.

" *Maḍaviḷāgam* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Thirty-two cows for a lamp in the temple of Rāja-rājēśvaram-uḍaiya mahādēva at *nagaram* Iraṭṭakula-kāla-puram in Toṇḍai-nāḍu, by Paḷḷi Tiṇḍivīman, an archer of the king's army, residing in the town. The gift was made in expiation of his having killed his companion by mistake in a hunt. 389 of 1925.

Year 46.—*Nīḍūr* (Tj.)—(Verse). Said to be engraved also in Cidambaram. Records the construction (1) of the temple of Śonnavāṟaṟivār and the *purāṇa-nūl-virikkum-puriśai-māḷigai;* and, (2) in the 38th year, of the stone temple of Nīḍūr-nilāvinār, by Kaṇḍan Mādhavan, the *vēḷ* of Miḷalai-nāḍu, and the ruler of Kuḷattūr of the *Kārigai* of Amutasāgara.

535 of 1921.[54]

„ *Tiruppaṟuttikuṉṟam* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Sale of land for 16 *madurāntakan-māḍai* to the Ṛṣi-samudāyattār for digging an irrigation channel. The land was freed from taxes by the mahāsabhā of Kaitaḍuppūr *alias* Hastivāraṇa-catm. Among boundaries occurs the phrase: *ilavañjeṟuvu.*

382 of 1929.

„ *Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Provision for festival on *amāvāsya* days. Madurāntakan māḍai of the fineness of 9½ *māṟi* was the *kaḻañju* equal to two *kāśu*. Interest rate was 4 *kalam* of paddy per *kaḻañju* per annum, to be measured in two equal instalments at the *kār* and *paśānam* harvests.

90 of 1928.

„ *Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Sale of land to temple by assembly of Kōṭṭūr *alias* Jayadhara-catm. A gift of 70 *kāśu* by Rājādhirājan *alias* Rājēndra-śōḻa-anantapālan towards an endowment to meet the taxes on the land, which was intended to provide for *mantira-pōnakam* to the Tirucciṟṟambalam-uḍaiyār (Naṭarāja) in the temple, the *pōnakam* to be divided among the *vidyārthis* of the 'eighteen countries', those who sang the *iśai,* and the dancers (*kūttāḍakkaḍavār*) ; also for maintaining a *nānāvida-nāṭaka-śālai.*[55]

152 of 1925.

[54] Cf. 534 of 1921 of year 38. Note the form Amutasāgara, *for* Amita.

[55] *ARE.* 1925—II 13 for other examples of theatres.

Year 46, day 160.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—*tirumagaḷ jayamagaḷ.* Land by Madhurāntaki, the younger sister of the king (*namberumāḷ*), for a flower-garden and for feeding *māhēśvaras.*

117 of 1888; *SII.* iv, 222.

Year 47.—*Ālanguḍi* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Seven *kāśu* for lamp by Kuṟicci-uḍaiyān Pañcanētri Parāntaka-dēvan *alias* Kulōttungaśōḻa-kongarājan. The money was equal to 100 *kalam* of paddy yielding at 3 *kuṟuṇi,* 4 *nāḻi,* 3 *uḻakku* and one *piḍi* per *kalam,* 30 *kalam*[56] of interest, equal to 90 *nāḻi* of *ghee.*

515 of 1920.

„ *Gōvindaputtūr* (Tri.)—4 *kāśu* and 9 *mā* for *appam amudu* on every new moon day. The interest rate was three *kuṟuṇi* and one *nāḻi* per *kāśu,* yielding one *kalam,* one *kuṟuṇi* and six *nāḻi;* of this one *tūṇi* was given for flour, five *kuṟuṇi* for 1¼ *nāḻi* of *ghee,* one *tūṇi* and four *nāḻi* for 50 *palam* of sugar, 2 *nāḻi* for betel-nuts. 182 of 1929.

„ *Jambukēśvaram* (Tri.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Sale of land by temple to Villavarāyan to provide for offerings to the images of Ṛṣabhavāhanadēva and Pārvati set up by him. The land had been lying waste and was of the extent of 4¾ *nilam,* expected to yield to the temple 5 *kalam* per *vēli* at *puñjai* rate (*punśai-variśaiyāl*).

31 of 1891; *SII.* iii, 76.

„ *Kōṭṭūr* (Pd.)—Repair of a tank by a Kulōttunga-cōḻa Kanakarājan. 155 of 1907.

„ *Tiruccirai* (Tj.)—Sale (in accordance with royal order), of lands deserted by owners who were unable to pay the taxes on them, by the *sabhā* of Vānavanmādēvi-catm. to the temple Tiruccenneṟi-uḍaiyār at Rājasundari-catm. 620 of 1909.

[56]Note that one *piḍi* is thus equal to two *śeviḍu.*

Year 47.—*Tiruvaḍiśūlam* (Ch.)— *pugaḻ śūḻnda puviyil.*[57] Land to Tiruviḍaic-curam-uḍaiyār temple.
340 of 1908.

„ *Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ śūḻnda puṇari.* Village as *vīrabhōga* to Agambaḍi-Kaikkōḷas of Mēṟkā-nāḍu.
72 of 1926.

„ *Vēppattūr* (Tj.)—Damaged. Mentions the hall Rājēndra-śōḻan in the palace at Muḍikoṇḍa-śōḻa-puram. Records that Tirundu-dēvan-kuḍi was a *dēvadāna* of Gangai-koṇḍa-cōḷēśvaram-uḍaiyār and registers a gift of land. 51 of 1910.

Year 48.—*Brahmadēśam* (NA.)—One hundred current *kāśu* left with the temple authorities for two lamps.
261 of 1915.

„ *Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana. Lamp.
404 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 1326.

„ *Elvānāśūr* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* The *sabhā* of Iṟaiyā-naraiyūr *alias* Śōḷa-kēraḷa-catm. got and carried out an order (*mahāniyōgam*) to sell some lands for paying the *kaḍamai* due from two absconding accountants of the village—*ūrkkaṇakkeḻudik-kaḍamaip-paṭṭuk-kaḍamai pōkkaṟādē kuḍi-ōḍippōna-maiyil ik-kaḍamai engaḷukku irukka-vēṇḍinamaiyil.* The sale was to the Paḷḷiyaṟai-nambirāṭṭiyār set up by Ponnambalak-kūttan Arumbākkiḻan.
164 of 1906.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* A dancing girl gave five *kāśu* to the *mahāsabhā* for feeding the persons who assisted during the ten days of the festival and the *śrīvaiṣṇavas* in a *maṭha.* The *sabhā* assigned in return for it some common waste land (*sabhaippoḍu*) as *maḍappuṟam* for being reclaimed by the temple

[57] War against Kalingam not mentioned here as in a record of year 42 cited in the *Perundogai.*

authorities who were to provide for the feeding from the land-lord's share (*svāmi-vāram*) of the produce.
36 of 1888; *SII.* iv, 134.

Year 48.—*Kōvilangulam* (Rd.)—Verse. Erection of a *maṇḍapa* and *vimāna* and, a stone image of Jina to suit both, and metallic images of the god and yakṣi, and gift of land for the temple precincts and of a well for a public drinking place. Mentions: *irupattunāṟcāṉ kōl.* 397 of 1914.

" *Maṇimangalam* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* 1050 *kuḻi* of land given to temple as provision for processions on new moon days.
4 of 1892; 23 of 1896; *SII.* iii, 31.[58]

" *Mannārguḍi* (Tj.)[59]—*pugaḻ mādu.* Sabhā of *taniyūr* Rājādhirāja-catm. met in front of the temple, the meeting having been summoned in the following manner: *dharmi-yūdi perunguṟi-koṭṭi.* The *sabhā* resolved to pay 30,000 *kāśu* (as tax?) after apportioning it to each *mā* in a meeting of the *sabhā* attended by the temple authorities (*kōyiṟṟamar*).
103 of 1897; *SII.* vi, 57.

" *Śivapuram* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Uttaman Ammangai, a *peṇḍāṭṭi* of the *agap-parivāra* of *nambirāṭṭiyār* Ēḻulagam-uḍaiyār, gave five *kāśu* to the Śiva-brahmanas of the Mahādēva temple for a lamp.
274 of 1927.

" *Takkōlam* (NA.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Sale of land by the guilds of merchants and weavers (*viyāpāri nagarattōmum, śāliya-nagarattōmum*) to an individual who presented it to the temple for expenses in the *māśi-makham* festival. 268 of 1921.

[58] Friday, 25th January, A.D. 1118—Kielhorn, *EI.* iv, p. 263. Definitely confirms accession of the king between 14th March and 8th October, A.D. 1070. *SII.* iii, 32 seems to be connected with this record.

[59] Monday, 7th January, 1118 A.D.—Kielhorn, *EI.* v. p. 49.

Year 48.—*Tiruppāccūr* (Ch.)—*pugal mādu.* Two lamps by Nāḍuḍaiyān Tiruvēkambamuḍaiyān *alias* Ulagaḷanda-śōḷap-Pallavaraiyan of Tēvūr. 132 of 1930.

„ *Tiruvadi* (SA.)—*pugal mādu.* The *nagarattār* of Adhirājamangalyapuram[60] allowed 48,000 *kuḷi* of dry land belonging to Arumbākkiḷān of Maṇavil to be converted into wet land as *maḍappuṟam* assigned to the Tiru-nāvukkaraśa-dēva-maṭham. 382 of 1921.

„ *Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*pugal mādu.* Land in the twelfth class for feeding itinerant *śivayōgis* and *māhēśvaras* in the Tirunāvukkaraśan-maḍam for the health of the emperor (*perumāḷ tirumēni kaliyāṇat-tirumēni-yāga*) and the prosperity of the village. 203 of 1909.

„ *Uyyakkoṇḍān-Tirumalai* (Tri.)—Records decision of the *bhaṭṭas* of Rājāśraya-catm., in accordance with the *śāstras,* on the profession to be followed by the *anulōma* caste of Rathakāras. 479 of 1908.

Year 48, day 245.—*Sūryanārkōyil* (Tj.)—*pugal mādu.* Royal order granting the *kaṇakku-kāṇi* in some *dēvadāna* villages to two persons. Mentions Kulōttunga-śōḷa-māttāṇḍālayattu Sūrya-dēvar.[61] 231 of 1927.

Year 49.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Ś. 1040. Cāḷukya titles. Lamp by Nunkaya, son of Nelupūni Bhīmarāja. 194 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 1020.

„ *Drākṣārāma*—Uyyavandān Tiruvaṇṇāmalaiyān Vijaya-bāhu Māśāttu-nāyan made provision for feeding fifteen *tapasyar* in the Panmāhēśvara *maṭha* founded by him near the temple. 344 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 1227.

„ *Gangaikoṇḍa-cōḷapuram* (Tri.)—Damaged. Land. 80 of 1892; *SII.* iv, 527

[60] Another name for Tiruvadigai (384 of 1921).

[61] *ARE.* 1927 II. 20-21 gives references to Sun-worship in S. India.

Year 49.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* 1100 *kuḻi* of land by the servants of *sēnāpatigaḷ* Kulōttunga-śōḻa-Karuppār-uḍaiyān for 20 lamps from sunset to the close of *śrībali.* Each lamp took 1½ *śeviḍu* of *ghee* per day; the proceeds of 1,000 *kuḻi* supplied the *ghee* required and of 100 *kuḻi* went to remunerate the lamp-lighter. 90 of 1922.

" *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Kaliyavvai gave 96 sheep for a lamp to burn in a stand cast after the form of her deceased brother[62] Kēttan Ādittan *alias* Mangaḷūr-nāḍāḷvān, a servant of *sēnāpati* Kulōttunga-śōḻa-karuppāruḍaiyār. 95 of 1922.

" *Kaḻḻa Perumbūr* (Tj.)—A *vyavasthā* of the sabhā of Rājasundari-catm. that from the current year, in elections to the executive (*varaṇam*), those who had served once should be kept out for the two following years, and that at the end of the interval they may be re-elected in a duly constituted meeting—*mūnṛām āṇḍu peruṅguṛi koṭṭi mahāsabhaikku iḍil śeyyappeṛuvārāgavum*; that, finally, those who served for two consecutive periods or got into their place by undue influence through the palace, would be liable to punishment. 581 of 1904.

" *Kaḻḻa-Perumbūr* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Land as *maḍap-puṛam* to the temple of Śrī Kailāyam *alias* Śrī Kulōttunga-śōḻa Īśvaram at Rājasundari-catm. 582 of 1904.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Sale of 600 *kuḻi* of waste land, tax-free, for 1½ *kaḻañju* by the *ūr* of Kaḻikāi-nallūr to Araiyan Parudimāṇikkam *alias* Arumbākkiḻān of Maṇavil for providing for the sacred bath of Āḷuḍaiyār Tirukkaccālai-uḍaiyār at Nagaram Kāñcīpuram. 58 of 1921.

[62]Photo No. 725 *ARE.* 1922 II 21.

Year 49.—*Kōnērirājapuram* (Tj.)[63]—*pugaḻ mādu.* Mentions sale of lands and houses of persons who had defaulted in paying land revenue and disappeared, by *sabhā* of Tirunalam (in Veṇṇāḍu of Bhūpālakulavalli-vaḷanāḍu) as *sabhai-vilai* in accordance with an order (*kaḍaiyīḍu*) from revenue officials. 647 of 1909.

„ *Kunnakkuḍi* (Rd.)—*The iṟai, antarāyam, kaḍamai* etc. from Kīḻ-kaṇṇamangalam due to *Nāṭṭān* Vīraśēkharan *alias* Adaḷaiyūr Nāḍāḻvān were made over by him to the temple of Tirumalai-uḍaiya-nāyanār. 32 of 1909.

„ *Paṇḍāravāḍai* (Tj.)—Gift to temple, by Kulōttungaśōḻa Mūvaraiyan of Kīranguḍi, of 10½ *mā* of land bought for 12 *kāśu.* 243 of 1923.[64]

„ *Siddhaliṅgamaḍam* (SA.)—32 cows (equal to ten *kāśu*) for one lamp by a Brahmin who 'prayed for a son and was blessed with one.' 371 of 1909.

„ *Tirumāṇikuḻi* (SA.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Sale of land by the *nagaram* of Vānavan-mādēvi-puram as *iṟaiyili-maḍappuṟam,* ten *kāśu* being the cost and twenty the *iṟai-kāval.* 160 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 785.

„ *Tiruppāpuliyūr* (SA.)—(Verse). Two *mā* of land yielding two crops to Parasamaya-kōḷari-māmuni, the author of *Kannivana-purāṇa,* as *dharma-vṛtti-iṟaiyili.*[65] 128 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 752.

„ *Tiruvallam* (NA.)—Āccapiḍāran Gaṇavadi Nambi *alias* Aḻagiya Pāṇḍiya Pallavaraiyan, of the *Irumuḍi-śōḻat-terinda-villigaḻ,* settled in Vāṇapuram, gave five women of his family, including a daughter of his

[63] Wednesday, March 26, A.D. 1119, Acc. March 27—October 8, A.D. 1070—Sewell, *EI.* xi, p. 242.

[64] 235, 245, 251, and 267 of 1923 are similar gifts by the same donor.

[65] Cf. 129 of 1902 (yr. 41).

and her two daughters, as *dēvaraḍiyār*: *tiruvallam-uḍaiyār śrī-pādattile udakam paṇṇi tiruccūlam śātti dēvaraḍiyār-āga viṭṭēn.* 230 of 1921.

Year 49.—*Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* The king, from his palace at Gangaikoṇḍaśōḻa-puram, ordered the gift of 37¾ *nilam* and 1 *mā*, (comprising one-crop land and *puñjai*) yielding 750 *kalam* per annum, to be renamed *Eḻuttarivā-nallūr* and used for feeding fifty devotees (*nitta-pūjakar*) in the Kulōttunga-śōḻan-maḍam at Tiruvoṟṟiyūr. The land was to pay no *antarāyam* in the 49th year, ⅓ rate for the next year, ⅔ for the next and full rate subsequently. The gift was made at the instance of Tirumaḻapāḍi-piccar. 200 of 1912.

„ *Uḍaiyalūr* (Tj.)—Land by *māhēśvarap-perundariśa-nattār* for the chanting of *tiruppadiyam* in the temple of Śrī-kailāsam-uḍaiyār Śivapāda-śēkharīś-varam-uḍaiya-mahādēva. 306 of 1927.

Year 49, day 333.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Land as *sarvakara-parihāramu iṟaiyili dēvadāna.* Names of *viṇṇappam, āṇatti* and *likhitam* mentioned. 343 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 1226.

Year 49+1.—*Tirukkōṣṭhiyūr* (Rd.)—*vīramē tuṇai* followed by *pugaḻ mādu.* Fifteen *kāśu* equal to 105 *tiramam* given by a Brahmin lady for a lamp in the *kiḻait-tirumilai* (where the god was in a lying posture) of the *periya śrī kōyil* of Tirukkōṭṭiyūr, a *dēvadāna* in Cōḻa-pāṇḍiya-vaḻanāḍu. 284 of 1923.[63]

Year 50.—*Ālanguḍi* (Tj.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* 100 *kalam* of paddy, yielding interest of 30 *kalam* per annum, equal to 90 measures of ghee for one lamp. 520 of 1920.

„ *Tiruvēndipuram* (SA.)—33 sheep for lamp. 139 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 763.

[63] The Attic drachma of 9¾d. *ARE.* 1924. II 16.

Year 52.—*Iḍaiyāttūr* (Pd.)—Copy of a deed describing a *dēvadāna* sold to temple by the *ūr* in the fifth year of a Parakēsari. Pd. 127.

The regnal year is missing or uncertain in the following:—

Āḍuturai (Tj.)—Sale of land, bounded on the north by Śungadavvittān (river ?) for a lamp. 365 of 1907.

Anbil (Tri.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Land as *tiruviḷāppuṟam* to Anbil-Jala-śayanattup-paḷḷikoṇḍa-āḻvār by the *mahāsabhā.* 589 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 185.

Āttūr (Tin.)—(Sanskrit). Gold aureola and money for two lamps to temple by Mānāvatāra. 405 of 1930.

Cidambaram (SA.)—Sanskrit verse. Eulogy of Kulōttunga's conquests, especially in the Pāṇḍya and Kēraḷa. 115 of 1887|8; *SII.* i, 155; *EI.* v. pp. 103-4.

Chinna-dhārāpuram (Tri.)—*pūmādu puṇara. Nagarattār* and *Iḷamaiyār* accept a cash endowment by Vīranārāyaṇa-māvali-vāṇarāyan and undertake to supply paddy as interest to be spent on festivals in the temple. 365 of 1928.

Kāḷahasti (C.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* 96 cows for ½ lamp by Tengaṅguḍaiyān-kūtta-vaḍugan, a *śiṟudanam* officer Malaiyaraṇa-paḍaivīḍu in Gangai-koṇḍa-śōḻa-puram in Virudarāja-bhayankara-vaḷanāḍu. 130 of 1922.

Kāḷahasti (C.)—An inscribed bronze image given by Uḍaiyanambi to the temple. 168A of 1922.

Kuhūr (Tj.)—Land to Kulōttunga-śōḻap-perumbaḷḷi at Kūrūr. 288 of 1917.

Mēlappaḻuvūr (Tri.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Land to Tiruttōṟṟam-uḍaiya-mahādēva at Perumbaḻuvūr by Vāṇakōvaraiyan Śuttamallan Uttamaśōḻan *alias* Ilangēśvaran. 389 of 1924.

Mēlappaḻuvūr (Tri.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* The above temple, originally built of bricks and in a neglected condition without worship, was rebuilt of stone with *gōpuras* and *prākāras* by Ilangēśvaran, and renamed Kulōttunga-śōḻa-īśvaram for the benefit of the king. 393 of 1924.

Siddhalingamaḍam (SA.)—A verse in Sanskrit by Āṇḍapiḷḷai-bhaṭṭan of Tirukkōvalūr recording the renovation of the Śiva temple by Maṇaviladhipati Sabhānartaka Kālingarāja. 367 of 1909.

Siddhalingamaḍam (SA.)—Same subject. Mentions details such as *prākāra, vimāna,* and areca-garden, chronogram *tīrē-nadyāḥ* for Ś. 1025. 369 of 1909; *ARE.* 1928, II, 10.

Takkōlam (NA.)—*tirumanni viḷanga.* Twenty-five *kaḻañju* of gold by a lady of Takkōlam *alias* Vallavapuram for sandal on the 6th day of the Makha festival in the month of *Māśi.* Fifty *kalam* of paddy was the interest due on the amount. 243 of 1921.

Tinnevelly (Tin.)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Some land lying waste was assigned with rights of irrigation from the Uttamaśōḻan *vāykkāl* as *kāṇi* to the *sabhā* of Uttama-śōḻa-catm. on condition that they remitted 4 *kāśu* and 4 *kalam* of paddy per *mā* of cultivated land at each crop, and were not liable to any other dues. Ends: *nāṭṭu-ppaḍi śādanam paṇṇinamaikku dēvar tirumandira ōlai maṇalūr Vīrassvāminātha-bhaṭṭan eḻuttu.* 145 of 1894; *SII.* v, 436.

Tiruvakkarai (SA.)—*Śungandavirttaruḷina.* Gift of a *dēvadāna* by the king while encamped in a tope (*ambil-tōppil*) in Kāñcīpuram. 186 of 1904.

Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—*pugaḻ mādu.* Land as *maḍappuṟam* for feeding *sampradāyins* on stated occasions in the Vēdānta-vēdyar *maḍam.* The land

was to pay tax like lands in the twelfth grade and the *iṟai-migudi* was to be paid to the *maṭha.*

202 of 1919.

Ceylon inscriptions:—

Jayabāhu I. Yr. 8.—A.D. 1122—*Budumuttava.*

(1) Gift of a perpetual lamp to Vikkirama-śilāmēga-Īśvara in the town of Mahāgala *alias* Vikkirama Śilāmēga-pura by (Sū)riyavalliyār, wife of Vīrapperumāḷ, the Pāṇḍyan, and daughter of the Cōḷa king Kulōttunga-cōḷa.

Cey. 474 in the *Ceylon Journal of Science* G. II 2, p. 116. *ASC.* 1911-12, p. 119.

(2) Grant of certain social privileges such as the use of *pāvāḍas,* drums etc., and the use of the services of a washerman to the *kammāḷar* by Vīrabahu Mānābharaṇa, the father of Parākramabāhu I.

Cey. 473. *Ibid. ASC.* 1911-22, p. 115.

PARAKĒSARI VIKRAMACŌḶA.

Year 2.—*Siddhalingamaḍam*[1] (SA.)—*pūmādu puṇara.* Land for offerings by purchase from the mahāsabhā of Śiṟṟingūr, a brahmadēya, by the wife of Malaiyamān Tirukkalaimaṟundān Āḷvānangakāra-malaiyamān.
408 of 1909.

" *Sugatūr* (Mys.)—Ś. 1042. *pūmagaḷ puṇara.* Erection of Sōmēśvara temple by Udayamāttāṇḍa Brahmamārāyan, and gift of land to the temple after consecration. 175 of 1911; *EC.* x Sd. 9.

" *Tirunaṟaiyūr* (Tj.)—*pūmādu puṇara.* The *mahāsabhā* of Tirunaṟaiyūr *alias* Pañcavanmādēvi-catm. gave some lands as *iṟaiyili* to two temples in lieu of some cash they owed to them for expenses which they had incurred, the *sabhā* finding it difficult to raise the cash from the village, (*ūril marabil-inda-vari koḷḷa uṇṇāmaiyil*). 170 of 1908.

" *Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—A certain Tēvūr-uḍaiyān Vēḷān Manatukkiniyān *alias* Virāṭarājan established at Tiruppugalūr a combined hospital (*ātulaśālai*) and *maṭha* on the north bank of Muḍikoṇḍaśōḷap-pēṟāṟu for the benefit of the sick and the destitute (*ātula-raiyum anātharaiyum*). The *sabhā* of Kṣatriya-śikhāmaṇi-catm. sold some land as *ātula-śālaip-puṟa iṟaiyili* after receiving the cost from the treasury of the temple at a meeting held in the Naralōkavīran-maṇḍapa in the temple. 97 of 1928.

" *Tiruvaḍatturai* (SA.)—*pūmādu puṇara.* The Śiva brāhmaṇas received eight *kāśu* for a perpetual lamp from *dēviyār* Karuṇākaran Elvār-kuḻaliyār *alias* Vāṇakō-mādēviyār, wife of Śuttamallan Muḍi-goṇḍān *alias* Vāṇakōvaraiyar. 229 of 1929.

[1] *ARE.* gives year 6.

Year 2.—*Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)[2]—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* Remission of taxes on temple lands by the assembly of Abhayāśraya-catm. met in the temple of Maṇiyambalam-uḍaiyār. 157 of 1925.

" *Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* Remission of taxes by the assembly of Pāṇḍiyanai-venkoṇḍa-śōḷa-catm. (met in the temple of Vīrarājēndra-viṇṇagar Āḷvār) on land given as *maḍappuṟam* to the hall *munnūṟṟirupattu-nālvan* by Sēnāpati Śankaran Iḷangāri-kuḍaiyān Ambalaṇgōyil-koṇḍān *alias* Anantapālan of Pērāvūr-nāḍu. Also sale by the *sabhā* of some other lands on which they were called upon to pay taxes since the Veḷḷāḷas had left the village owing to some feuds (?) 158 of 1925.

Year 3.—*Āccāpuram* (Tj.)—Land by purchase by the assembly of Parākrama-catm. for feeding Māhēśvaras in the Para-samaya-kōḷari-maṭha. 534 of 1918.

" *Ālanguḍi* (Tj.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* 100 *kalam* of paddy yielding interest of 30 *kalam* per annum for a lamp by *ivvūr-irukkum kaikkōḷan* Poṟkōyil Śōḷa-mārāyan. 502 of 1920.

" *Karūr* (Coi.)—Gift of 100 *paṇam* and 80 *pudukkāśu* making a total of 180 *paṇam* for offerings; also ten *śrī-yakki paḷañjalākai accu.*
63 of 1890; *SII.* iv. 387.

" *Nandalūr* (Cud.)—Ś. 1044. Gift by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Bettarasa, ruling in Pottappi-nāḍu, for the success of the king's arms. 583 of 1907.

" *Perumukkil* (SA.)—Construction of the Mukhyā-calēśvara temple by Kākku-nāyakan *alias* Kanaka-rāyan. 40 of 1905.

[2]September 4, A.D. 1119—*ARE*. 1925, App. D.

Year 3.—*Siddhalingamaḍam* (SA.)—Money for lamp by Śadiri, daughter of Tillai-nāyakan Dēvar-kaṇḍan Ahamuḍaiyān Malaiyan *alias* Rājēndra-śoḷa Cedirāyan of Pēringūr: also lamp stand and three vessels of bell-metal. 378 of 1909.

" *Śivapuram* (Tj.)—*pūmādu puṇara*. Reclamation of some land for the benefit of a temple. Three *mā* yielded 45 *kalam* revenue to the temple. 276 of 1927.

" *Śivapuri* (Rd.)—Undertaking by Rājēndra-śōḷan Niṣadarāyan to be loyal to Kaṇḍan Sundarattōḷan *alias* Tuvarāpati-vēḷān, to respect his *uśir-poruḷ-mahimai-mānam*, etc. 55 of 1929.

" *Tirumāṇikuḷi* (SA.)—*pūmādu puṇara*. A gift of 777½ *nilam* and *mā kāṇi*, yielding 1035 *kaḷañju*, four *mā* and a half, to be called Vikramaśōḷa-nallūr. 150 of 1902; *SII*. vii. 774.

" *Tirunaṟaiyūr* (Tj.)—Sabhā of Tirunaṟaiyūr *alias* Pañcavan-mahādēvi-catm., having incurred an expenditure in excess of their income (*marapīnda kāśukku mēl ēṟṟamāga sabhaiviniyōgamāga aḷindamaiyil*) and being unable to raise the money by taxation, gave away some land as *iṟaiyili* to the temple in lieu of the money (*ikkāśukku uḍalāga*). 171 of 1908.

" *Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu*. The sabhā of Āhōmallanai-irumaḍi-menkaṇḍa-śōḷa-catm. made some *maḍappuṟam* land *iṟaiyili* after receiving a lump sum. Taxes named include: vēlikkāśu, muṭṭaiyāḷ, veḷḷān-veṭṭi, maṟṟum tiruvāśalil pōnda kuḍimai epperpaṭṭadum. 149 of 1925.

" *Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu*. Remission of taxes, by assembly of Viruda-rāja-bhayankara-catm., on lands given by a *sēnāpati* to the Śankaradēvan-aṟaccālai for feeding Brahmins,

tapasyas, anādigiriśas(?), those who studied vayijya-śāstra, Bāhaṭa, Caraka, vyākaraṇa and Rūpāvatāra; also for general feeding at festivals.

159 of 1925.

Year 3.—*Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* The sabhā took 100 *kāśu* for making 2 *vēlis* of land *kāśu-koḷḷā iṟaiyili*. The land was a gift by Pavaḷakkunṟu Periyāḷ, a peṇḍāṭṭi of queen Mukkōkkiḻān-aḍigaḷ at Gangaikoṇḍa-śōḻapuram, to the temple of Mangalēś-varam-uḍaiya Mahādēva at Kulōttunga-śōḻa-nallūr, a *vīrabhōga* of the Kaikkōḷas of Gangai-koṇḍa-śōḻa-puram. 69 of 1926.

„ *Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* Sabhā of Ulaguyyak-koṇḍa-śōḻa-catm. received 716¼ *anṟāḍu paḻangāśu* and remitted taxes on 13 *vēli* of land set apart as *aṟaccālaippuṟam* for the *śālā* called Perundiru-vāṭṭi established by Gangaikoṇḍa-śōḻan tiruk-koṟṟavāśalil puṟa-vāyil sēnāpati Iḷangāri-kuḍaiyān Śankaran Ambalam-kōyil-koṇḍān *alias* Anantapālar.

71 of 1926.

Year 4.—*Elvānāśūr* (SA.)—The king made a grant from Muḍigoṇḍa-śōḻapuram. 168 of 1906.

„ *Maṇimangalam* (Ch.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* Sale of land by the village for being given to the temple.

24 of 1896; *SII.* iii, 33.

„ *Peṇṇāḍam* (SA.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Fourteen *kāśu* by Karuṇākaran Sundarattōḷuḍaiyān *alias* Vaḷavan Pallavaraiyan of Pāṇḍi-nāḍu for repairing a breach in the tank bund and for feeding pilgrims in the temple.

262 of 1929.

„ *Siddhalingamaḍam* (SA.)—Land by Āḍavallān Vāsu-dēvan *alias* Mudigoṇḍa-śōḻa Mūvēnda-vēḷān.

383 of 1909.

Year 4.—*Tanjore* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* Appointment of a person by royal order to a hereditary post in the temple on the death of his father.

56 of 1893; *SII.* ii, 68.

„ *Tirukkaḍaiyūr* (Tj.)—Three *vēli* of land as arcanā-bhōga by the Mahāsabhā of Tirukkaḍavūr. Mentions Aruḷākara vāykkāl.

250 of 1925.

„ *Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* Sale of 9 *mā* of land for 9 current *kāśu* by Karuṇākaran of Śēndiram, a member of the *āḷunganam* of Viruda-rāja-bhayankara-catm. in Maṇṇi-nāḍu, to Sutta-mallan Muḍikoṇḍār *alias* Vāṇakōvaraiyar residing at Vāḷaiyūr *alias* Śaṇbai on the north bank of the Peṇṇai in Vāṇagōppāḍi *alias* Rājēndra-śōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.

62 of 1926.

„ *Tiruvalañjuḷi* (Tj.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* (Damaged). Fourteen *kāśu* for a *tumbai* garland to god for the benefit of Śēramānār Rāma-vanmar.

623 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 221.

„ *Tiruvārūr* (Tj.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Sale by sabhā of Tirunallūr, (a *brahmadēya*), of a tank, Neḍunguḷam, of the extent of *nilam iraṇḍē-mukkalē-śinnam* for 100 *kāśu* equal to 32½ *kaḷañju* of *śembon* of the fineness of Rājarājan-māḍai, to Arumbākkiḻān Ponnambalakkūttan of Maṇavil who desired to provide for garlands of red lilies (*śengaḻunīr*) to Śrī-mūlasthānam-uḍaiyār of Tiruvārūr.

563 of 1904.[3]

„ *Tiruviḍaimarudūr* (Tj.)—Gift of money for a bathing water pot by a native of Gangai-koṇḍa-śōḷa-puram.

293 of 1907.

[3]No. 564 also relates to the same transactions, records that the tank was tax-free, and secures its ancient rights re. water-ways, and authorises the plantation of trees including cocoanuts on its banks.

Year 4.—*Tiruviḍaimarudūr* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu*. Ten *vēli* of land given as *dēvadāna iṟaiyili* by royal order to the image of Kulōttunga-Cōḷīśvaram-uḍaiya-mahādēva set up at Mangalakkuḍi by Svāmidēvar Śrī-kaṇṭhaśiva for the merit of the king. The land yielded (*paḍi ?*) 525 *kalam*, 3 *kuṟuṇi* and 4 *nāḻi* besides a *kāṇik-kaḍan* of 100 *kalam* per *vēli*.
301 of 1907.

„ *Tiruviḷakkuḍi* (Tj.)—*pū mādu puṇara*.[4] Remission of taxes, for a payment of 20 *kāśu* from the temple at Tiruvāḍuturai to the assembly of Pugalōka-māṇikka-catm., on land purchased for founding a temple to Tirukkēdāra-lingam by Aḷaga-viṭankan Uyyavandān *alias* Jñāna-śivar of Pūṇḍi, a *tapasvin* attached to the temple. 144 of 1926.

Tukkacci (Tj.)[5]—Land given tax-free by the assembly of Vijayarājēndra-catm. to Tentirukkāḷatti-mahādēva at Kulōttungaśōḷa-nallūr for recitation of *tirup-padiyam*. 6 of 1918.

Year 5.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—33 *kāśu* by two śeṭṭis for a lamp.
106 of 1922.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—The king, seated in the maṇḍapa Sundara-śōḷan on the south side of the tank at Vaṣāṟu *alias* Kunivalla-nallūr, ordered Sundara-śōḷa-vēḷār to give to the temple of Śura-vaṭṭālam-uḍaiya-nāyanār, five taḍis of land making up 1600 *kuḻi* by the rod of 14 spans. 229 of 1910.

„ *Kīlputtūr* (NA.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. Registers an earlier gift of land (*kal-veṭṭu*) made in the fourth year of Vijayālaya-dēva, for offerings and worship.
164 of 1915.

„ *Kīḻūr* (SA.)—32 cows and one bull for a lamp by Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān Vikrama-Cōḷa Cēdiyarāyan.
286 of 1902; *SII*. vii. 915.

[4]King given the Rājakēsari title by mistake. *ARE*. 1926, II 27.
[5]Rājakēsari title by mistake.

Year 5.—*Kōyil Tēvarāyanpēṭṭai* (Paṇḍāravāḍai) (Tj.)—Sale of land to temple by Gōmaḍattu Aruḷāla-bhaṭṭan, a *kālāmukha,*[6] resident in the Śōḷa-śuḷāmaṇic-cēri of Rājakēsari-catm. 247 of 1923.

„ *Śāyāvanam* (Tj.)—(verse) Tirucirrambalavan Māna-śēkaran, a minister of the Cōḷa king and lord of Mukandaiyar (?), built a *matha* at Śāyāvanam in Pūm-pugār-nagar for feeding fifty brahmins every day, and presented lands to it. 269 of 1911.

„ *Tiṇḍivanam* (SA.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* The ūr of Kiḍangil *alias* Rājēndra-śōḷa-nallūr sold land to Tiruttiṇḍivanam-uḍaiyār for 120 current *kāśu* given by Madhurāntakan *alias* Kalingamān of Maṇavil. The extent of land was six *vēli* with water-rights; the price was 20 *kāśu,* and the remaining 100 was an endowment from the interest on which the ūr agreed to pay: *sennīr-amañji, tiruveḷuccik-kuḍimai, peru-vari, śillirai, eccoru, veṭṭi muṭṭaiyāḷ, kōyil-vāśalāl-pōnda kuḍimai eppērp-paṭṭadum.* They also sold *nattakkollai* for the residence of the kuḍigaḷ for 10 *kāśu,* freed from the following dues viz. *uppukkāśu, śennīr-amañji* and *tiruveḷuccik-kuḍimai* besides *eccoru kūrrunellu eppērppaṭṭana.*
205 of 1902; *SII.* vii. 832.

„ *Tirumaṇañjēri* (Tj.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Mahāsabhā of Karikāla-śōḷa-catm. considered the action to be taken in the case of persons who were unable to pay taxes or had deserted the village, and sold some lands in *Sabhai-viḷai* and made others *iraiyili dēvadāna* to be able to pay the dues. 4 of 1914.

„ *Tiruvaḍandai* (Ch.)—Nine *drammas* for a lamp by a resident of Satyāśraya-kula-kāla-catm.
280 of 1910.

„ *Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—On payment of 26½ *kāśu,* the sabhā of Tirukkaḍavūr at their meeting in

[6]*ARE.* 1924, II, 17.

Tiruccirrambala-vēḷaikkāran-tirumaṇḍapam in the temple of Kālakāladēva, made some temple lands *kāśu-koḷḷā-iṟaiyili*. Mentions the usual taxes; also *aruḷākara-vāykkal* among boundaries. The inscription is recorded by the *māṟṟam*[7] of several persons named and signed by several others in addition.
60 of 1926.

Year 5.—*Tiruvallam* (NA.)—Sale of land by the mahāsabhā of Kārai *alias* Bhuvana-muḻududai-catm. for 62½ *kāśu* received from Iraṇḍāyiravi Āśāravalli, the wife of Ammaiyappan Śambuva-rāyan, for the maintenance of a *maṭha* in the temple. 232 of 1921.

„ *Tiruvārūr* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* Land, *māḷigai manai kuḻi* 120, to Paḷaiyūr-uḍaiyān Candra-śēkhara-nāti-viṭanka *alias* Kulōttunga-cōḷa-mahābali-Bāṇarāja, who was a descendant of the minister of Manu at the time when the king's son was sentenced to death for having killed a calf.
164 of 1894;[8] *SII.* v. 456.

„ *Tiruviḍaimarudūr* (Tj.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* 175 *kuḻi* (i.e. one *mā* and three *kāṇi*) of fallow land, and one *kāśu* for offerings. 130 of 1895; *SII.* v, 694.

„ *Tiruviḷakkuḍi* (Tj.)—Sale of land, tax-free, by Pugalōka-māṇikka-catm. for 31 *kāśu* to Jñānaśiva who purchased it for offerings to Tirukkēdāra and for feeding *māhēśvaras* coming for worship, and the maintenance of persons reciting the Vedas and Śāstras in the temple. 146 of 1926.

„ *Uḍaiyārguḍi* (SA.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Sabhā of Vīranārāyaṇa-catm. gave five *mā* of land as *iṟaiyili* to the Rājēndraśōḷan-maṭha (after Rājēndra I) for feeding twelve Brahmins. This was done at the request of the Kōyil-vāriyapperumakkaḷ and other temple authorities. 622 of 1920.

[7]Cf. the term *Sabhā-māṟṟam* in the Tennēri records of the reign of Rājarāja I. 240 and 241 of 1922.

[8]Thursday, 31st May, A.D. 1123—Kielhorn, *EI.* vii, pp. 3—4.

Year 6.—*Madhurāntakam* (Ch.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Sale of 25 *pāḍagam* from the village common (*gō pracāra-bhūmiyāy ellōmukkum sādāraṇam ādalāl*) for 20 *kāśu* for a temple of Aruḷākara-Īśvara being built with a maṇḍapa, tiruccuṟṟu-māḷigai, eḍuttukkaṭṭi and tiru-nandavanam. They also undertook not to collect *kaḍamai* on the areca-palms grown on this land and to forgo *manaiyiṟai* on houses built and all other *vari.* 128 of 1896; *SII.* v, 993.

„ *Olagapuram* (SA.)—Cows for lamp by a merchant to Śrī-Kailāsam-Arikulakēsari-Īccuram-uḍaiya-mahā-dēva. 128 of 1919.

„ *Peṇṇādam* (SA.)—Provision for offerings to *tiruppaḷḷi-yarai-nācciyār* by Kūttan Śēndan *alias* Vāṇakula-rāyan, the *pāḍi-kāval* of the nāḍu. 243 of 1929.

„ *Tillaiyāḍi* (Tj.)—Ten *kāśu* to the temple for a *tūṇi* and *padakku* of salt to be supplied daily from the pans at Āyturai *alias* Rājēndraśōḷap-pēraḷam, granted by the king for meeting the expenses of offerings during the *ardhayāma* service called Vikramaśōḷan-śandi in the Tillaiyāḷi-Īśvaram-uḍaiyār temple. 239 of 1925.

„ *Tiruvālangāḍu* (C.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* The mahā-sabhā of Vaḷaikuḷam *alias* Nittavinōda-catm. sold some land to a person for endowing a lamp. The sale was made in a public auction described thus: "kuḻi āyirattaiññūṟum engaḷ-ūr kaṭṭaḷaippaḍiyē iṟai iḻic-cidāga koḷvīr uḻirōv-enṟu kūṟa immoḻi kēṭṭu edir moḻi koḍuttān." 458 of 1905.

„ *Tiruviḍaimarudūr* (Tj.)—Money for lamp by a kaik-kōḷan of the *agapparivāram* of Nambirāṭṭiyār Nēriyan-mādēviyār. 136 of 1895; *SII.* v. 700.

„ *Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Land for temple site, a hall and flower-garden to Aruḷākara-Īśvaram-uḍaiyār set up in the fifth year by Arumbākkiḻān Ponnambalakūttan of Maṇavil, for

the prosperity of the king and the village. The gift was made by order of the mahāsabhā of Tribhuvana-mādēvi-catm. 175 of 1919.

Year 6.—*Vayirapuram* (SA.)—Land, free from *śilvari* and *peruvari*, for services in the temple by the ūr of Vayiramēgapuram *alias* Jananātha-nallūr.
256 of 1913.

„ *Vēppattūr* (Tj.)—Land as *vīṇaik-kāṇi* to a śiva-brāhmaṇa for playing on the *vīṇā* in the temple of Arumarundu-uḍaiyār at Tirundu-dēvan-guḍi by the māhēśvaras, śivabrāhmaṇas and the sabhā.
47 of 1910.

„ *Vṛddhācalam* (SA.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. While the king was seated on the Śōḷa-kōn in the ēkānta-kūḍam within his palace at Vīra-nārāyaṇa-catm., a certain Śōḷa-kōn represented to him the need for giving 90 *vēli* of *iṟaiyili dēvadāna* land to the temple of Tirumudukunṟam-uḍaiyār, as the old endowments did not meet the expenses of worship in the temple and of feeding in its *maṭha;* accordingly, the king ordered the gift of the village of Jina-cintāmaṇi-nallūr of the extent of 90 *vēli* excluding 10 *vēli* of free land comprising the *nattam* of the village. The *iṟai* to the temple was to be 40 *kalam* per *vēli*.
63 of 1918.

Year 6+1.—*Tiruvōttūr* (NA.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. Sale of land by the ūr to raise money for paying taxes as a big flood had destroyed the crops. Two thousand *kuḻi* by the *tiruvulagaḷanda-śrī-pādak-kōl*[9] was sold for 25 current *kāśu*. 87 of 1900; *SII*. vii. 96.

Year 7.—*Ālanguḍi* (Tj.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. One hundred *kalam* of paddy for a lamp. The interest was thirty *kalam* per annum, equal to 90 measures of *ghee*. 512 of 1920.

[9]The Śrī-pāda was, it has been suggested, the foot of Kulōttunga I, *ARE*. 1900, I, 25.

Year 7.—*Kalavai* (NA.)—One thousand *kuḻi* as *iṟaiyili* *dēvadāna* by two women. Kalavai is called Rājanārāyaṇa-catm.[10]
229 of 1901; *SII*. vii. 443.

„ *Śivapuri* (Rd.)—Undertaking by Śundan Gangaikoṇḍān *alias* Tuvarāpati-vēlān given to his *vāḷilār* (swordsmen) to provide five *mā* of good land (*talai*) and three *mā* of indifferent land (*kaḍai*) as *udirappaṭṭi* for each of them that fell fighting (pūśalil paṭṭār); and in the case of camp-followers (vāḷilarāy śēvakarāy-uḷḷār) who died in war (pūśal) or by disease, he would not collect any taxes from their relations other than what they consented to give. 47 of 1929.

„ *Tiruvadi* (SA.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. Some of the common land (samudāyamāna nilam) sold by sabhā to a merchant of Adhirājamangalyapuram for paying the *kaḍamai* dues for the sixth year of the reign.
30 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 303.

„ *Tiruviḍaimarudūr* (Tj.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. The king ordered, while he was in the Ēkanāyakan tiruveḍuttukkaṭṭi in the large outer court in the temple of Tiruviḍaimaraududaiyār, that the village of Vaṇṇakkuḍi (99¾ *vēli* and odd), was to be made a *dēvadāna iṟaiyili* under the name Tyāgasamudra-catm. The revenue of 60 *kalam* per *vēli* fixed in the 38th year (of Kulōttunga ?) was remitted.
272 and 273 of 1907.

„ *Tiruviḍaimarudūr* (Tj.)—One cow for a lamp at the three *śandis* by a dēvar-aḍiyāḷ. 299 of 1907.

Year 8.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pū mādu vaḷara*. 197½ *kaḻañju* of gold, 9⅝ *māṟi* in fineness by the *kōyil-kal*, for a sahasra-dhārā for Śrīrangaśāyi *alias* Vikrama-śōḻa-viṇṇagar Perumāḷ. 516 of 1919.

[10]230 of 1901 is a record of Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāya.

Year 8.—*Nandalūr* (Cud.)—Ś. 1047. *pū mādu puṇara.* Gift of an agrahāra of 70 shares by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vimalāditya-dēva, ruler of Pottappi and son of Siddarasa, for the success of the king's arms. The donor was also called Madhurāntaka Pottappic-Cōḷa and claimed descent from Karikāla (*caraṇa-sarōruha* etc.) 579 of 1907.

" *Neyvāṇai* (SA.)—Land to god at Tirunelveṇṇai by Malaiyamān Ubaiyan *alias* Vikramaśōḻac-cēdirāyan of Kiḷiyūr.[11] 371 of 1908.

" *Peṇṇāḍam* (SA.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Land yielding 240 *kalam* (extent two *vēli* and 8 *mā* of reclaimed land) for 8 lamps in the temple of Tirut-tūngānai-māḍam-udaiyār, by Vēḷān Tiruppūvanam-uḍaiyān *alias* Tennavadaraiyan of Irumbāḻi in Miḻalaik-kūṟṟam. 265 of 1929.

" *Tiruvalañjuḻi* (Tj.)—Copy of an inscription of the seventh year of Rājēndra II (Iraṭṭapāḍi introduction) providing for festivals in the temple.
625 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 224.

" *Tiruvārūr* (Tj.)[12]—*pū mādu puṇara.* An *ubhayat-tiṭṭu* by the Śivabrāhmaṇas (described as mūlasthānamuḍaiyār kōyil nila nivandam uḍaiya śivabrāhmaṇar nāṟpatteṇmarkkuc-camainda) given to the horse-dealer Ganga-seṭṭi, son of Siddha-seṭṭi, living in the neighbourhood (*śāttu*) of Vīrarājēndra-dēva-mangalam, that from the interest on 17 *kāśu* given by him, they and their successors would maintain a perpetual lamp supplying 91¼ *nāḻis* (of oil) for the 365 days of the year at the rate of one *uḻakku* per day. 556 of 1904.

" *Tiruvōttūr* (NA.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* 4250 *kuḻi* of dry land bought from 20 *kāśu* (current) and given

[11]Cf. 373 of Year 12. *ARE.* 1909, II, 46.

[12]Tuesday, 18th August, A.D. 1125—Kielhorn, *EI.* viii, p. 263.

as *tiruvīdi-maḍappuṟam* for feeding the *āṇḍār* who were doing the *tiruvīdippaṇi*.
88 of 1900; *SII*. vii, 97.

Year 8.—*Uḍaiyalūr* (Tj.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. One **kāśu for a** *śandi-viḷakku* by Pañcanadivāṇan Pārāntaka-dēvan *alias* Kulōttunga-Cōḷa Gonkayan of Kuṟicci in Veṇṇik-kūṟṟam. 305 of 1927.

Year 9.—*Cebrolu* (Gu.)—Ś. 1049.[13] Cāḷukya titles of the king. Fifty sheep for lamp by mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Nambaya, lord of the city of Koḷḷipāka and of the Ṣaṭsahasra country.
153 of 1897; *EI*. vi, pp. 223-7.

„ *Elvānāśūr* (SA.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān Śūṟṟiyan Raman *alias* Rājēndra-śōḷa Malaiyakula-rājan, who had the *pāḍi-kāval* of the town (*ivvūr*), remitted some taxes in favour of seven temples.
177 of 1906.

„ *Guḍimallam* (NA.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. (Re)building of the stone temple of Paraśurāmēśvara by Nāraṇadēvan Puḍōlaraśan *alias* Vikrama-śōḷak-karuppāṟuḍaiyān for the merit of his father Nāraṇadēva *alias* Kulōttunga-śōḷa-karuppāṟuḍaiyān. Also land for offerings. 212 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 511.

„ *Jambai* (SA.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. Lamp in expiation of man-slaughter. 92 of 1906.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. 780 *kalam* of paddy for offerings on the 13 Jyēṣṭhā days in a year from the interest which was 50% in this case. The asterism was that of the āḻvārs Pūdam and Poygai. The Śrī-kōyil-vāriyam agree to administer this charity. 33 of 1893; *SII*. iii, 80.

„ *Puḷḷamangai* (Tj.)—A quarrel between two watchmen of the temple who were bitter enemies ends in the

[13] 27 May A.D. 1127—*EI*. vi, p. 281.

death of the son of one of them at the hands of the other; the offence is expiated by a gift of 72 sheep for ¾ lamp. 554 of 1921.

Year 9.—*Tiruppāccūr* (Ch.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Ornaments by Śūrai-nāyakan *alias* Mādhavarāyan, son of Arumbāk-kiḻān Araiyan Ponnambalakkūttan *alias* Poṟkōyil Toṇḍaimān of Maṇavil. Also provision for lamps and a flower garden. 128 of 1930.

„ *Tiruvānakkōyil* (Ch.)—Lamp. Mentions Gōmaḍattu Śailarāśi-paṇḍitar. 360 of 1911.

„ *Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Land and ten houses to some weavers; the *āyōgavas* were born of Brahmins and Vaiśyas (brahma-vaiśyanukku janitta) and entitled to supply cloths for *upanayanam* and other rites, and to supply the *dhvajapaṭas* to temples and cloths to kings. The cloths (tirupparisaṭṭam) they were to supply to the temple in return for the land and houses given to them are specified together with the occasions for the supply. 208 of 1919.

Year 10.—*Ānāngūr* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* The great assembly of Ānāngūr met in the temple of Tirunārāyaṇa Piriyattāḻvār, and accepted 30 *kāśu* as *iṟai-kāval* on ½ *vēli* of land which they had sold in *sabhai-vilai* for 10 *kāśu* to the Tiruvagastīśvara temple, and on which they had been collecting *iṟai* (nāngaḷ iṟai koṇḍu varukiṟa nilam). 74 of 1926.

„ *Becirak-madivala* (Mys.)—Construction of a Vimāna. 467 of 1911; *EC.* x Sp. 61.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Land and salt-pan to Attiyur-āḻvār by royal order. Four *puravu-vari-tiṇaik-kaḷa-nāyakam* officers and three *muga-veṭṭis* prepared the *uḻvari,* which was then entered in the *pottagam*; signed at the end by one *varip-pottaga-nāyakam* and three men of the *puravu-vari-śrī-karaṇattu-mugaveṭṭi.* 520 of 1919.

Year 10.—*Śeñji* (Ch.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Money for lamps by Agambaḍi-nangai, wife of Vaḍavāyirccelvan, headman of Koṟṟamangalam. Śeñji is called a *dēvadāna* of Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār. 159 of 1930.

„ *Śivankūḍal* (Ch.)—Sale of land to temple for conducting a festival of seven days beginning with Āniuttiraṭṭādi, the asterism of the king's birth. 285 of 1912.

„ *Tirukkaṇṇapuram* (Tj.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Migration to this *brahmadēya* of 20 families of weavers (āyōgavas), four from each of the five villages specified. They were to do service in temple in return for certain privileges granted to them. The mahāsabhā of Tirukkaṇṇapuram is called *ēlaimbadinmar.* 508 of 1922.

„ *Tiruvānakkōyil* (Ch.)—Gift of land to god Candraśēkhara of the locality. 358 of 1911.

Year 11.—*Bādūr* (NA.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Two thousand *kuḻi* of dry land (kollai-nilam), by the rod of 20 spans, was purchased for gold as *iṟaiyili* from Vādavūr and handed over to the temple of Tiruvanantīśvaram uḍaiyār. 413 of 1922.

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—96 sheep for lamp by Vimalādittan *alias* Madhurāntaka-pottappic-cōḻan, son of Siddiyaraśan of the Pottappic-cōḻa family. 100 of 1922.

„ *Kōviladi* (Tj.)[14]—The Perunguṟi Mahāsabhā of Tiruppēr made some temple land tax-free in acknowledgement of the fine services (ivar engaḷukkuc-ceyda aḻagu) of Vāsudēva Śridharabhaṭṭa *alias* Madhurāntaka Brahmādhirāja who rescued the village from ruin, when the times were bad and the ryots had fled, by taking the

[14] Saturday, 5 June 1129 A.D. *acc.* 29 June 1118—Kielhorn, *EI.* vii, pp. 4—5.

village under his protection by royal permission (perumāḷukku viṇṇappañjeydu kaikkoṇḍu rakṣittamaiyil).

276 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 496.

Year 11.—*Tirukkaṇṇapuram* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu* (full). Sale of 7 *mā* of land by temple priests to an individual on condition that he should bring it under cultivation and utilise the produce left after paying the *antarāyam* for making offerings in the temple.

502 of 1922.

,, *Tirukkaṇṇapuram* (Tj.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. Twenty *kaḻañju* of gold, of 9½ *māṟi* fineness, for lamp with *ghee* and camphor in the morning and evening. The donor was a Brahmin who also presented a bronze lampstand made after his own image. The gift was accepted by the Śrīvaiṣṇavas of the village and those versed in the sacred lore (kalai-yilangu-moḻi-yāḷar) assembled in the Tirunīrāvi of the temple of Śourip-perumāḷ, sung by Tirumangai-āḻvār.[15]

509 of 1922.

,, *Vāyalūr* (NA.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. Gift, as *dēvadāna*, of Pāñjaṟai Tirunallūr *alias* Śittira-mēḻi-nallūr by the residents of Uttama-śōḷa-vaḷanāḍu to god Ammai-viṇṇagar-tiruvirundāḻvār and his consort, set up in Tiruvēdi-malai at Vāyalūr by Śengēṇi Śambugarājan Nālāyiravan Ammai-yappan *alias* Rājēndra-śōḷac-cambaga-rājan of Munnūṟṟuppaḷḷi. The gift was in appreciation of his meritorious acts, such as, founding villages and constructing tanks and temples. 422 of 1922.

Year 11, day 54.—*Ayyampēṭṭai* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu*.[16] Royal order issued when the king was seated in the

[15]No. 510 of year 11, day 345, is gift of an *arcanā-bhōga* by the king to the shrine of Tirumangai set up in the West street by a certain Nārāyaṇa tādar.

[16]This introduction is wrongly ascribed to Kulōttunga II in *ARE*. 1928, App. B.

Akaḷanka maṇḍapa in his palace at Vikrama-śōḻapuram for the grant of certain taxes to the temple for providing for offerings. 118 of 1928.

Year 12.—*Āḍuturai* (Tj.)—*Tiruccirrambalam - uḍaiyār tiru māḷigaiyun - diruk - kōpuramum pon - mēndaruḷiya.*[17] Paddy and oil to temple. 16 of 1913.

" *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pū māḍu puṇara.* Provision for lamp by Mādēvi, daughter of Kannaradēva *alias* Rājēndra-śōḻap-pottappic-cōḻan, son of Kāmarasar, for the merit of her father. 102 of 1922.

" *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—One hundred *cinnam* for lamp by Kongayan,[18] son of Rājēndra-śōḻa Gangaiyarājan of Veḷi-nāḍu. 103 of 1922.

" *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—One hundred *cinnam* for lamp by Vāśanan, son of Niravacciyan, minister of Rājēndra-śōḻa Gangēyarāyan of Veḷi-nāḍu. 108 of 1922.

" *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—One hundred *cinnam* for lamp by Daṇḍanāyaka Gonkaiyan, brother-in-law of Rājēndra-śōḻa Gangai-rājan, son[19] of Nandimārājan. 111 of 1922.

" *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—One hundred *cinnam* for lamp by Śōḻiyan *alias* Rājēndraśōḻa Gangayarājan of Veḷi-nāḍu. 112 of 1922.

" *Neyvaṇai* (SA.)—Land for offerings by Malaiyamān Malaiyan Mallan *alias* Rājēndraśōḻa Malaiyamān of Kiḷiyūr.[20] 373 of 1908.

" *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—*pū māḍu puṇara.* The vaikhānasas of the temple of Tiruviḍaikaḻi āḻvār took 17 *kāśu* from an individual in the 18th year of

[17] *ARE.* 1913 II 34; 165 of 1894 and 82 of 1895.

[18] Gonka II A.D. 1133–57. It was only later that Gonka II acquired supremacy over a large tract of land from Kāḷahasti to Ganjam. *ARE.* 1922, II, 20.

[19] Really grandson, *EI.* iv, p. 35; (*ARE.* 1922, II, 20).

[20] Cf. 371 of year 8.

Kulōttunga for buying 1000 *kuḻi* of land for two gardeners; unable to do so, they now allotted some temple lands for this purpose, and arranged for the daily supply of flowers and garlands during the three *śandis*. 348 of 1921.

Year 12.—*Tirumāṇikuḻi* (SA.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Royal gift of land to Vikrama-Cōḷīśvaram-uḍaiyār set up by the king himself at Tirumāṇikuḻi. The occasion when the gift was made is described thus: "Perumbaṟṟap-puliyūrk - kōyilin - uḷḷāṟṟiyāga - samuttirak - kūḍattup-paḷḷic-coṭṭaic-cōḻak-kōnil-irundu".
163 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 788.

" *Tirunaṟaiyūr* (Tj.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Land by Śembiyan Mādēvip-piraṭṭiyār for offerings to the shrine of Piḍāri at Tirunaṟaiyūr.
174 of 1908; *ARE.* 1909 II 46.

" *Tiruvakkarai* (SA.)—32 cows for a lamp in expiation of man-slaughter in a fight (pūśalilē paṭṭamaiyil ivanāl vanda pagai tirunda). 167 of 1904.

Year 13.—*Kambayanallūr* (Sm.)—Construction of a sluice by two persons. 12 of 1900; *SII.* vii, 12.

" *Tirupparuttikkuṇṟam* (Ch.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* Sale of land, free of taxes, to the Jaina temple by the mahāsabhā of Viḷaśāṟu *alias* Kuvalaya-tilada-catm. Another sale of land to Ārambanandi (of the 17th year) as *iṟaiyili paḷḷiccandam* also engraved in continuation. Mentions i-ttirup-paruttik-kunṟil ṛṣi-samudāyattār. 381 of 1929.

Year 14.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Installation and provision for offerings to Āḷuḍaiyār Ten-kailāyam-uḍaiyār. 85 of 1922.

" *Kāmarasavalli* (Tri.)—Land. Mentions that Veṇkāḍan Pāṇḍarangam-uḍaiyān *alias* Neṟiyuḍaic-cōḷa Pallava-rāyar of Marudāḍu-nāḍu was also present in the assembly. 80 of 1914.

Year 14.—*Tiruccatturai* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* Land for *tiruppaḷḷiyeḻucci* by the *nagarattār* living in the street called Vikkirama-śōḻap-perunderu at Āyirattaḷi *alias* Venkaṇḍa-śōḻapuram. 194 of 1931.

„ *Tiruppalātturai* (Tri.)—Five *tiramam* with the Śiva-brahmanas for a śandi-viḷakku by Āttūrp-pālāśrayan Jātavēdan Nārāyaṇan. 578 of 1908.

„ *Tiruvēngaivāśal* (Pd.)—The *nāḍu* and Māhēśvaras of Peruvayal-nāḍu gave land to Ēḻu-nāṭṭu-nangai who was to give nine performances of *śāndikkūttu* in the Śittarai festival before god Tiruvēnga-vāyil Āṇḍār. She was to receive *koṟṟu* for the performances given during years in which crops failed. 253 of 1914; Pd. 128.

„ *Ūṭṭattūr* (Tri.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Uttamaśōḻan *alias* Virāṭarājan gave land as *ūrkkīḻ-iṟaiyili* for a festival in Śittirai. 510 of 1912.

Year 15.—*Ālambākkam* (Tri.)—Land as *kāśu-koḷḷā-iṟaiyili* by the Mahāsabhā of Madhurāntaka-catm. (in Poygai-nāḍu) met in the Madhurāntaka-dēva-maṇḍapa of the village. 725 of 1909.

„ *Madurāntakam* (Ch.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* An agreement (tīṭṭu) of the shepherds of the place to burn a perpetual lamp in the temple of Tiruveṇkāḍuḍaiyār for 96 sheep received from Pukkatuṟai-vallavan *alias* Akalaṅka Śambuvarāyan, the *tuṇaivan* of Śengēṇi Nālāyiravan Ammaiyappan. Madurāntakam is called a catm. and taniyūr. 400 of 1922.

„ *Siddhalingamaḍam* (SA.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* Land to the shrine of the goddess by Āḷavandāḷ, daughter of Malaiyamān Nānūṟṟuvan Malaiyaṉ *alias* Rājēndra-śōḻa-cēdiyarāyan of Kiḷiyūr, and wife of Malaiyamān Rāman Śūṟṟiyan *alias* Rājēndra-śōḻa Malaiya-kula-rājan of the same village; the shrine was caused to be built by her mother Niṟaitavañjeydāḷ. 401 of 1909.

Year 15.—*Tirukkolambiyūr* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* Sale of land tax-free to temple, by the *mahāsabhā* of Aḻagiya-śōḻa-catm., for seventy *kāśu* deposited by a resident of Tiruvāḍuturai as *śaṭṭippuṟam* for śaṭṭippirasādam to be given to aḍiyār.

46 of 1925.

" *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—*pū mādu puṉara.* One *vēli* of land by purchase from the sabhā for feeding Śrī-Vaiṣṇavas of the Tirumaḻiśai-āḻvār Tirumāḷigai maḍam attached to the temple of Tiruviḍaigaḻi-āḻvār. The Brahmins of the village assembly were to supervise the charity. Vikramaśōḻa Cēdiyarāyan exempted the land from the taxes due to him.

349 of 1921.

" *Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* A record of the *sthānattār* of the temple describing land given as *dēvadāna.* 82 of 1895; *SII.* iii, 79 and v. 642.

" *Tiruveḷḷaṟai* (Tri.)—Land for supply of flower by a person who calls himself Pāṇḍi-nāḍu-koṇḍān.

521 of 1905.

" *Ūṭṭattūr* (Tri.)—Sale of temple land for benefit of a *maṭha* called Kēraḷāntakan-maḍam; the money got was utilised for a fillet called Kēraḷāntakan-paṭṭam. One *kāśu* weighed ¾ *kaḻañju* of gold and 4 *vēlis* of land were sold for 90 such *kāśu.*

509 of 1912: *ARE.* 1913 II, 34.

Year 16.—*Erumbūr* (SA.)—Eight *kāśu* for a lamp to Śiṟutiruk-kōyil-mahādēva at Urumūr *alias* Vikramacōḷa-catm. for the merit of Tirumāmbaḷam-śūṟṟi *alias* Munaiyadaraiyap-pallavaraiyan, one of the Caḷukkis of Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam residing at Ānaivāri.

378 of 1913.

" *Puñjai* (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* At a meeting of the *mūlaparuḍai* of Talaccangāḍu held in Mummuḍi-śōḻan-pērambalam, Tennavan Brahmarāyan of Cidambaram and the servants (*kanmigaḷ*) of the

temple of Cidambaram came with some others (ikkōyilil kālum-biḍāruñjeyvār), and reminding the assembly that they had given a betel garden to Āḷuḍaiyār, suggested that they should further give a similar garden to Śrī-vikrama-śōḷa-dēvar-tirumagaḷār Āḷuḍai-nāccciyār and provide *Jīvitam* for persons preparing the *ilaiyamudu* to the two shrines; accordingly they gave a koḍittōṭṭam and some viḷai-nilam as *kāśu-koḷḷā iṟaiyili.* Fifty-seven signatures follow, many of them beginning with Śātakarṇi-kaṇṇan.

181 of 1925.

Year 16.—*Śevvallimēḍu* (Ch.)[21]—(grantha-verse)—Land. Titles of the king; Tyāgavārākara and Akalanka.

43 of 1900; *EI*. vi, 227-30.

„ *Śīyamangalam* (NA.)—Proceeds of certain taxes by Śengēṇi Nālāyiravan Ammaiyappan *alias* Rājēndra-śōḷa Śambuvarāyan for *ardhayāma* and *amudupaḍi* to Tūṇāṇḍār. 63 of 1900; *SII*. vii, 67.

Year 17.—*Elvānāśūr* (SA.)—Land for daily requirements of the temple, including recitation of Tiruccāḷal every Sunday. 165 of 1906.

„ *Nīḍubrōlu* (Kr.)—Ś. 1054[22]—Mārāya Paṇḍa, the daṇḍādhipa and mātula of Velanāṇṭi Gonka, and the syāla of the Cōḍa who conquered for Gonka-mahēśvara Karṇāṭa, Marāṭa, Lāṭa and Kaṭaka, built at Ikṣupalli a fine temple to Śiva and gave lands for worship, lamps, etc. 163 of 1897; *SII*. vi, 123.

The following inscriptions bear no regnal year:—

Brahmadēśam (SA.)—Vikramaśōḷan tiru-maḍaip-paḷḷi.

182 of 1918.

Cintāmaṇi (SA.)—*pū māḍu puṇara.* The 4000, viz. Mīnavanai - venkaṇḍān - vikramaśōḷan - dāya-vēḷaikkārar of Dīna-cintāmaṇi-nallūr, set apart as

[21]16th April, A.D. 1134. *EI*. vii, p. 4.

[22]Thursday, 18 April, A.D. 1135; *EI*. vii, p. 5.

tiruviḷāppuṟam for Cōḷīśvara the taxes called *kālaḷavu-kōṟ-kūli* and *angāḍip-pāṭṭam* of this town.
389 of 1922.

Jambai (SA.)—"A man pushed his wife who fell down and died in consequence. The 1500 men.... of the four quarters (assembled and) declared the husband guilty. He was required to provide for lamps (number lost) in Tiruttāndōnṟi-Āḷuḍaiyār temple". 91 of 1906, *ARE.* 1907, II, 42.

Kāḷahasti (C.)—*pū māḍu puṇara.* Land to Brahmins. Mentions mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Ghaṭṭidēva-mahārāja *alias* Vikramaśōḷa-Kanuppāruḍaiyār Puḍōliyaraiyar.
155 of 1922.

Manganallūr (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* Tax-remissions by sabhā. Another fragment near records a grant of land by a certain Akalanka-rāyar as compensation to his wife for his having spent the money given as śtrī-dhana to her by her father Anapāyavāyar. 39 of 1925.

Tirukkōḍikāval (Tj.)—Records that the temple of Tirukkōṭīśvara is called 'Tyāgasamudram.'
49 of 1931.[28]

Tirumālam (Tj.)—A *prākāra* of the temple is called Vikramaśōḷan, (perhaps because he built it).
99 of 1910.

Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—*pū mālai miḍaindu.* Purchase of land by the temple out of money endowed by a certain Dēvan Pañcanadivāṇan, headman of Māttūr, for feeding *āṇḍār* daily in a *maṭha* called after him and situated in the street adjoining the temple. Land belonging to a *nāṭaka-śālai* figures among boundaries. 67 of 1926.

[28] This inscription is at the entrance to the Caṇḍēśvara shrine. No. 56 on the E. wall outside the first *prākāra* reads: svasti śrī Vikkiramaśōḷan-tirumāḷigai.

Ūṭṭattūr (Tri.)—*pū mādu puṇara.* A fine of 20 *kāśu* was levied on a Brahmin for an offence against the temple (tugai-māmaṇi-uḍaiyār śrī kōyililē śiṟu aparādam śēdamaiyil). He also failed to pay *iṟai* on his kāṇi land which he had bought at Śrī-kaṇṭha-catm. *alias* Nambikkuṟicci, and the land was sold in sabhai-vilai by the mūla-sabhai of that village.

512 of 1912.[24]

[24]Cf. 490 of 1912.

Year 2.—*Badūr* (NA.)—Setting up of an image of Uḍaiya Piḷḷaiyār in the temple of Tiruvanantīśvaram-uḍaiyār by a certain Tiruveṇkāṭṭu-nangai and provision for offerings and a *śandiviḷakku*.
412 of 1922.

Year 2.—Ś. 1057.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Six cāmara-māḍa for lamp by queen of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Ballaya Cōḍa Mahārāja. 210 of 1897; *SII*. vi. 170.

Year 2.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pū mannu pāvai*. 64 cows and 2 bulls for two lamps by Vaigivandān *alias* Bhuvanādi-gangan. 5b of 1893; *SII*. iv, 818.

„ *Kōṭṭūr* (Tj.)—Money for lamp by Śēkkiḻār Pālaṟā-vāyan Kaḷappāḷarāyan of Kuṉṟattūr.
445 of 1912.

„ *Śevvallimēḍu* (Ch.)—*pū mannu pāvai*. Three *paḻan-gāśu* for a *śandiviḷakku*, and six *paḻangāśu* for two others. Śevaranmēḍu is also called Agaranagarīśvara-catm. 40 of 1900; *SII*. vii. 43.

„ *Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—*pū maruviya puvi ēḻum*. Two queens named at end of *praśasti*. Incomplete.
85 of 1895; *SII*. v. 645.

„ *Tiruvāmāttūr* (SA.)—*pū mēvu vaḷar*. Land to Rāja-rāja Piccan and his troupe for singing the Tiruppadiyam hymns in the temple of Abhi-rāmēśvara. 433 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 749.

„ *Vēdāraṇyam* (Tj.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. The king granted the *tiruppadiyak-kāṇi* and *Śrī-mayēśvarak-kaṇkāṇi* to Nāgadēva *alias* Tyāgasamudra Piccan and his descendants, with right to nominate substitutes for doing the work. 422 of 1904.

Year 2, day 73.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pū mēya vaḷar*. Land for offerings. 11 of 1893; *SII*. iv. 824.

Year 3.—Ś. 1058.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Lamp by Guṇḍāmbikā, wife of Velanāṇṭi (Cōḍa), the son of Gonka.
182 of 1897; *SII.* vi. 142.

Year 3.—*Brahmadēśam* (NA.)—*pū mēvu vaḷar*. Grant of Anapāyanallūr, yielding 500 *kalam* of paddy, separated from Rājēndraśōḷa-nallūr as a *dēvadāna* to Rudraśōlaiyuḍaiya Mahādēva at Kaḍaikkōṭṭu Brahmadēśam *alias* Dīnacintāmaṇi-catm. Order made by the king while seated on the throne below the pearl canopy in the *abhiṣēka-maṇḍapa* of his palace at Vikramaśōḷapuram, at the instance of Kulōttunga-śōḷa Savaraṇadhirāja.[1] Mentions three-crop, two-crop and single crop lands.
271 of 1915.

" *Ēmappērūr* (SA.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar.* Lands newly called Anapāyanallūr to Tiruvālanduṟai-yuḍaiya Mahādēva. Royal order issued when the king was seated on the Śoṭṭaic-cōḷa-kōn beneath the pearl canopy in the hall of the palace at Vikramaśōḷapuram. Paddy corn sold at 8 *kalam* per *māḍai.*
533 of 1921.

" *Jambai* (SA.)—Trial of a Śūdra for accidental homicide in a hunting party ending in a penalty of 64 cows for two lamps being imposed on the offender. The trial was by the assembly described as eḻubattonbadu-nāṭṭuc-cittiramēḻip-periya-nāḍu.
67 of 1906. *ARE.* 1907, II, 42.

" *Kīḻappaḻuvūr* (Tri.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar.* Grant of land by king to supplement the existing *dēvadāna* lands of the Vaṭamūlēśvara temple on a representation from a Vāṇakōvaraiyar made while the king was in the *abhiṣēka-maṇḍapa* at Vikramaśōḷa-puram.
261 of 1926.

" *Neyvaṇai* (SA.)—*pū mēvi vaḷara.* Ten *vēli* of land in Panaippākkam renamed Kalikaḍinda-śōḷa-nallūr at

[1] Cf. 233 of 1915 of Kulō. I.

the instance of Śivānanda-mahāmuni of Tirut-tuṟaiyūr and made a *dēvadāna* for Poṟ-kuḍan-guḍut-taruḷina-mahādēva at Nelveṇṇai.

380 of 1908.

Year 3.—*Peṇṇāḍam* (SA.)—*pū mannu padumam.* Similar gift of *brahmadēya* land newly called Ediriliśōḷa-nallūr as a tax-free *dēvadāna* to Tirut-tūngānai-māḍam-uḍaiya Mahādēva. 255 of 1929.

„ *Śaḷukki* (NA.)—*pū mēvi vaḷara.*[2] Sale of land. Mentions the *nagaram* of Śaḷukki *alias* Śōḷa-kēraḷa-puram. 470 of 1920.

„ *Shiyāḷi* (Tj.)—Sale of land by the assembly of Tirukkaḷumalam for offerings to Āḷuḍaiya Piḷḷaiyār. 380 of 1918.

„ *Śīyamangalam* (NA.)—*pū mēvu vaḷar.* An accidental homicide tried by the *nāṭṭavar* and Śambuvarāyar who resolved that the culprit, Paḷḷi-śelvan of Śambupuram, shall not die for his offence, but endow a half-lamp in the Tūṇāṇḍār temple.

64 of 1900; *SII.* vii, 68.

„ *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—633 *kuḷi* of land by purchase from the *sabhā* of Tirukkōvalūr *alias* Madhurāntaka-catm., in Malāḍu *alias* Jananatha-vaḷanāḍu by Vanniyanāyar Malaiyamān *alias* Kariya-śēnai Uyyakkoṇḍān for the maintenance of Tiruvarangat-tamudanār[3] of Mūngiṟkuḍi for cultivating a flower-garden called Kaḍakkattuk-kaṇḍan presented by him in accordance with the orders of Rājarājac-cēdiyarāyar. 315 of 1921.

„ *Tirumāṇikuḷi* (SA.)—Mōhan Āḷkkolli *alias* Kulōttunga Śōḷak-kāḍavarāyan remitted the *perum-pāḍikāval* on

[2]As in 422 of 1904.

[3]Periya Nambi, at first the opponent, and then the disciple of Rāmānuja, and author of *Rāmānujanūṟṟandādi*. *ARE*. 1922, II, 23.

the temple lands (*tirunāmattuk-kāṇi*) called Tirup-pērambalam-ponmēynda-perumāḷ-nallūr to provide for expenses on worship and lamps.
157 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 782.

Year 3.—*Tiṭṭaguḍi* (SA.)—Rājarāja Magadai Nāḍāḷvān gave to the temple the *perumpāḍikāval* and other dues from wet and dry lands in the *dēvadāna* villages called Śiṟuvāy *alias* Kali-kaḍinda-śōḷa-mangalam and Māvūr Vīrarājēndranallūr *alias* Pon-parappina-nallūr. 14 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 283.[4]

Year 3, day 85.—*Tiruvaiyāṟu* (Tj.)—*pū mēvu vaḷar*. Ten *vēli* of land called Anapāyanallūr added to the *dēvadāna* lands of the goddess of the place. 157 of 1918.

Year 4.—Ś. 1058[5].—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Fifty *velledlu* for lamp by Nīli Śeṭṭi, a merchant from Penugoṇḍa, to the Bhāvanārāyaṇa temple at Bhāvapaṭṭana.
183 of 1897; *SII.* vi, 143.

Year 4.—*Kīḻūr* (SA.)—Construction of kitchen in the Vīraṭṭānam temple by the wife of Vikramacōḷa-Cēdiyarāyan and mother of Vikramacōḷa-Kōvalarāyan.
285 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 914.

Year 4.—Ś. 1059.—*Nutakki* (Gu.)—Land to the dancing women of the Śaktīśvara temple by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kandravāṭi (Bhī)-marāja. 116 of 1917.

Year 4.[6]—Ś. 1059.—*Koṇidēna* (Kr.)—Gift by Tribhuvanamalla Cōḍamahārāja to the temple of Tribhuvanamalla Śrī-Kēśavadēva at Kōṭyadona for havirbali-yarcana.
185 of 1899; *SII.* vi, 630.

Year 4.—*Nandalūr* (Cud.)—Dam. Land. 574 of 1907.

[4]No. 15, a record of the same year, mentions some punitive expedition by the same chieftain resulting in the capture of cattle. It also mentions one lamp=32 *paśu*; one *paśu*=15 *kāśu*.

[5]Aug. 4, A.D. 1136—*EI.* x, p. 137. No. 697 of 1920, couples Ś. 1059 with the fourth year.

[6]This is given as 15 in the record.

Year 4.—*Śeyyūr* (Ch.)—*pū mannu padumam*. Ten *vēli* of land as *iraiyili strīdhana* to the goddess palliyarai-nācciyār by the ūr of Śeyyūr *alias* Jayangonda-śōla-nallūr who undertake themselves to pay 'innilattāl vanda iraiyum āḷum amañjiyum eppērppatta śilvariyum.' 444 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 30.

" *Tiruvorriyūr* (Ch.)—*pū maruviya vaḷar*. Sale of land by sabhā of Punnaivāyil *alias* Rāja-nārāyaṇa-catm. to a person who gave it to the temple as endowment for lamps, each perpetual lamp being provided for at the rate of 250 *kuḻi*.
192 of 1912.

Year 4, day 137.—*Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—*pū mannu padumam*. Ninety sheep for lamp by Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiyāḷ Tyāgasundari, daughter of Nuḷumbar.
35 of 1920.

Year 5.—*Accarapākkam* (Ch.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. Land.
247 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 461.

" *Brahmadēśam* (SA.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. Forty *vēli* of land called Kulōttunga-śōḷa-nallūr declared to be *dēvadāna* and *madappuṟa iraiyili*. One *mā* was taken to be 512 *kuḻi* by the 14-span rod.
179—181 of 1918.

" *Kīḻūr* (SA.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. Gift by *sabhā* of 3000 *kuḻi* (1½ *vēli*) of land at the request of Kiḻiyūr Malaiyamān Malaiyan *alias* Kulōttunga Śōḷa-Cēdiyarāyan. 284 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 913.[7]

" *Olakkūr* (SA.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. One hundred *kaḻañju* of gold given by Rājēndradēva to the ūr of Olakkaiyūr *alias* Rājamahēndra-nallūr for building of stone the temple of Agastyēśvara had been half spent in building up to the *pañcānga* and then the work stopped owing to bad time (kāla virōdam); when required to complete the work, the ūr found themselves without resources as the balance of the

[7]290 of 1902 (Yr. 10) is connected with this.

money had disappeared, and to meet the pressure from the servants[8] and Māhēśvaras of the temple, the ūr gave 20 *kaḻañju* for setting up a Śōmaskanda image and some land as *dēvadāna*,—extent not clear as the inscription is incomplete. 353 of 1909.

Year 5.—*Tiruvaigāvūr* (Tj.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. King called Parakēsari by mistake.[9] Incomplete. 49 of 1914.

Year 6.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. Gift of Vīramaṅgalam by Ghaṭṭidēva *alias* Kulōttunga-śōḻa-yādavarāya for the daily feeding of Brahmins, *tapasvins* and others in the temple. 83 of 1922.

„ *Tirukkaḻukkunṟam* (Ch.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. 90 sheep and 31 cows for two lamps by a military officer of Edirilisōḻa Śambuvarāya for the merit of another officer whom he had killed, and of his wife who had committed *satī*. 162 of 1933—Text in *ARE*.

„ *Tiruvōttūr* (NA.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. Sixteen cows for a lamp in expiation of accidental homicide in a hunting party. Sentence awarded by an assembly of the several *nāḍus* (Pannāṭṭār tiraṇḍu). 77 of 1900; *SII*. vii, 85.

Year 7.—Ś. 1061.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Lamp by a relation of Kulōttunga Cōḍa Gonkarāja. 227 of 1893; *SII*. iv, 1068.[10]

Year 7.—*Kīḻputtūr* (NA.)—Sale of land as *dēvadāna* to temple. 165 of 1915.

„ *Tirunāmanallūr* (SA.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. Gold ornaments and silver vessels to Tiruttoṇḍīśvaram-uḍaiyār of Tirunāvalūr *alias* Rājādittapuram by Kūḍalūr Paḷḷi-Āḷappiṟandān Mōhan *alias* Kulōttunga Śōḻak-kācciyarāyan. 374 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 1004.

[8]Kālum piḍārum śeyvārgaḷ.

[9]The same mistake is found in 373 of 1902 Tirunāmanallūr.

[10]See also 384 of 1893.

Year 7.—*Tiruppuṟambiyam* (Tj.)—'Who covered the Pērambalam with gold'. Land for offerings to images (specified) on new moon days. 350 of 1927.[11]

„ *Tiruvārūr* (Tj.)—*pū mannu padumam* (full). Land, renamed Anapāyanallūr, to Āḷuḍaiya Nambi and Paravai-nācciyār in the Tiruvārūr temple. 269 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 485.

Year 8.—*Dēvanūr* (SA.)—Land in Vaḍapaṭṭi for *mantra-pōnakam* to the deity by Śengēṇi Nālāyiravan Ammaiyappan *alias* Rājēndra Śōḷa Śambuvarāyan. 298 of 1929.

Year 8.—Ś. 1062.—*Kollūru* (Gu.)—Five Rājanārāyaṇa *gadyas* for lamp. 705 of 1920.

Year 8.—*Maṇimangalam* (Ch.)—Sabhā of Maṇimangalam *alias* Pāṇḍiyanai-irumaḍi-ven-kaṇḍa-śōḷa-catm. make a gift to Vaṇḍuvarāpati Emberumān of two pieces of land, one purchased from Sāhani Mādhava Bhaṭṭan and the other purchased in the 13th year of the reign of Vikrama Cōḷa-dēva. 25 of 1896; *SII*. iii, 34.

„ *Nandalūr* (Cud.)—*pū mēvu tirumagaḷ*. Vīra Rājakēsari cakravartin Śrī Kulōttunga Cōḷadēva. Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷa Siddharasa ordered the boundaries of the lands belonging to Kulōttunga-śōḷa-viṇṇagar in Kulōttunga-śōḷa-catm., the *agara brahmadēya* of Nirandanūr, to be engraved on stone. 572 of 1907.

„ *Tirumāṇikuḻi* (SA.)—*Tillainagar śiṟappu-ḍaittāgat-tirumuḍi śūḍiya Śrī Kulōttunga Śōḷa-dēvar*. Sale of land as *iṟaiyili tirunāmattuk-kāṇi*. Mentions Vikrama-śōḷan-śandi. 155 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 780.

„ *Tiruvadi* (SA.)—A jewelled necklace to Tiru-vīraṭṭānam Uḍaiyār by Kūḍal Araśa-nārāyaṇan *alias* Āḷappiṟandān Kāḍavarāyan. 391 of 1921.

[11] See *ARE*. 1927, II, 24.

Year 8.—*Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Silver pot 50½ *kaḻañju* by Kūḍal Araśanārāyaṇan Āḷappiṟandān *alias* Kāḍavarāyan for bath to god. 467 of 1921.

Year 9.—Ś. 106(3).—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Lamp. 199 of 1897; *SII.* vi, 159.

Year 9.—*Tirunaṟungoṇḍai* (SA.)—Land with taxes to the Nāṟpatteṇṇāyirap-perumbaḷḷi by Vīraśēkhara Kāḍavarāyan as *tirunāmattuk-kāṇi.* 381 of 1902 ; *SII.* vii, 1011.

" *Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—*pū mannu padumam.* Assembly of Dānatunga-catm. met in the maṇḍapa of the temple of Kailāsamuḍaiya Mahādēva and sold land, making it tax-free. Mentions the twelve-span rod used for the land survey. 104 of 1928.

" *Tiruviḍaimarudūr* (Tj.)—*pū mannu padumam.* Land to a *pāṇan* for singing in the temple and for appointing *pāṇar* to make the *taḷiyilār dēvaraḍiyār* also sing likewise. Mentions terms; *pāṇa-pēṟu*, *pāṇakāṇi* and *nila-jīvitam.* 141 of 1895; *SII.* v. 705.

Year 10—Ś. 1064.[12]—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Damaged. 223 of 1897; *SII.* vi, 185.

Year 10.—*Śōḻapuram* (NA.)—Gift of certain taxes, *śilvari,* to some temples by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Kaṇṇuḍaiperumāḷ *alias* Vikramaśōḻa Śambuvarāyan. 343 of 1912.

" *Tiruvārūr* (Tj.)—*pū mannu padumam.* The sabhā of Rājarāja-brahma-mangalam met in the *tirukkāvaṇam* called Dēvāśiriyan for selling some land as *iṟaiyili kuḍi-nīkkā-kāṇi.* Sale price was 2¼ *kāśu* per *mā* for 3½ *nilam,* and 60 *kāśu* for 1½ *nilam* more, total 217½ *kāśu* for 5 *nilam.* Each *vēli* had to measure out 120 *kalam* from which 5 *nāḻi* per *kalam* went for the freight charge (*śumai-kūli*) and the balance was to

[12]Date unsatisfactory—Sewell. *EI.* x, pp. 137-8.

be remitted to Tiruvārūr, the *peruvari* and *śilvari* and the *antarāyam* being borne by the vendors.
553 of 1904.

Year 11—Ś. 1065.[13]—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Gift of sheep for lamp. Ends with verse *svadattām* etc., though the subject of the gift is not land.
180 of 1897; *SII*. vi, 141.

Year 11.—Ś. 1065.[14]—*Cellūr* (God.)—Copper-plates. A *brahmadēya* village granted by Koḷani Kāṭama Nāyaka with the king's permission. *IA*. xiv, pp. 56 ff.

Year 11.—*Kaṇḍarādittam* (Tri.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. Lamp endowed in expiation of accidental homicide. Mentions Tyāgasamudra-terinda Villigaḷ and the advice the Bhaṭṭas offered to Gangarāya that Neyyāḍi, being a *veḷḷāḷa*, was not liable to death sentence.
200 of 1929; *ARE*. 1929 II, 35.

" *Tirumāḷam*[15] (Tj.)—*pū mannu padumam*. Land by Dēvaragaṇḍan *alias* Rājarāja Panaiyūr-nāṭṭu Mūvēnda Vēlān. 109 of 1910.

" *Tiruvallam* (NA.)—Some taxes made over to the temple by Ammaiyappan Kaṇṇuḍaip-perumāḷ *alias* Vikramaśōḷa Śambavarāyan.
302 of 1897; *SII*. iii, 61.

Year 12—Ś. 1066.[16]—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Lamp to the Bhāvanārāyaṇa temple at Prempalli in Kammanāṇḍu, a sub-division of Uttama-Cōla-vaḷanāḍu, by Sōmāṇḍiyamma, queen of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kulōttungacōḍa Gonkarāja.
174 of 1897; *SII*. vi, 135.

Year 12.—*Dharmapuri* (Sm.)—Repairs made in the temple called Muḷamāyiram for merit of Adiyamān.
308 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 534.

[13] Wednesday, July 14, A.D. 1143—*EI*. x, p. 137.

[14] Ś. 1056 given in the plates by mistake. Kielhorn. List No. 574.

[15] Saturday, November 27, A.D. 1143: acc. 26, March—14, July 1133. Sewell—*EI*. xi, p. 244.

[16] Monday, February 12, A.D. 1145—*EI*. x, p. 136.

Year 12.—*Kaḷattūr* (Ch.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērimaikoṇḍān. A royal order making some land *dēvadāna iṟaiyili* under the name Kulōttunga-śōḷan-tiruttoṇḍat-togai-nallūr, addressed to the chief Toṇḍaimān and to the *variyilār* and *varikkūṟu-śeyvār* and written by the *tirumandira-ōlai* Anapāya Mūvēnda-vēḷān.
346 of 1911.

„ *Tiruvānakkōyil* (near Kaḷattūr) (Ch.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. An order similar to the last. The new name of the land granted was Kulōttungaśōḷan Tirunīṟṟuc-cōḷa-nallūr.[17]
363 of 1911.

„ *Takkōlam* (NA.)—Three *palangāśu* for lamp.
17 of 1897; *SII*. v. 1380.

„ *Tirugōkarṇam* (Pd.)—*pērambalam ponmēynda*. A verse (*ahaval*) recording some irrigation works and other benefactions by a chief of the family of brahmins who crowned kings :—taṅgaḷ śelvan-daḷaittiḍat-tāmannarai-muḍi śūṭṭuñ-jeṅgai vēdiyar kuḍit-tōnṟal.
411 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 1044; Pd. 120.

„ *Tiruvadi* (SA.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. Gift of *perumbāḍi-kāval* on lands and properties (described) by Paññāka Muttaraiyan Āḷappiṟandān Araśa-nārāyaṇan *alias* Kulōttunga-śōḷak-kacciyarāyan of Kūḍalūr in Perugaḷūr-nāḍu of Tirumunaippāḍi.
45 of 1903; *SII*. vii, 319.

Year 13.—Ś. 1067.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Lamp to temple of Bhāvanārāyaṇa at Prempalli or Brahmapalli, by Mēḍama wife of Bhīma called Kollūrinātha.
168 of 1897; *SII*. vi, 129.

Year 13.—Ś. 1066.—*Ghaṇṭaśāla* (Kr.)—Ten *rājarājamāḍa* for two perpetual lamps to Jaladhīśvara Mahādēva at

[17]See *Śen Tamiḻ* Vol. 25, pp. 271-5 for a view that Tirunīṟruccōḷa was Kulōttunga I (312 of 1901—Kulō. I. 39) and that he had also the name Anapāya and was the patron of Śēkkiḻār.

Ghaṇṭaśāla *alias* Cōḍa-vāṇḍyavūra by Goṇṭa Kommi Setti, lord of Penugoṇḍa, and a vaiśya of Nābela *gōtra* belonging to Vēngi, for his own merit and that of his parents. 848 of 1917.

Year 13.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—320 cows for ten lamps by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Gonkayan *alias* Kulōttunga Śōḷa Gonkarājan of Veḷi-nāḍu. 123 of 1922.

„ *Nāngupaṭṭi* (Pd.)—The village of Kuḍikkāḍu presented to Tirupperumānāṇḍār in North Kōnāḍu by a native of Marudattūr (in Kaḷattūr Kōṭṭam of Jayaṅgoṇḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam) who had received it from Vēdavanam Uḍaiyār of Paiyyūr whom he had eulogised in verse. 335 of 1914; Pd. 129.

„ *Tiruvadi* (SA.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar.* Kūḍalūr Paññāka Muttaraiyan Āḷappiṟandān Ēḷiśaimogan *alias* Kulōttunga-śōḷa-Kāḍavarāyan made over to the local temple the following dues on three *dēvadāna* villages included in his beat (en kāvalāga ittēvar dēvadāna ūrgaḷ), viz., *perumbāḍi kāval, śiṟupāḍi-kāval,* etc., (inscription incomplete).

46 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 320.

„ *Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—32 cows for a lamp by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Kaṇṇuḍai-perumāḷ *alias* Vikramaśōḷa Śambuvarāyan.[18] 422 of 1921.

Year 13, day 124.—*Ūṭṭattūr* (Tri.)—*pū mannu padumam.* A temple, Kulōttunga-cōḷēśvara, was constructed by Vāṇaviccādira-nāḍāḷvān, the younger brother of Brahmādarāya Muttaraiyar, and the income from the village of Śiṟuvaḷaippūr including *antarāya-pāṭṭam* was assigned to it as *dēvadāna iṟaiyili.* Mentions *tirumandira-ōlai* Anapāya Mūvēndavēḷān; four *śrīkaraṇa nāyagams* and one *mugaveṭṭi* of the *puravuvari* sign the record. 531 of 1912.

[18]Hultzsch (*SII.* iii, 61) thinks that this chief was a contemporary of Kulōttunga III.

Year 14.—*Āḍuturai* (Tj.)—Seems to open with mention of the destruction of Viṣṇu shrine in Cidambaram. Land for lamps. Mentions Tañjāvūr-peruvaḻi and Śungandavirtta-śōḻap-pērāṟu among boundaries.
363 of 1907.

„ *Dēvanūr* (SA.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Kulōttunga. Mentions Śengēṇi Nālāyiravan Ammaiyappan *alias* Rājēndraśōḻa Śambuvarāyan.[19] 302 of 1929.

„ *Jambai* (SA.)—Land to Tirukkavālīśvaram at Śaṇbai by Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān Ākāraśūran *alias* Rājagambhīra Cēdiyarāyan. 102 of 1906.

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. Tribhuvanacakravartin-Kulōttungacōḷa-dēva. 32 cows for lamp by Śīyagangan who has the usual Ganga birudas.
93 of 1922.

„ *Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—*pū mannu padumam*. Appointment by royal order of Candrabhūṣana Bhaṭṭa to an additional Śaivācāryak-kāṇi in the local temple.
19 of 1920.

„ *Uḍaiyārkōyil* (Tj.)—*pū mannu padumam*. Sabhā of Tribhuvanamādēvi-catm. accept 8 *kāśu* for making some land *iṟaiyili*. The interest rate was ¼ *tiramam* per month (per *kāśu* ?)
401 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 1034.

Year 15.—Ś. 1069.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Gifts to various temples by Sōmayya-peggaḍa, the sandhivigrahin of the Mahāmaṇḍalika Bhīma Nāyaka, called also Vengi-dēśa-Cālukyan-ankakāra.
172 of 1897; *SII*. vi, 133.

Year 15.—Ś. 1069.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Twelve *birudumāḍa* (gold) for lamp by Nāgalādēvi (Nāgāmbikā), wife of Paṇḍarāja, son of Velanāṇti Cōḍa and Guṇḍāmbā.
176 of 1897; *SII*. vi, 137.

[19]Figures in Vikrama Cōḷa's records—*ARE*. 1929, II, 35.

Year 15.—*Koṇidēna* (Kr.)—Joint gift by Tribhuvanamalla-dēva Cōḍamahārāja[20] and Kulōttunga Cōḍa Gonkarāja.
189 of 1899; *SII*. vi, 635.

„ *Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—*pū mannu yāṇar poḻil.*[21] 180 ewes and two rams for a lamp.
83 of 1895; *SII*. v, 643.

„ *Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—*pū mannu padumam*. Rājakē.... ennum muḍivāga uḷḷa śrī meykkīrttiyuḍaiya Tribhuvanacakravarttigaḷ śrī Kulōttunga Śōḻadēvarkku yāṇḍu. Sale of land.
315 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 944.

„ *Vṛddhācalam* (SA.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar*. Āḷappiṟandān Ēḻiśaimōgan *alias* Kulōttungaśōḻa Kāḍavarādittan built a maṇḍapa, called Ēḻiśaimōgan, for the *mahāsnapana* of the god.
137 of 1900; *SII*. vii, 150.

Year 16.—Ś. 1071.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Fifty sheep for a lamp in the temple of Bhāvanārāyaṇa at Prempalli by a Nāyaka.
173 of 1897; *SII*. vi, 134.

Year 16.—Ś. 1070.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—One lamp by Kommabōla Kommayya for merit of his parents.
212 of 1893; *SII*. iv, 1044.

Year 16.—Ś. 1070.—*Valaparla* (Nel.)—Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvanamalla Cōḍa gave the village Oḷupaṟa in Kammanāḍu to Kēśavadēva of Koṇṭridona.
NI. O. 142.

Year 17.—*Vaḻuvūr* (NA.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Kulōttunga. Two lamps by Ammaiyappan Śāvaka and others.
60 of 1908.

[20] Kotyadona (Koṇidena) in Kammanāḍu was his capital. (192 of 1899, same date).

[21] Same as *pū mannu padumam*, with variations. The date of the record is Thursday, 25th December, A.D. 1147—*EI*. xi, p. 291.

The following inscriptions bear no regnal year:—

Accarapākkam (Ch.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar.* The king combined several villages under the name Kalikaḍinda-śōḷan Śāttanūr and made it a *dēvadāna iṟaiyili* for Ātcikoṇḍa Mahādēva. 246 of 1901; *SII.* vii, 460.

Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—*pū mannu padumam.* Sale of land for the maintenance of a *maṭha* in the temple of Aruḷāḷa Perumāḷ. 406 of 1919.

Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—(Grantha verses). King Anapāya, a bee at the lotus feet of Naṭēśa of the Golden Hall of Cidambaram, made gifts to Sambandar, Appar and Sundarar in Tiruvārūr.[22]

73 of 1890; *SII.* iv, 397.

[22] See 269 of 1901 (Year 7). Also *SII.* iii, pp. 153-4.

PARAKĒSARI RĀJARĀJA II.[1]

Year 2.—*Kunnāṇḍārkōyil* (Pd.)—One thousand *kāśu* to be paid per annum to Kunṟap-perumāḷ by the Nagarattār of Perungudi *alias* Virudarāja-bhayankara-puram who were the tenants of the temple. The Araiyar of Vaḍa-panangāḍu-nāḍu were to ensure the observance of the agreement. 372 of 1914; Pd. 184.

Year 3.—*Grāmam* (SA.)—Remission by Mogan Āḷappiṟandān *alias* Anapāya Kāḍavarāyan of the *pāḍi-kāval* due to him from the temple of Tiru-āṟṟuttaḷi-Āḷuḍaiyār. 181 of 1906.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum.* 96 sheep for lamp. 465 of 1919.

„ *Kunnāṇḍārkōyil* (Pd.)—The residents of Panangāḍu-nāḍu fixed one *mā* of land to be assigned to the temple as the penalty for any damage caused to the arable land at Nalvayalūr or for any injury done on the highway. 373 of 1914; Pd. 186.

„ *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—Mentions the grandson of Rāman Narasingapanman who had built of stone the Śri Vimānam of Trivikrama Perumāḷ temple. 119 of 1900; *EI.* vii, p. 147.[2]

„ *Tirumangalam* (Tri.)—*pū maruviya poḷil-ēḻum.* Sale of some land to temple of Paraśurāmīśvara by some residents of the locality, and gift of some tax-free land by the sabhā. 243 of 1930.

„ *Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum.* At the request of a *tapasya*, Śēramānṟōḷan, a cell (guhai) was built in the precincts of the temple for the residence of a recluse doing daily worship in the

[1] Reign began not earlier than 6th April A.D. 1146—Kielhorn, *EI.* ix, p. 210.

[2] Cf. 123 of 1900 (Year 6) of Parak. Rājēndra II.

temple for the welfare of the king. The term Kāraṇavar is applied to the worshipping priest.
87 of 1928.

Year 4.—Ś. 1072.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Sheep for lamp by a *mūlabhṛtya* of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvana-malla-dēva Cōḍa-mahārāja of the family of Karikāla (caraṇasarōruha formula).
203 of 1897; *SII.* vi, 163.

Year 4.—Ś. 1072.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—12 *birudamāḍa* for lamp by Rājēndra Kōṇa Lōkarāju.
213 of 1897; *SII.* vi, 175.

Year 4.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Land for *maṭha*. 389 of 1919.

" *Kuhūr* (Tj.)—Land (after purchase) to a processional image in temple. 315 of 1917.

" *Tiruverumbūr* (Tri.)—Lamp-stand by a native of Tirunelvēli. 135 of 1914.

Year 5.—*Tirunaraiyūr* (Tj.)[3]—*puyal vāyttu.* Money for lamp.
165 of 1908.

Year 6.—*Ālanguḍi* (Tj.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum.* Some lands had been given by the sabhā of Ālanguḍi *alias* Jananātha-catm. to meet interest charges on a large loan given by the temple during a famine in the third year of 'Vijayarājēndra who took Kalyāṇapuram and Kollāpuram and died on the back of an elephant'. Kulōttuṅga I ordered these lands, apparently scattered in the first instance, to be made into one block in his thirty-fifth year. What the sabhā did further in this year about these lands is not clear, as the inscription is incomplete.
5 of 1899; *SII.* vi, 440.

" *Ālanguḍi* (Tj.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum.* Sabhā made over some lands as *kāśu-kollā-iṟaiyili* to temple in lieu of interest on sums borrowed: 3 *vēli* (a *mā*

[3]Friday, 24th March, 1150 A.D., *EI.* xi, p. 122.

being 128 *kuḻi* by 16—span rod) for interest on 311 *kaḻañju* borrowed when Vijayarājēndra from his camp in Vēngai-maṇḍalam levied a tax of one ***kaḻañju*** per *vēli;* and one *vēli* for interest on 150 *kāśu* (=50 *kaḻañju*) and ornaments weighing 55 *kaḻañju* (of fineness of 9 *māṟi*) borrowed for improving the irrigation of the village in a season of drought in the third year of Vikrama Cōḷa.

521 of 1920.

Year 6.—Ś. 1073.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Lamp by Ananta Paṇḍita who wrote a commentary on the *Nārāyaṇīya* and came of a family of poets. 166 of 1897; *SII*. vi, 127.[4]

Year 6.—Ś. 1073.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—12 *birudamāda* for lamp by Sūrāmbā,[4a] wife of Kulōttunga Cōḍa Gonka.

211 of 1897; *SII*. vi, 172.

Year 6.—*Elvānāśūr* (SA.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. Taxes assigned to temple by Kūḍalūr Āḷappiṟandān Mōhan *alias* Rājarājak-kāḍavarāyan 'who conquered the four quarters'. The taxes named are *perumbāḍi-kāval, śiṟupāḍi-kāval, taṟi-iṟai, taṭṭāra-pāṭṭam, anta-rāyam* and other customary dues from Parundal *alias* Malaiyaviccādiri-nallūr, and the record is signed by a śrīkaraṇa-nāyakam and three śrīkaraṇattu-mugaveṭṭis of the *puravuvari* besides others. 166 of 1906.

" *Elvānāśūr* (SA.)—A hall (*tirumāḷigai*) built by the same chieftain in Iṟaiyānaṟaiyūr *alias* Śrī-Śōḷa-Kēraḷa-catm. 170 of 1906.

" *Uḍaiyārkōyil* (Tj.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. Sabhā of Tribhuvananmadēvi-catm. made *iṟaiyili* lands given by a donor to the temple of Tirukkaḷāvuḍaiyār for lamps for *adhyayana* on festival days when the

[4]Cf. 196 of 1897 (Year 9).

[4a]Her daughter Prōlāmbikā is also mentioned in Ś. 1073 (216 of 1897; *SII*. vi, 178).

God was seated in the yāga-maṇḍapa, and for *puṇyāha* and *adhyayana* on other specified occasions. 407 of 1902[5]; *SII*. vii, 1040.

Year 7.—*Erumūr* (SA.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. Rājak. title given by mistake. Lands purchased from *mahāsabhā* of Urumūr and made *dēvadāna*. Including *kaḍamai*, *pāḍi-kāval* etc. the share of the temple amounted to 26¼ *kalam* per *mā*. The sabhā had borrowed 60 *kāśu* owing to bad time and scarcity of *akkam*, the interest being 2 *tūṇi* and 3 *kuṟuṇi* of paddy per *kāśu*. The total yield in both cases was 55 *kalam* of paddy. 397 of 1913.

„ *Kandatti* (Mys.)—Phrase *pū maruviya poḻil-ēḻum* before king's name. A temple built on a hill at Śūṟūr in Kuvaḷāla-nāḍu and a *dēvadāna* given to it by Kāñcīpura-paramēśvaran Mukkaraśar Kāḍuveṭṭiyān Rājēndraśōḻa-Pallavar-ādittan. 486 of 1911; *EC*. x, Kl. 75.

„ *Uṟaiyūr* (Tri.)—Mentions Mahāsabhā of Rājāśraya-catm. in Uṟaiyūr-Kūṟṟam and the temple of Uḍaiyār Tiru-uḍaitalai-mahādēva at Tiru-uṟaiyūr. 186 of 1907.

Year 8.—Ś. 1075.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Lamp by a member of the guild of Teliki merchants. Their titles given, among which is: Bejavāḍaśāsanulaina. 189 of 1897; *SII*. vi, 149.[6]

Year 8.—*Maṇimangalam* (Ch.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. Land for offerings, half of which had to be distributed among *apūrvi*[7] śrī vaiṣṇavas who visited the temple. Mentions Śrī-Vaiṣṇava-vāriyam-śeykiṟa Araṭṭamukki-dāsan. 29 of 1896; *SII*. iii, 35.

[5]Thursday, 24th January, A.D. 1152—Kielhorn, *EI*. viii, p. 2.

[6]Cf. 192 of 1897.

[7]Wrongly explained by Hultzsch; the word really means a student of the Veda.

Year 9.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum.* Gift of 96 sheep for lamp by Āriyan Padumāran Kaṭṭimān of Kāśmīrapuram. 146 of 1922.

„ *Madurāntakam* (Ch.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum.* Sale of land to the temple of Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār of Kāñcīpuram by some of the *āḷunganattār* of Madhurāntaka-catm., a *taniyūr* in Kaḷattūr-Kōṭṭam. 399 of 1922.

Year 10.—Ś. 1077.—*Janakavaram* (Nel.)—Mahāsāmanta Jiyyaru-vāru gave to Pangalūru Mūlasthāna Bhīmēśvara some land as *mānyam.* *NI.* O. 51.

Year 10.—*Māgaral* (Ch.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādarum.* Land for lamp. 219 of 1901; *SII.* vii, 432.

„ *Munnūr* (SA.)—Tax-free gift of land by purchase by Ammaiyappan Śīyan Pallavāṇḍān *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāyan for a hunting festival of god in Śittirai. 52 of 1919.

„ *Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai* (Tj.)—Sale of land to temple of Rājarājīśvaram Uḍaiyār at Kuḷattūr in Tiruvindaḷūr-nāḍu by two persons from Tiruvindaḷūr; the sale is attested by a number of persons with the family name Sālankāyana.[8] 434 of 1924.

„ *Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai* (Tj.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum.* *Iṟaiyili* land for the above temple by Pallavarāyar who built it.[9] 435 of 1924.

„ *Tiruttalūr* (SA.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum.* Land for flower garden after purchase by Tiruvarangam Uḍaiyān Nambi *alias* Kāḍavarāyakkōn. 431 of 1925.

Year 11.—Ś. 1078.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Sheep for lamp by Mahā-maṇḍalēśvara Jikkidēva Cōḍa Mahārāja, son of Potana Cōḍa of the family of Karikāla (*caraṇa-sarōruha.*) 193 of 1897; *SII.* vi, 153.

[8] *ARE.* 1924, II, 18.
[9] This is mentioned in 427 of 1924 (n.-d.).

Year 11.—*Eṇṇāyiram* (SA.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. By order of the king, the sabhā of Rājarāja-catm. gave a village as *janmakkāṇi* to a person after renaming it Rājarāja-vāñjiyūr and entering it in the revenue accounts. The old name of the village was Nannāḍērpākkam *alias* Vikramaśōḷa-nallūr, a *dēva-dāna* of Tiru-virāmīśvaram-uḍaiyār at Eydār. Mentions *tirumandiravōlai* Śōḷēndira-śinga-Mūvēnda Vēḷār. 336 of 1917.

" *Kuḍumiyāmalai* (Pd.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. Mentions the 13th year of Vikrama Cōḷa and records a gift by Kulōttunga-Cōḷa Kaḍambarāyan for the maintenance of two lamps in the temple of Tirumēṟṟaḷi-Mahādēva at Tirunalakkuṉṟam. 355 of 1904; Pd. 135.

" *Vaḷuvūr* (Tj.)—Money for lamps in the temple of Vīraṭṭānam-Uḍaiyār at Vaḷukūr, a *brahmadēya;* mentions the sixth year of Periyadēvar Vikrama-Cōḷadēva.[10] 418 of 1912.

Year 12.—*Tiruvalañjuḷi* (Tj.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. Gifts of land to images of Tirunāvukkaraśudēvar, Tiruvādavūr-aḍigaḷ and Tirukkaṇṇappadēvar by two dancing girls. 628 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 288.[10a]

Year 12, day 264.—*Tiruppalātturai* (Tj.)—*pū maruviya jaya-mādum*. Land for worship and flower garden. Mentions revenue survey of the 16th and 40th year of Śungandavirtta Kulōttunga. 440 of 1912.

Year 13.—*Brahmadēśam* (SA.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Śōṟuḍaiyāḷ, wife of Nittavinōda Śambuvarāyan. 168 of 1918.

" *Elvānāśūr* (SA.)—The king made a gift of land when he was at Āyirattaḷi. Malaiyamān Periya

[10] *ARE*. 1913, II, 36 contains some groundless speculation on the relationship of Rājarāja to Vikrama-Cōḷa.

[10a] Wednesday, 26th March, A.D. 1158—Kielhorn, *EI*. viii, p. 3.

Uḍaiyān Nīrērran *alias* Rājarāja Malaiyakula-rāyan preferred the request to the king. 163 of 1906.

Year 13.—Ś. 1080.—*Nutakki* (Gu.)—Lamp in Śaktīśvara temple at Nudenkki by Yangi Raṭṭaḍi, son of Pullikranta Eriyama Raṭṭaḍi. 114 of 1917.

Year 14.—Ś. 1081.—*Ghaṇṭaśāla* (Kr.)—Five Rājarājamāḍa for lamp in temple of Jaladhīśvara Mahādēva in Ghaṇṭaśāla *alias* Cōḍa-Vāṇḍyavūra (Cōḷa-Pāṇḍya-pura). 847 of 1917.

Year 14.—*Mallapuram* (Sm.)—Fragment. Mentions Tagaḍūr Nāḍu in Ganga-nāḍu, a sub-division of Nigarili-Śōḷamaṇḍalam. 18 of 1900; *SII*. vii, 18.

" *Puñjai* (Kiḍārangoṇḍān) (Tj.)—*pū maruviya poḷil-ēḷum*. Remission of taxes on some lands, *kāśukoḷḷā-iṛaiyili*, of the temple of Kāla-kāladēva at Tiruk-kaḍavūr by the mūlaparuṣai of Talaiccangāḍu (comprising the aḍaippumudalis, the kūṭṭap-perumakkaḷ and those doing velināyakam) on receipt of a sum of money from the temple and on the understanding that the land was to be converted into a betel garden; this was due to severe drought in the Āvaṇi and Purattāśi months of the year and consequent crop-failure. 191 of 1925.[11]

" *Tirukkaḍaiyūr* (Tj.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. A decision of the Mahasabhā of Tirukkaḍavūr, assembled in Kulōttungaśōḷan-tiruveduttuk-kaṭṭi in the temple of Kālakāladēva, to confiscate to the temple the property of those Māhēśvaras who, contrary to their tenets as custodians of the Śiva temple and its observances, intermingled freely with the Vaiṣṇavas, and themselves wore or sold the Śengaḷunīr flowers grown for the deity. 257 of 1925.

[11] 258 of 1925 from Tirukkaḍaiyūr is a copy of this record.

Year 14.—*Tiruppālaivanam* (Ch.)—Buffaloes for lamp by Ariyan Tiruccirrambalam-Uḍaiyān Paduman *alias* Kaṭṭimān, a native of Kāśmīrapuram.[12] 345 of 1929.

„ *Tiṭṭaguḍi* (SA.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*, giving the name of queen Mukkōkkiḷān at the end. Śēndan Kūttāḍuvān *alias* Rājarāja Vangāra Muttaraiyan gave 120 *kalam* of paddy out of the proceeds of his *pāḍikāval-kūli* collected at the rate of one *kalam* per *vēli*. 16 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 285.

Year 14, day 187.—*Tirukkaṇṇapuram* (Tj.)—Order of the deity seated with his consorts, on the seat Nambikaliyan under the canopy of pearls called 'Rāvaṇāntakan' in the nīrāvi-maṇḍapa, listening to the hymns of Śaṭhakōpa, on the 5th day of the marriage festival in the month of Caitra. The order related to the lease of land in the street, Śavurripperumāḷ-perunderuvu, for building shops and houses thereon, to certain merchants with the stipulation that they should pay to the temple certain cesses on their goods. 503 of 1922.[13]

Year 15.[14]—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. Mentioning Mukkōkkiḷān-aḍigaḷ. Records a Kāṇivilai-yāvaṇak-kaiyeḻuttu of the Mahāsabhā of Kāvirippākkam *alias* Vikramaśōḷa-catm. Gift of ten milch cows, twelve cows about to calve, 6 cows gone dry, four female calves and one bull, for a lamp. 9 of 1893; *SII*. iv, 822.

Year 15.—*Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai* (Tj.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. King called Rājādhirāja perhaps by mistake.[15] Land as *kāśu-koḷḷā-ūr-kīḻ iraiyili* to temple by the assembly of Nāngūr. 11 of 1925.

[12]Cf. 369 of 1911 and 146 of 1922.

[13]Summarised differently in *ARE*. 1923, II, 42.

[14]Thursday, 12th January, A.D. 1161—Kielhorn, *EI*. viii, p. 3.

[15]Astronomical data in the inscription suit Rājādhirāja II better, the date being June 12, A.D. 1178. The corresponding date, not quite so good, for Rājarāja II is June 19, A.D. 1161.

Year 16.—*Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai* (Tj.)—Seven *mā* of land given to the temple as *ūrkīḻiraiyili*, by the Mahāsabhā of Tiruvindaḷūr with permission to dig a *tīrtha-kuḷam* in it, in exchange for some temple land taken over by them for digging a channel. Mentions officer Cēdirāyan of Kaḍuvanguḍi. 6 of 1925.

Year 17.[16]—*Elvānāśūr* (SA.)—Fragmentary. This place is also called Śōḷa-kēraḷa-catm. 129 of 1906.

Year 17.—*Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Mentions Mukkōkkiḷān-aḍigaḷ before king's name at the opening. Gift of twelve buffaloes for lamp by Āriyan Tiruccirrambalam Uḍaiyār Madumān *alias* Kaṭṭimān of Kāśmīrapuram. 369 of 1911.

Year 18.—*Accarapākkam* (Ch.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. Gift of the *pāḍikāval* of the town to the temple of Āṭcikoṇḍa-nāyanār by Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāyan of the family of Śengēṇigaḷ. 244 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 458.

„ *Perumbēr* (Ch.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. Land for lamp by Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyān, the Kiḻavan of Tagaḍūr in Tagaḍūr-nāḍu. 267 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 483.

„ *Tiruppanandāḷ* (Tj.)—*pū maruviya poḻilēḻum*. Sale of land to a devotee of Kungiliyakkalaiyar, who set up in the correct posture the *liṅga* of Tiruppanandāḷ, by Śēndan Kūttāḍuvān *alias* Rājarāja Vangāra Muttaraiyan who had the *paḷḷikkāṇi* of the *taniyūr* Peṇṇāgaḍam *alias* Muḍikoṇḍa-śōḷa-catm. 28 of 1908.

Year 19.—*Siddhalingamaḍam* (SA.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum*. Land for offerings to Śiṟṟingūr Āḷuḍaiyār Tiruppulip-pagava-dēvar by Malaiyamān Attimallan Śokkap-perumāḷ *alias* Rājagambīra Cēdiyarāya, a Malaiyamān of Kiḷiyūr. 411 of 1909.

[16] Sunday, 2nd December, A.D. 1162—Kielhorn, *EI*. ix, p. 210.

Year 19.—*Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—The ūr of Toṭṭaguḍi *alias* Rājēndra-śōḷa-nallūr made the land of Kuḷiccelunda-nāyanār temple *kāśu-koḷḷā-iṟaiyili,* and with the savings built, of brick, the temple, *maṇḍapa* and the Vighnēśvara shrine, and provided for offerings, worship, etc. 86 of 1928.

Year 20.—Ś. 1087.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—A perpetual camphor lamp (karpūra-varti-yakhaṇḍa-dīpa) by Koṇḍa-paḍumaṭi Buddharāja.
216 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 1050.

Year 20.—Ś. 1088.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Muppi-nāyaka an officer (paḍavalu) of Kulōttunga Rājēndra Cōḍaya.[17]
217 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 1051.

Year 20.—Ś. 1087.—*Penumuli* (Gu.)—Land by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kulōttunga Rājēndra Cōḍerāja for offerings to Cāmuṇḍidēvi at Kolamkulūru. 132 of 1917.

Year 21.—Ś. 1088.—*Kollūru* (Gu.)—55 sheep for lamp by Bhīma Nāyaka. 708 of 1920.

Year 21.—Ś. 108(9).—*Koṇḍamuñjalūru* (Nel.)—Eṟṟama Nāyaka, Koṭṭāri of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kulōttunga Rājēndra Cōḍa, set up the liṅga Sabbēśvara called after his father and gave land for offerings to it.
NI. O. 59.

Year 23.—Ś. 1091.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Copper-plate grant of Velanānṭi Rājēndra Cōḍa.
CP. 23 of 1916-17; *ARE.* 1917, II, 26.

Year 24 (?). Ś. 1092.[18]—*Pedakoṇḍūru* (Gu.)—Land and cows for lamps to Rājarājēśvara by a Śiva brāhmaṇa, Mallidēva of Koṇḍrūru. In the introduction is described the family of the chief Kandēna who was

[17]No. 218 of 1893 is an endowment by his Guddavāḍi mudali Bhīmanāyaka for feeding five *tapasyas* in the tiruvīdi-maṭha. No. 225, dated Ś. 1087 is an endowment for lamps by his bhaṇḍāri Muppi-nāyakuṇḍu.

[18]King's name not given in the record. But see *ARE.* 1921, II, 18.

lord of Koṇḍrūru and who served under king Vikrama-Cōḍa-dēva. Kandēna's sons were Kāma, Drōṇa, Bhīma and Rāma.[19] 695 of 1920.

Year 26.—Ś. 1094.—*Kollūru* (Gu.)—Sheep for lamp. 704 of 1920.[20]

Year (2)7.[21]—*Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum.* Rājakēsari and Tribhuvanacakravarti titles. Ninety-six cows for three lamps by Kulōttunga Śōḷa Mahīpāla, son of Āṟṟūr-nāḍāḷvān. 123 of 1912.

Year 28.—Ś. (1095).—*Koṇidena* (Kr.)—Lamp for merit of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kulōttunga Rājēndra Cōḍa by Sūrapa Nāyaka. 181 of 1899; *SII.* vi, 626.

The following records contain no regnal years or other date:—

Lālguḍi (Tri.)—Order of the king to Periyān *alias* Ediriliśōḷa Mūvēndavēḷān, at the request of Cēdiyarāyan, to group together the lands purchased by the latter at several places and give them new names like Rājagambhīran[22] Kūṟṟūr. 128 of 1929.

Tiruppanandāḷ (Tj.)—*pū maruviya tirumādum.* Land by *dēvakanmis* and kōyiṟkaṇakkan for opening a

[19] 696 of 1920 (Ś. 1095) says that Rāma, lord of Koṇḍrūru, much devoted to the Śivadharma, gave land for offerings and lamp to Rājarājēśvara.

[20] 703 of 1920 is similar, the date being Ś. 1095. The English equivalents of these dates in *ARE.* 1921. App. F. seem to be contradictory.

[21] *ARE.* 1913, II, 36 points out that the 8th year of Rājādhirāja II was about 15 years later than the 19th year of Rājarāja II (*SII.* iii, p. 207), apparently in defence of the initial figure (2) in the regnal year; but the argument is not as conclusive as one should like, because the figure in Rājādhirāja's inscription on which this argument rests is doubtful and is written by Hultzsch 1(9). See also under 418 of 1912, year 11 (above). Also *ARE.* 1912, II, 28.

[22] A title of Rājarāja II. The order is attested by Neṟiyudaiccōḷa Mūvēnda-vēlān who figures in other records of the reign. *ARE.* 1929, II, 36.

road, Rājagambhīran-tiruvīdi, by which the god was to be taken in procession to the Koḷḷiḍam on festive occasions. The land was made *kāśu-koḷḷā-iṟaiyili* and 750 cocoanut trees were to be raised on either side of the road and the income therefrom utilised for burning lamps in the temple.

45 of 1914, *ARE.* 1915, II, 26.

RĀJAKĒSARI RĀJĀDHIRĀJA II.[1]

Year 2.—*Marudanallūr* (Tj.)—Land by a dancing girl to an image of Tiruvādavūr-nāyanār set up by her in the temple. 285 of 1927.

" *Nāngupaṭṭi* (Pd.)[2]—Rājakēsari. Tribhuvanacakravartin. Gift of the village of Neḍungīraikkuḍi by Edirilāpperumāḷ *alias* Kulōttungaśōḷa Kaḍambarāyan. 337 of 1914; Pd. 138.

" *Puñjai* (Kiḍārangoṇḍān) (Tj.)—Order of temple authorities to a tenant living in the *tirumaḍaiviḷāgam* to pay the taxes due from the temple in lieu of interest due from him to the temple. 196 of 1925.

" *Tiruvārūr* (Tj.)[3]—*kaḍal śūḷnda pār magaḷum.* Land by Paḷaiyanūr-uḍaiyān Vēdavanamuḍaiyān. 538 of 1904.

Year 2, day 121.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Rājādhirājadēva *alias* Karikālacōḷadēva. Royal order relating to assessment of revenue on some lands. 263 of 1913.[3a]

Year 3.—*Puñjai* (Kiḍārangoṇḍān) (Tj.)—Privileges granted by temple authorities to certain persons among the *anulōma* Rathakāras including blacksmiths, goldsmiths, carpenters and stone-masons. (Incomplete). 189 of 1925.

" *Tiruvāmāttūr* (SA.)—*kaḍal śūḷnda pār mādarum.* Thirty-two cows for a lamp by a servant of the

[1] *Acc.* 28th February—30th March A.D. 1163. *EI.* ix, p. 211. Other inscriptions point to some day in A.D. 1166. *EI.* x, pp. 126—7; also 428 of 1912; 19 of 1913.

[2] 3rd December, A.D. 1162—*Indian Ephemeris,* I, ii, p. 70.

[3] Monday, 30th March, A.D. 1164—Kielhorn, *EI.* ix, p. 211.

[3a] See p. 108, *n.* 24, *ante.*

household of Mannattimōhan *alias* **Rājarāja-mūvēndaraiyan** on behalf of a fellow servant whom he had injured by accident. 43 of 1922.

Year 4.—*Karuvēli* (Tj.)—Confirmation by Nyāyattār of both *perundanam* and *śirudanam* of grants of land, some of them being *vīrabhōga*, made to the temple of Tirukkōṭṭiṭṭai-uḍaiyār by some persons in the reign of Kulōttunga I. Among the donors is a Pottappiccōḷar. 224 of 1923.

" *Olakkūr* (SA.)—*kaḍal śūlnda*. A hunting accident expiated by gift of 32 cows and a bull to Vātāpi-Viṭankar. The gift was prescribed as *prāyaścitta* by the bhaṭṭap-perumakkaḷ, periyanāṭṭār and pannāṭṭār deliberating together. 352 of 1909.

" *Tiruppulivanam* (Ch.)—Provision by gift of taxes for worship, offerings and repairs in the temple of Tiruppulivanam-uḍaiya nāyanār by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Śāmbuvarāyan. 393 of 1923.

" *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Fifty-two cows and one bull for one lamp and a half in expiation of an accidental homicide in an antelope hunt. 525 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 115.

" *Tiruvōṭṭūr* (NA.)—Lamp to Tiruvōttūruḍaiyān by Attiyāṇḍān, son of Śengēṇi Vīrāṇḍān. 76 of 1900; *SII*. vii, 84.

" *Tiṭṭaguḍi* (SA.)—A *śāsanam* of the Cittiramēḻip-periyanāḍu of the seventy-nine nāḍus and the Tiśaiyāyirattu Aiññūṟṟuvar recording the consecration of Śrī Bhūmip-pirāṭṭi and prescribing the following rates of annual contributions towards the expenses in the temple: viz., one *padakku* of paddy per *ēr*, one *kuṟuṇi* per man; florists to pay five *kāśu* per head; servants employed by the merchants (making this order) to pay two *kāśu* each; shepherds to measure out four measures of *ghee* per *kuḍi*. The wages of the *taṇḍuvār* were to be white rice one *tūṇi*

and *padakku, pūri* rice one *kalam,* fifty areca-nuts and two *parru* of betel leaves, four measures of salt and half measure of pepper with one measure of gingelly oil for each village entered by them; the contributions to be exacted if necessary by forced entry, breaking of mud vessels etc. (Incomplete).
21 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 291.

Year 4.—*Triśūlam* (Ch.)—Thirty-one cows and one bull for a lamp by Rājarāja Malaiyaraiyan *alias* Aruḷāḷa Perumāḷ, son of Tiruccurak-kaṇṇappan Malaiyaraiyan. 321 of 1901; *SII.* vii, 547.

Year 5.—*Ārppākkam* (Ch.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādar.*[4] Describes the Pāṇḍyan civil war. Grant of Ālappākkam as *Ēkabhōga Iṟaiyili* by Ediriḷi Śōḻa Śāmbuvarāya to Umāpatidēva *alias* Ñānaśivadēva.
20 of 1899; *SII.* vi, 456.

,, *Kīḻappaḻuvūr* (Tri.)—Mōhan Āṇḍatiru gave the temple some lands which had become hers on account of the death of her husband and his brothers.
258 of 1926.

,, *Kīḻūr* (SA.)—*pū maruviya tiśaimugattōn.* Land to four images set up by Rājarāja Cēdiyarājan Sēnaimīgāman. The gift was by Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān Malaiyan Periyuḍaiya-nāyan *alias* Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan and Iṟaiyūran Periyuḍaiyān *alias* Rājarāja Kōvalarāyan. 262 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 890.

,, *Nellore* (Nel.)—Land to Sangamēśvara by Nīlama-nāyakkar, Kēttama-nāyakkar, and Mummaḍi Nīlama-nāyakkar, who were governing Viriyūr and Kollapūndi. *NI.* N. 108.

,, *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—Tax-free gift to Tiruviḍaikaḻi-nāyanār temple of two *vēli* of land by purchase from the assembly of Tirukkōvalūr by Malaiyamān

[4]Gives Parakēsari title to the king, like some other inscriptions, by mistake e.g. 22 of 1913 (Year 8).

Attimallan Śokkapperumāḷ *alias* Rājagambhīra Cēdiyarāyan of Kiḷiyūr. Tirukkōvalur is also called Madhurāntaka-catm. 322 of 1921.

Year 5.—*Tiruvēngaivāśal* (Pd.)—Land to two women for performing the dance called *Śāntikkūttu* during the Tiruvādirai festival in the month of Vaigāśi at the shrine of Śadira-viḍanga-nāyakar set up by Śadiran Irājan *alias* Kulōttungaśōḷa Kiḍāratta-raiyan. 254 of 1914, Pd. 139.

" *Tiṭṭaguḍi* (SA.)—Five *vēli* of land as *tiru-viḍaiyāṭṭam* (exempted from *kaḍamai* and *pāḍi kāval*) to Tirumēl-kōyil by Kaḍandai Śēndan Ādittan *alias* Rājarāja Vangāra Muttaraiyan. 26 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 298.

" *Vaḷuvūr* (Tj.)—Thirty *kāśu* endowed (interest being 11¼ *kāśu* p. a.) for recitation of *Tiruvembāvai* before the image of Tiruvādavūrāḷi-nāyanār in the temple on Mārgaḷi Tiruvādirai days, and also for maintaining the festival of Panguni. 421 of 1912.

Year 6.—*Korukkai* (Tj.)—The *mahā-sabhā* of Korukkai *alias* Vikrama-śōḷa-catm. received 160 *kāśu* collected by a devotee of the temple, Tiruñānasambandar, raising public subscriptions (*palar pakkalum ōṭṭil irandu*) and deposited by him in the temple treasury, and in return made some land *ūr-kīḻ-iraiyili*. This land had lain fallow for about fifty years as there were no claimants, and the *sabhā* which had paid *kaḍamai* and *kuḍimai* on it for part of the time had stopped doing so as no one came forward to cultivate it. The terms of the present transfer to the temple were that the land was to be reclaimed, and cultivation of crops including paddy on it was to be resumed, and the temple to be supplied 100 *śengaḻunīr* garlands every day, and the *sabhā* was to pay the *kuḍimaigaḷ* including *antarāyam, śilvari* and *peruvari* even if any doubt arose in future as to the *iraiyili* nature of the land by the owners of

the land raising a question (*innila-mudaligaḷ kēṭṭu iṟaiyili mārittāgil*). 224 of 1917.

Year 6.—*Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—Mentions lamps endowed in the reigns of Rājēndracōḷadēva and Kulōttunga I, and seems to provide anew for the maintenance of other lamps given during the reign of Periyadēvar Rājarājadēvar as the recipients of sheep had died and their assignees were untraceable or unable to maintain the lamps. 90 of 1920.

„ *Tirunaṟaiyūr* (Tj.)[5]—*kaḍal śūḻnda pārēḻum*. Lamp to Śiddhīśvara by Araiyan Periyān. 172 of 1908.

„ *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Thirty-two sheep for lamp. Mentions Tribhuvana-sundarat-teruvil manṟāḍigaḷ. 108 of 1892; *SII*. iv, 556.

Year 7.—*Tirukkaḷakkuḍi* (Rd.)—Land to temple of Śiva-dharmīśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār by Kōlan Tirukkoḍun-gunṟam-uḍaiyān *alias* Niṣadarājan of Pon-Amarāvati in Puṟamalai-nāḍu. 43 of 1916.

„ *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—Purchase from village assembly of three *vēli* and 3 *mā* of land to be given as tax-free *dēvadāna* by Malaiyamān Periya-uḍaiyān Iṟaiyūran *alias* Rājarāja-cēdiyarāyan of Kiḷiyūr for daily offerings to Tiruvidaikaḷi-emberumān at Tiruk-kōvalūr *alias* Madhurāntaka-catm. Mentions also Attimallan Śokkapperumāḷ *alias* Rājagambhīrac-cēdiyarāyan. 311 of 1921.

„ *Tiruvakkarai* (SA.)—Building of Śūriyan-tiruk-kōpuram of the Āḷuḍaiyār (Candramauḷīśvara) temple by Ammaiyappan Pāṇḍināḍu-koṇḍān *alias* Kaṇḍar Śūriyan Śāmbuvarāyan.[6] 195 of 1904.

Year 8.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādarum*. Mentions Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Śīyan Ammai-yappan *alias* Edirili-śōḷac-cambuva(rāyan). Fragment. 7a of 1893; *SII*. iv, 820.

[5]Thursday, 6th March, A.D. 1169—Jacobi: *EI*. xi, p. 123.

[6]Cf. 190 of 1904 of year 2 and 194 of 1904 year of 16 of Kulōttunga III.

Year 8.—*Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai* (Tj.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādarum.* Records circumstances of Rājādhirāja's accession and the part of Pallavarāyar in bringing it about, together with the provision made by the new king on behalf of the surviving relations of Pallavarāyar. Fully discussed in ch. xiv, pp. 89–95.

433 of 1924.

" *Tirukkaccūr* (Ch.)—The *mahānagaram* of the oil-mongers in the neighbourhood of the *mahānagaram* of Kāñcī, and the twenty-four *nagarattār* of this *maṇḍalam* met in the Tirukkāṭṭuppaḷḷi-uḍaiya-nāyanār temple at Kāñcīpuram and resolved to observe the following rule as *Jātidharma* viz., to provide for expenses in the Tiruvālakkōyil-uḍaiyār temple by contributing the *kaḍamai-oil* and one *palangāśu* due on each oil-mill (*śekku*) set up and worked in the premises (*tirumaḍai-viḷāgam*) of the temple. 261 of 1909.

" *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—A lady of Śingāḷva-nāḍu gave seven *kaḻañju* of gold to the assembly of Candra-śōḻa-catm. for two festivals in Arpiśi and Vaigāśi, and for the recitation of *Tiruvāymoḻi.* The assembly set apart a portion of the temple lands for this purpose and utilised the money for completing the repairs of the southern *prākāra* wall of the temple. 343 of 1921.

" *Tiruvadi* (SA.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādarum.* Mentions Araśanārāyaṇan Ēḻiśai Mōgan *alias* Jananātha Kaccivarāyan who set up a lamp.

47(b) of 1903; *SII.* viii, 322.

" *Tiruvalañjuḻi* (Tj.)—Sheep for three lamps by Kuṇamālaippāḍi Uḍaiyān Āṭkoṇḍān Gangai Koṇḍān *alias* Pottappiccōḻan of Veṇṇik-kūṟṟam in Śuttamalli Vaḷanāḍu. 621 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 218.

Year 8.—*Tiruvalañjuḻi* (Tj.)[7]—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādarum.* Lamp.
627 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 227.

" *Tiruveṇkāḍu* (Tj.)—Gift of money to enable resumption of cultivation of some temple lands lying waste, the donees agreeing in turn to meet some expenses like those for the burning of lamps, the reciting of Vedas during procession of the image Dēvagaṇāyan, and the feeding of *apūrvins*, and also to pay the taxes on the lands. Mentions among boundaries: 'the path along which corpses were taken.' 502 of 1918.

" *Tiruvōttūr* (NA.)—Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Arumoḻidēvan *alias* Paḷḷikkaṭṭu Mummalarāyan, son of *paḷḷi-sāmantan* Mummalarāyan of Maduvūrkuḍi, a *piḍāgai* of Madhurāntaka-catm.
81 of 1900; *SII.* vii, 89.

Year 9.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—A weaver of Ravikulamāṇikkap-perunderuvu reclaimed certain lands of the temple of Tiruvūragattu Emberumān, dug a small irrigation tank for 200 *kāśu* and allowed the produce from the land to be used for offerings to god.
46 of 1921.[8]

Year 9.—Ś. 1095.—*Tiruppāccūr* (Ch.)—Lamp by a merchant of the Pirudivi-māṇikkappāḍi-teru at Tiruppāśur.
134 of 1930.

Year 9.—*Tiruvalañjuḻi* (Tj.)—Two lamps by Vēdavana-muḍaiyān Karuṇākaradēvan *alias* Amarakōnār of Paḻaiyanūr in Mēn-malaip-Paḻaiyanūr-nāḍu in Jayangoṇḍa-śōḻa-maṇḍalam.
619 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 216.

[7]Monday, 10th August, A.D. 1170—Kielhorn, *EI.* ix, p. 211.

[8]No. 47 (n-d.) is an agreement by the 48,000 residents of Kāñcī to supervise the conduct of all daily services, worship, festivals, etc. in the temple of Tiruvūragattu-Āḻvār as established by old custom.

Year 9.—*Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—While, in the temple, **Caturānana-**paṇḍita of the *maṭha,* Vāgīśvara Paṇḍita, the propounder of the *Sōma-siddhānta,*[9] and others were listening to the *Śrī-purāṇa* of Āḷudaiya-nambi,[10] they sold as *kāṇi* to Periyan-sōman and his descendants some lands on which the *iṟai* was to be paid by the *śrī-bhaṇḍāra* (temple treasury).
403 of 1906; *SII.* v, 1358, same as 371 of 1911.

" *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—The *maṭhapati* Caturānana Paṇḍita caused the accountant Uṟavākkinān (Kāyastha Maitrīkara) to engrave the gifts of lamps and cows to the temple made in previous years. One lamp by *dēvaraḍiyāḷ* Sāni Oṟṟi Āḷvi.
405 of 1896; *SII.* v, 360=206 of 1912.

Year 10.—*Atti* (NA.)—Thirty-two cows and a bull by Nīraṇindān *alias* Śēdirāyan of Panangudi to the temple at Atti *alias* Kēraḷāntakanallūr. 297 of 1912.

" *Śiṟṟāmūr* (SA.)—Land as *paḷḷiccandam* by Pāṇḍināḍu-koṇḍār *alias* Śengēṇigaḷ.
202 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 829.

" *Tiruppāccūr* (Ch.)—The Śivabrāhmaṇas received money from Tiruvarangamuḍaiyān *alias* Rājādhirāja Malaiyarāyan, son of Munaiyadaraiyan of Naḍuvil-malai Perumūr-nāḍu and agreed to provide for special offerings and worship on Sundays.
150 of 1930.

" *Tiruvārūr* (Tj.)[11]—*kaḍal śūḻnda pārēḻum.* Land by a native of Paḷaiyanūr. 540 of 1904.

" *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Twelve buffaloes for a lamp by Kaḷiyan Taṇḍai Tirunaṭṭap-perumaḷ ***alias***

[9] **Of the Kāpālikas. Mentioned in the *Prabodhacandrodaya—ARE.* 1912, II, 29.**

[10] Sundaramūrti.

[11] **Tuesday, 27th February, A.D. 1173—Kielhorn, *EI.* ix, p. 212.**

Vikkirama-śōḻa Paḍuvūr-nāḍāḻvān, the officer in charge of the *tiruvellaik-kāval* of the temple of Tiruvoṟṟiyūr. 100 of 1912.

Year 10.—*Uḍaiyārkōyil* (Tj.)—Sabhā of Tribhuvana-mādēvi-catm. made some land *iṟaiyili* in lieu of interest on thirty *kāśu* yielding interest at ¼ *śinnam* p.m. per *kāśu*. 402 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 1035.

Year 11.—*Eḍayārpākkam* (Ch.)—A Brahmin lady purchased one *vēli* of land from the village of Puriśai in the twelfth year of Kulōttunga II (254 of 1910) and gave it to the temple for the maintenance of a lamp. On account of the high level of the land rendering its irrigation difficult and of its being in a distant corner of the village, no one came forward to cultivate it, and the trustees of the temple requested the villagers to take back the land and supply instead the required number of cows for the lamp. 253 of 1910. *ARE*. 1911, II, 28.

„ *Maḍam* (NA.)—Private political compact of alliance between Śengēṇi Minḍan Śīyan Pallavāṇḍān *alias* Śambuvarāyan on one side, and Śengēṇi Attimallan *alias* Rājēndraśōḻa Śambuvarāyan and Ōduvān *alias* Rājagambhīra Śambuvarāyan on the other.
252 of 1919.

„ *Munnūr* (SA.)—Gift of some taxes for repair of 'Ediriganāyan Tirumāḷigai' and other structures in the temple by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Śīyan Pallavāṇḍān *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāyan.[12]
71 of 1919.

„ *Shiyali* (Tj.)—Land for offerings to shrine of Āḷuḍaiya Piḷḷaiyār by the headman of Veṇmali.
379 of 1918.

Year 11, day 182.—*Ālanguḍi* (Tj.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādarum*. (Damaged). A fresh revenue settlement of the

[12] Also mentioned in 52 of 1919 (year 10 of Rājarāja II).

village with details of properties and tax-dues thereon. The number, e.g., of *kamugu* (areca) trees is given and each of them was to pay 400 nuts in a year. *Iṟaiyili* lands are also described. A large number of officers attest the settlement and the sabhā ordered its engraving.
3 of 1899; *SII*. vi, 438.

Year 12.—*Āttūr* (Tj.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādarum*. Agreement by certain persons to burn a perpetual lamp in the temple in lieu of interest on 80 *kāśu* received by them. 132 of 1927.

" *Iḷambayangōṭṭūr* (Ch.)—The stone temple of Dēvanāyakasvāmi was built by Śivacaraṇālayan *alias* Śivapāda-śēkhara mūvēndavēḷān.
231 of 1910; *ARE*. 1911, II. 28.

" *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Forty-six sheep for a half-lamp by Talaiyāri Tamināyakan Puḍoli Bhīman, a pradhāni of Siddhiyaraiyar of Nellūru. 105 of 1922.

" *Nāngupaṭṭi* (Pd.)—Land for offerings to Periyanācciyār by a merchant of Śārappaṭṭanam *alias* Vikramaśōḻapperunderuvu. 336 of 1914.

" *Nandalūr*[13] (Cud.)—Land. 571 of 1907.

" *Tirukkaḍaiyūr* (Tj.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin, 'who was pleased to take Madura and Īḻam'. Land for lamp by a native of Pūdalūr in Pūdalūr-vaṭṭam of Pāṇḍikulāśani-vaḷanāḍu. 36 of 1906.

" *Tiruvālangāḍu* (C.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādar*. Mentions the war of Pāṇḍyan succession and the Singhalese generals Lankāpura and Jayadratha, and the part of a traitor Śrī-vallabha.
465 of 1905; *ARE*. 1906, II, 23. *EI*. xxii, pp. 86-92.

[13]Saturday, January 21, A.D. 1178, year being 15, not 12. There is no introduction as in the other records of the king dealt with by Kielhorn. Sewell, *EI*. x, pp. 126-7. See also *ARE*. 1908, II, 70.

Year 12.—*Vaḷuvūr* (Tj.)[14]—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādarum.* Two hundred *kāśu* for land for maintenance of a lamp. Mentions year 16 of Rājarāja (II). 513 *kuḻi*=1 *mā.* 428 of 1912.

Year 12, day 157.—*Tirumayānam* (Tj.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādar.* (Damaged). Mentions incidents of the war of Pāṇḍyan succession in which the Cōḻas helped Kulaśēkhara against Vīra Pāṇḍya, and the tax-free gift of some land to a person (name lost) who distinguished himself in the campaign. 261 of 1925.

Year 13.—*Ālambākkam* (Tri.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin, who was pleased to take Īḻam and Madurai. Śivabrāhmaṇas of Madhurāntaka-catm. borrowed 448¼ *kāśu* from the temple treasury for paying *kaḍamai* and agreed, in lieu of interest thereon, to maintain a lamp in the Kailāsamuḍaiyār temple. Reckons 365 days to the year and mentions 'Śivabrāhmaṇas who had the kāṇi of thirty vaṭṭams.' Some of these deserted their homes, their lands falling in decay, and the others met and settled that the lands be sold to the temple. 731 of 1909; *ARE.* 1910, II. 28.

" *Korukkai* (Tj.)—'Who took Madura and Īḻam.' Money by a lady, Araiyan Umaiyāḻvi, of the Periya Agapparivāram for offerings to images set up by her. 228 of 1917.

" *Mēl-śēvūr* (SA.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādar.* Land and houses given by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Pāṇḍi *alias* Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan. Quotes the fifth year and mentions the donor's grand-father Ammaiyappan Kulamāṇikkam Pāṇḍināḍu-koṇḍār. 512 *kuḻi* made 1 *mā.* A *manai* was 21 *kōl* by 7, i.e. 147 *kuḻis.* 222 of 1904.[15]

[14] Thursday, 18th August, A.D. 1177. Year 15 (?)—*Indian Ephemeris*, I, ii, p. 70.

[15] Wednesday, 8th July, A.D. 1181. The regnal year must be 19 and fall in the reign of Kulōttunga III—Kielhorn, *EI.* ix, pp. 212–3.

Year 13.—*Nāngupaṭṭi* (Pd.)—'who took Īḻam and Madura'. Construction of Nṛtta-maṇḍapa. 340 of 1914.

" *Tennēri* (Ch.)—' Īḻam and Madura '. Land by Mangalangiḻān Ponnan Kākkunāyakan, a merchant of Nagaram Pūndamali, to Tiruppaḷḷiyarai-nācciyār set up by him.
193 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 403.

" *Tiruccengāṭṭangudi* (Tj.)—'Madura and Īḻam'. Sale by one woman of four of her women-slaves (aḍiyār) as *dēvaraḍiyār* to temple for 700 *kāśu*.
80 of 1913.

" *Tiruvālangāḍu* (C.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādar*, and 'who was pleased to conquer Madura and Īḻam'. Three lamps by Paḷaiyanūruḍaiyān Vēdavanam-uḍaiyān Ammaiyappan Pallavaraiyan.
474 of 1905.

Year 14.—*Āccāpuram* (Tj.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda* as in the last record. An order of the sabhā of Pañcavanmādēvi *alias* Kulōttunga-śōḷa-catm. reducing rates of *vāram* and *kaḍamai* on some lands and fixing the duties and privileges of certain classes of persons.
538 of 1918.[16]

" *Āttūr* (Tj.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Karikāla Cōḷa-dēva who took Madura and Īḻam. (Incomplete). Agreement between the assembly of Rājanārāyaṇa-catm. and their ryots regarding the terms of land tenure applicable to the different classes of land.
129 of 1927.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Eleven Nokki-māḍais for 250 *kuḻi* of land for a flower-garden by Bhujabalavīran Āhōmallarasan, a mahāmaṇḍalika śōḻa-mārāśan of the Gangamaṇḍalam.
48 of 1893; *SII*. iv, 861.

[16] Same as 429 of 1918, same date, from Tirukkurugāvūr (Tj.).

Year 14.—*Punganūr*[17] (C.)—Sabhā of Kunganūr *alias* Vaḷava-nārāyaṇa-catm. appointed an *ūrkkaṇakku* for Īnganūr. 209 of 1932.

„ *Puñjai* (Kiḍārangoṇḍān) (Tj.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādar.* A joint gift, by order of the assembly, by four persons, of 200 *kāśu* for setting up metallic images of some Tiruccūlavēḷaikkārar who sacrificed their lives by entering fire to attest to the ownership of the temple of certain *dēvadāna* lands as against the claim set up by these four persons who had ultimately to make them over to the temple and to make an additional gift of land for worship to these images. 188 of 1925.

„ *Siddhalingamaḍam* (SA.)—Vessel by Kaṇṇan Śūran *alias* Ākāraśūra Malaiyamān. 427 of 1909.

„ *Tirukkaḍaiyūr* (Tj.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādar*; Madurai and Īḻam. Agreement by mahāsabhā of Tirukkaḍavūr with the 240 Pēriḷamaiyār of Ambar-nāḍu (in which the village was situated) regarding the collection of rents from lands and the disposal of unclaimed property in the village. 253 of 1925.

„ *Tirukkurugāvūr* (Tj.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādarum*; Madurai and Īḻam. Same as 538 of 1918 from Āccāpuram. 429 of 1918.

„ *Tirumayānam* (Tj.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādarum;* Madurai and Īḻam. Land as *tirunāmattukkāṇi* to Tirukkaḍavūr-uḍaiyār Tirumayānam-uḍaiyār. 58 of 1906.

„ *Tiruviḍaivāyil* (Tj.)—'who conquered Madurai and Īḻam'. Money for lamp. 14 of 1918.

Year 16.—*Tiruvadi* (SA.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādarum.* An inventory of gold jewels and silver articles of the

[17] The regnal year is described thus: padinālāvadāna panniraṇḍāvadu.

temple of uḍaiyār Tiruvīraṭṭānam-uḍaiyār of Adhirājamangalyapura in Tirumunaippāḍik-kīḻ-Āmūr-nāḍu. 389 of 1921.[18]

No regnal year occurs in the following:—

Kaḍappēri (Ch.)—*kaḍal śūḻnda pār mādarum.* The merchants of Dīnacintāmaṇipperunderu including one Aruḷāḷapperumāḷ took 300 *paḻangāśu* from the temple treasury and agreed to supply unguents to the god. 129 of 1896; *SII.* v, 994.

Pattīśvaram (Tj.)—Sheep and five lamp-stands by Vēdavanam-uḍaiyān Karuṇākaradēvan *alias* Amarakōn of Paḻaiyanūr. 270 of 1927.

Tiruvīḻimiḻalai (Tj.)—(Damaged). Rājakēsari *alias* Tribhuvana-cakravartin................ Mentions Komaran-Kulōttunga-śōḻa-catm. in Tiruvaḻundūr-nāḍu. 420 of 1908.[19]

[18]390 gives similar details of ornaments presented by Kūḍal Araśan...... Kāḍavarāyan to the temple at Tiruvadigai.

[19]This inscription may be one of either Rājādhirāja II or Rājarāja III. No. 259 of 1925 (Kulōttunga III, year 9) mentions gifts in Komara Kulōttunga-śōḻa-catm. in the third year of Periyadēvar, evidently Rājādhirāja II.

PARAKĒSARI KULŌTTUNGA III.[1]

Year 2.—*Hēmāvati* (Mys.)[2]—Gift to temple of Tirumangēśvara. Mentions Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvanamalla Mallidēva Cōḷa, called also uṟaiyūr-puravarādhīśvara.
117 of 1899; *SII.* vi, 553.

" *Korukkai* (Tj.)—The servants of a temple ratified the grant by which they had paid 60 *kāśu* into the temple treasury in the nineteenth year of Periyadēvar,[3] Rājarājadēvar, the interest on the endowment being used to ensure the supply of some camphor to the temple every day at *ardhayāma.*
229 of 1917.

" *Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—Gift of 198 sheep for two lamps, ordered in the 15th year of Periyadēvar Kulōttunga 'who abolished tolls', engraved on stone.
83 of 1920.

" *Tirunaṟaiyūr* (Tj.)—Money for lamp by Ēkavāśagan Kulōttunga-śōḷanār *alias* Vāṇakōvaraiyar.
166 of 1908.[4]

Year 2.[5]—*Tirunaṟaiyūr* (Tj.)—Money for lamp. 175 of 1908.

Year 2.—*Tiruvakkarai* (SA.)—*Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan-muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa.* Building of a maṇḍapa, the 1000 pillar-maṇḍapa in the Candramauḷīśvara temple, called Gaṇḍar-śūriyan by Ammaiyappan Gaṇḍar-śūriyan Śambuvarāyan *alias* Pāṇḍi-nāḍu-koṇḍān.
190 of 1904.[6]

[1]*Acc.* 6th July—8th July, A.D. 1178—Kielhorn, *EI.* iv, p. 266 and viii, p. 264.

[2]Madakasira (Anant) in *SII.* vi.

[3]Father (?)—*ARE.* 1918, II, 40.

[4]The regnal year is given as (8); but the astronomical data work out to Wednesday, 13th February, A.D. 1180 in the second year. Jacobi, *EI.* xi, pp. 123-4.

[5]Thursday, 28th February, A.D. 1180. Jacobi, *EI.* xi, p. 124. No. 168 of 1908 has the words *puyalvāyttu* at the beginning and calls the king **Rājēndra-Cōḷa-dēva.**

[6]194 of 1904 is a gift of a lamp-stand by the same donor in year 16.

Year 2, day 125.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—The king ordered that assessed lands (*taram peṟṟa nilam*) standing in the name of Subrahmaṇya Piḷḷaiyār in the Arumoḻīśvara temple must be added to those of the latter; that lands superior to the eighth class must be assessed at the rate for that class and those below allowed to continue as before; and that the site of the temple of Tiruttoṇḍattogai-Īśvaram-uḍaiyār, the tank in it, etc. be removed from the register of assessed lands. These orders[7] were executed by *nilam aḷavupaḍap-perumakkaḷ* of the sabhā of Perumbaṟṟappuliyūr.

262 of 1913.

Year 3.—*Brahmadēśam* (NA.)—Land from Karaikkōṭṭu-Brahmadēśam *alias* Dīnacintamaṇi-catm., the *jīvita* of Uḷḷāvūr Kamban Vāṇādaraiyan. Mentions Kaḍappēri and Śambuvarāyap-pērāṟu.

265 of 1915.

" *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Arunguṉṟai-Piḷḷaiyār *alias* Śīyagangar, elder brother of Vaḍavāyil Śelviyār *alias* Candrakula-mādēviyār, the daughter of Śīyagangar *alias* Sūra-nāyakar, lord of Kuvaḷālapuri.

195 of 1892 (*SII*. iv, 643)=154 of 1922.

" *Kōṭṭūr* (Tj.)—Money for lamp by *maṭhapati* Tiru-māḷigai Piccan of Tirutturai-pūṇḍi.

446 of 1912.

" *Nandalūr* (Cud.)—Ten good *Bhujabalamāḍa* for two lamps by a native of Māngāḍu.

586 of 1907.

" *Olagapuram* (SA.)—Land as *dēvadāna* by nagarattār of Ulōgamādēvi-puram. 138 of 1919.

[7]Possibly this is a record of Kulōttunga II, the Parakēsari title in it being a mistake. No. 263 of Tribhuvanacakravartin Rājādhirājadēva *alias* Karikāla Cōḷadēva (Year 2, day 121) states that the order was issued by Villavarāyan at the request of Vaidumbarāyan and signed by ten royal officers including Tirumandiravōlai Nārāyaṇa Mūvēnda Vēḷān. See *ARE*. 1914, II, 17 and 1927, II, 27. Also p. 108, n. 24 *ante*.

Year 3.—*Tirumaṇañjēri* (Tj.)—A night lamp to temple of Tiru-edirkoḷ-pāḍi-uḍaiyār in Kuṟukkai-nāḍu by Araśukkaḍiyān Tirunīlakaṇḍan Śeramān-tōḻan of Kīranūr who constructed the temple of stone. 27 of 1914.

„ *Tirumāṇikuḻi* (SA.)[8]—*puyal peruga vaḷam-berukka.* No mention of the Pāṇḍyan war. Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Kūḍal Araśanārāyaṇan Ēḻiśaimōhan *alias* Jananātha Kacciyarāyan. 165 of 1902; *SII.* iii, 85.

„ *Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Gōpuravāśal of the temple of Āṭkoṇḍadēvar erected by Kūḍal Mōhan Āḷappiṟandān alias Kāḍavarāyan. 477 of 1921.[9]

„ *Vēlūr* (SA.)—A royal order at the instance of Villavarāyar granting lands in three villages joined together and renamed Kulōttungaśōḻanallūr as a tax-free *dēvadāna* to the temple of Kulōttungaśōḻavinnagar at Vēlūr. The king issued the order from his palace at Vikramaśōḻapuram. 114 of 1919.

Year 4.—*Brahmadēśam* (SA.)—Ammaiyappan Pāṇḍi *alias* Rājarāja Śāmbuvarāyan utilised the gold of two *tōḍus* for various services in the temple. 167 of 1918.

„ *Brahmadēśam* (SA.)—*puyal vāyttu.* No mention of Pāṇḍyan war. Land by same donor for worship and procession on Aviṭṭam days (his asterism). 176 of 1918.

„ *Tirukkaḍaiyūr* (Tj.)—Land by Śēkkiḻān Ammaiyappan Parāntakadēvan *alias* Karikāla Śōḻa Pallavaraiyan of Kunṟattūr. 39 of 1906.

„ *Tirukkōḍikāval* (Tj.)—On a representation made by Pallavarājan that a channel had been dug in some

[8]August 12, A.D. 1180—Kielhorn, *EI.* vii, p. 171.

[9]See 479 under Tribhuvanacakravartin Vīra-rājēndra (same year).

dēvadāna land, it was decided that the portion so used should be filled up and the land restored to the temple. 45 of 1931.

Year 4.—*Tiṭṭaguḍi* (SA.)—*Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa*. *Tiruvidaiyāṭṭam* land made *iṟaiyili* by being freed from payment of *mīn-kaḍamai* and *pāḍi-kāval* by Magadai Ponparappinān *alias* Vāṇakōvaraiyan. 24b of 1903; *SII*. viii, 296.

" *Vēdāraṇyam* (Tj.)[10]—Gold for lamp by Gangaikoṇḍān Rājarājadēva *alias* Koṭṭappic-Cōḻar. 415 of 1904.

Year 5.—*Brahmadēśam* (SA.)—*malar mannu poḻilēḻilum*. Thirty-two cows and one bull for lamp by a *dēvaraḍiyāḷ*. 173 of 1918.

" *Elvānāśūr* (SA.)—*puyal vāyttu*.[11] Kūḍalūr Araśanārāyaṇan Ēḻiśai Mōgan *alias* Jananātha Kacciyarāyan made over to the temple the *kīḻiṟai antarāyam taṟiyiṟai taṭṭārpāṭṭam* etc. payable by the Śeṭṭis, Vāṇiyar and workmen (*paṇiśeymākkaḷ*) residing in Iṟaiyānaraiyūr *alias* Śōḻa-Kēraḷa-catm. 157 of 1906.

" *Taḍāvūr* (Sm.)—Land by Kulōttungaśōḷa Vāṇakōvaraiyar[12] for worship, repairs and festivals in the temple of Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār at Taḍāvūr in Mēlgangapāḍi-nāḍu in the Āṟṟūr-kūṟṟam, a part of Malāḍu *alias* Jananātha-vaḷanāḍu. 461 of 1913.

" *Tennēri* (Ch.)—*pū mēvi maruviya*. Land to temple of Anantēśvara at Tirayanēri. The land was separately renamed Tiruniṟṟuccōḷan[13]-tirumaḍaiviḷāgam after the king. 196 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 407.

[10]Thursday, 11th March, A.D. 1182—Kielhorn, *EI*. viii, p. 264.

[11]No reference to Pāṇḍyan war. Rājakēsari title given at the end by mistake for Parakēsari.

[12]Cf. 435 of 1913 (year 35).

[13]The king is called Parakēsari. Otherwise this surname will surely make this a record of Kulōttunga II.

Year 5.—*Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—*puyal vāyppa.* No mention of Pāṇḍyan war. Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan and Rājarāja Kōvalarāyan purchased one *vēli* of waste land from the assembly, reclaimed it, and gave it to the temple for feeding śrī-vaiṣṇavas on some specified days in the Cittiramēḻi *maṭha* in the temple.

341 of 1921.

„ *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—Malaiyamān Kāman Malaiyan Cēdiyarāyan *alias* Muḍikoṇḍa-śōḻa Malaiyakularāyan of Kiḷiyūr provided for the construction of stone and for the maintenance of Tiruppūmaṇḍapam and Tirukkākkaḷi in the temple of Tiru-viḍaigaḻi-Emberumān by giving one *vēli* of land including the *kuḍimai, maramañjāḍi, perumbāḍikāval* and other *āyams* thereon. 345 of 1921.

„ *Tirunaṟaiyūr* (Tj.)—*pū maruviya tiśaimugattōn.* No mention of Pāṇḍyan war. Title Vīrarājēndra-dēva. Land. 176 of 1908.[14]

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Certain merchants (*danma vāṇiyar*) undertake to supply a flag (*koḍippuḍavai*) at each of the three annual festivals in the temple.

550 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 141.

„ *Tiṭṭaguḍi* (SA.)—*Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa.* Kaḍandai Ādittan Maṇḍali *alias* Vangāra Muttaraiyan gave some land as *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* together with the *kaḍamai* and *pāḍikāval* thereon. 24a of 1903; *SII.* viii, 295.

Year 5, day (3) 50.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—*puyal vāykka vaḷam peruga;* no reference to the Pāṇḍyan war. Sale of land (anniyanāmakaraṇat-tīṭṭu) to Ammangai Āḻvar *alias* Periyanācciyār, daughter of Kulōttunga-śōḻa-dēva[15] who abolished the tolls.

121 of 1888; *SII.* iv, 226.

[14] Friday, 18th February, 1183 A.D.—Jacobi, *EI.* xi, p. 124.

[15] Is this a reference to an image of Ammangā in the temple?

Year 5+1.—*Kīḻaiyūr* (Tj.)—List of men and women bound to the temple of Vēdapurīśvara as *aḍimais*.
74 of 1925.[16]

Year 6.—*Śambanārkōvil* (Tj.)—Undertaking given at the request of Cakravartin Ākkūrnāḍāḷvān by the *dēvaraḍiyār* and *niyāyattār* of the temple of Tiruccembon-paḷḷi-uḍaiyār that they would continue to celebrate festivals in honour of Tērūruvēlar-uḻalvār whose image with those of *nāyanārs* had been removed to the Tiruviḍaikaḻi Piḷḷaiyār temple owing to bad time (*durita-kālamāy paḍaiyēṟa*)[17] in the eleventh year (of Rājādhirāja II ?) and that they would reconstruct the gateway called Tappāda-vēdiyan-tiruvāśal, the north wall and the car-stand (*tēr-ēṟṟu-kūḍam*) which had fallen down in the cyclone.
171 of 1925.

" *Kūgaiyūr* (SA.)—*pugal vāyttu vaḷamperuga*; no mention of the Pāṇḍyan war. Kūguḍaiyān Iraṉan Ponparappinān[18] who had the *kāṇi* of Kūgaiyūr set up the image of Pon-parappina-īśvaram-uḍaiyār, and constructed the stone temple Śrī-Kailāsa of Kūgaiyūr, the *ardhamaṇḍapa*, *snapana maṇḍapa*, *nṛtta-maṇḍapa* and two *prākāras* with *gōpuras* and made gifts of land for offerings. He also created the tank Vīra-bhayankaram and provided for its upkeep.
93 of 1918.

Year 7, day 73.—*Talaināyar* (Tj.)—Only Tribhuvanacakravartin Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān title.[19] Royal order issued at the instance of Brahmēndra and Vāṇādhirāja laying down rules for the constitution of the *sabhā* of Talaināyaka-catm.
148 of 1927.

[16] 76 is another such list (n.-d.) of maḍa-aḍimais in 12th century characters.

[17] Pāṇḍyan War (?) *ARE.* 1925, II, 22.

[18] Some early member of the family perhaps covered the Cidambaram temple with gold. *ARE.* 1918, II, 40. More likely Tiruvaṇṇāmalai.

[19] See *ARE.* 1927, II, 28.

Year 8.—*Puduttuṟai* (Tj.)—Assembly of Tiruvāli *alias* Edirili-śōḻa-catm. acquired by purchase and made tax-free certain lands for the use of the temple of Tirukkēdāramuḍaiyār. 405 of 1918.

„ *Tirumayānam* (Tj.)—*Maduraikoṇḍa*. Land for lamp. 61 of 1906.

„ *Tiruppanandāḷ* (Tj.)[20]—Land for offering to *nāyanārs* set up in the temple of Tiruppanandāḷ by a certain Kungiliyak-kalaiya-nāyanār. 40 of 1914.

„ *Tiruvallam* (NA.)—Śengēṇi Minḍan Attimallan Śambuvarāyan assigned some taxes to the temple for repairs to it. 301 of 1897; *SII*. iii, 60.

„ *Tiruveṇkāḍu* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyppa* (no reference to campaign against Madura). Land for lamps. 118 of 1896; *SII*. v, 983.

„ *Tiṭṭaguḍi* (SA.)—*Maduraikoṇḍa*. Land. 25 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 297.

Year 9.—*Kōvil-veṇṇi* (Tj.)—Begins. '*puyal vāyttu tiruvāyk-kēlvi eḻudi tiripuvavana-cakravartigaḷ*.' The *nagaram* of Veṇṇi assigned some land in lieu of interest on gold due from them to the temple. 398 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 1031.

„ *Kumbakōṇam* (Tj.)—*Maduraikoṇḍa*. Sale of a village to Vāṇakōvaraiyar. 296 of 1927.

„ *Siddhalingamaḍam* (SA.)—*puyal vāyttu*. No mention of Pāṇḍyan War. Land by Malaiyamān Śūriyan Nīreṟṟan Edirikaṇāyan *alias* Rāja Rāja Malaiya-kularāyan of Kiḻiyūr. 400 of 1909.[21]

„ *Tirumayānam* (Tj.)—*puyal vāykka* (full). Order of the *perunguṟip-perumakkaḷ* of Maṇalkuḍi *alias* Uttama-śōḻa-catm. remitting *kaḍamai* and *kuḍimai*

[20] December 25, A.D. 1185—*ARE*. 1915, App. F.

[21] Thursday, November 20, A.D. 1186—Sewell, *EI*. xi, p. 245.

on lands (at Komara-kulōttunga-śōḷa-catm.) given in the third year of Periya-dēvar to Tirumayānam-uḍaiyār at Tirukkaḍavūr after purchase as *sabhai-vilai* from the assembly and as *kuḍi-vilai* from certain residents by Paḷaiyanūr-uḍaiyān.

259 of 1925.

Year 9, day 88.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—*puyal vāyttu,* and *madurai-koṇḍaruḷina.* The king sanctions the grant of land to temple by a Kēraḷarājan for *nanda-vanam.* Among the signatories are Kaḷappāḷarāja, Nuḷumbādhirāja and Pāṇḍya-rāja.

457 of 1902; *SII.* iii, 86.

Year 9, day 176.—*Shiyāli* (Tj.)—Land for lamp. The land is said to have been described, in the survey of the 16th year of Kulōttunga 'who abolished the tolls,' as waste land on which palmyras stood and as brackish soil.

125 of 1896; *SII.* v, 990.[22]

Year 10.—*Kāmarasavalli* (Tri.)—*Madurai koṇḍa.* 150 current *kāśu* for lamp, and 100 *kāśu* for midnight offerings, betel leaves, and areca-nuts, a knife (*parikiḷik-katti*) and a pair of scissors (*kattirigai*) to the god and goddess. Mentions *muppadu-vaṭṭattuk-kāṇi-yuḍaiya śivap-pirāmaṇar.* 83 of 1914.

Year 10.[23]—*Maruttuvakkuḍi* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyttu.*[24] *Madurai-koṇḍa.* Foundation of an agaram, Kulōttunga-śōḷan-niyāya-paripālana-catm. by taking land from several villages by Śēndamangalam-uḍaiyān Edirili Śōḷan. 393 of 1907.

Year 10.—*Nellore* (Nel.)—*Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan-muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa.* The *paḍai mudalis* and the '*nagarattār* of the three streets' undertake to pay to the temple some

[22]Same as 365 of 1918.

[23]Saturday, July 18, A.D. 1187—Sewell, *EI.* x, p. 127.

[24]As in *SII.* iii, 86.

dues at prescribed rates on merchandise and on the occasion of marriages.
193 of 1894; *SII*. v, 492; *NI*. N. 69.

Year 10.—*Tirukkaccūr* (Ch.)—*Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍit-talaiyum koṇḍa*. Money for lamp by wife of Pañcanadivāṇan *alias* Nīlagangaraiyan.
271 of 1909.

„ *Tirukkaḷar* (Tj.)—*Maduraikoṇḍa*. Shops in the *tiru-maḍai-viḷāgam* assessed for expenses in the temple.
647 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 252.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Gift of Malaiyanūr, on the north bank of the Peṇṇai in Tagaḍūr-nāḍu, by Rājarājadēvan *alias* Adiyamān[25] of Tagaḍūr in Ganga-nāḍu. 536 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 126.

Year 10, day 52.—*Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyttu. Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍit-talaiyum koṇḍa*. Some land taken from Tiruppugalūr and Tōṭṭakuḍi *alias* Rājēndra-śōḷa-nallūr to form a new street called Rājākkaḷ-tambirān tiruvīdi. Land survey of the sixteenth year of Kulōttunga I is mentioned.
80 of 1928.

Year 10, day 123.—*Tiruccengāṭṭanguḍi* (Tj.)—*Maduraikoṇḍa*. Landed property to Rājēndra-śōḷa-Ācāriyan, perhaps the temple architect. The *tirumandira-ōlai* was Rājēndraśinga-mūvēnda-vēḷān.
70 of 1913.

Year 10, day 123.—*Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—*puyal vayttu*. (With details of Pāṇḍyan war.) *Maduraikoṇḍaruḷina*. At the instance of Rājarāja-mangalādarāyan, the carpenters' right in the temple was conferred on certain persons by royal order. 82 of 1928.

Year 11.—*Acyutamangalam* (Tj.)—*Maduraikoṇḍaruḷina*. Marriage of a certain dancing girl belonging to the temple. 411 of 1925.

[25]His son was a vassal of Kulōttunga III, *ARE*. 1903, para 9.

Year 11.—*Aragaṇḍanallūr* (SA.)—Three lamps to god and land to an image of the goddess set up by the donor Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān Attimallan *alias* Ediriliśōḷa Vāṇakula-rāyan.

390 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 1022.

„ *Cidambaram* (SA.)—*puyal vāyttu.*[26] *Maduraikoṇḍu Pāṇḍiyanai muḍittalai-koṇḍaruḷiya.* Land to temple by a certain Vāḷuvarāyan. Regulation of the rights and duties of the tenants of the flower-garden of the temple by the *mūlaparuṣai* of Perumbaṟṟap-puliyūr. Mentions *kaṇakku* and *varik-kūṟuśeyvār.*

458 of 1902; *SII*. iii, 87.

„ *Maḍam* (NA.)—A compact of mutual friendship between Kūḍal Araśanārāyaṇa Āḷappiṟandān *alias* Kāḍavarāyan and Śengēṇi Vīraśōḻan Attimallan *alias* Kulōttunga-śōḷa Śambuvarāyan, directed against Āḷappiṟandān Ediriliśōḷa Śambuvarāyan.

254 of 1919.

„ *Māgaral* (Ch.)—*pū mēvi vaḷar.*[27] Land as *dēvadāna iṟaiyili* by order of king. The yield of the land was 2925 *kalam* and 3 *kuṟuṇi* of paddy. The inscription is attested by two officers with the designation *puravu-vari-śī-karaṇa-nāyakam.*

215 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 428.

„ *Tirukkaṇṇapuram* (Tj.)—Madura and Īḻam. An agreement among the Karuṇākara-vīrar Tennilangai-vaḷañjīyar that they would collect two *kāśu* from each individual living at Tirunīṟṟuccōḷapuram and other places, for maintaining a person to look after the affairs of a *maṭha* called Sūcakar Karuṇākara-vīrar-maḍam, where Śrī-vaiṣṇavas were to be fed on all festive occasions. This record is said to have been engraved in place of an old one lost.

505 of 1922; *ARE*. 1923, II, 39.

[26] As in *SII*. iii, 86.

[27] This is typical of Kulōttunga II. The king is, however, given the Parakēsari title.

Year 11.—*Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Tribhuvanavīra Cōḷadēva. Land by ulagudaiya perumāḷ nambirāṭṭiyār Tiruvaṇṇāmalaiyil kīḻatteruvil dēvaradiyāril kūttādundēvanāccīyār ulagamuḻududaiyār.

528 of 1902;[28] *SII.* viii, 112.

„ *Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—*Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan mudittalaiyum koṇḍa.* Thirty-two cows (for lamps) by Malai-mēl-marundu Śingam *alias* Cēdirāyan, the headman of Maṇalūr. 444 of 1921.

„ *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Twelve buffaloes for lamp and lampstand shaped like the donor, Tiruvarangam udaiyān *alias* Dhanmaparipālan Rājādhirāja Malaiyaraiyan, son of Munaiyadaraiyan *alias* Kulōttunga-śōḻa Malaiyarāyan. Also another gift of twelve buffaloes for a lamp, a similar lamp-stand and a silver bugle (*kāḷam*) to the goddess Āḷudaiya-nāccīyār. The lampstands were called Dhanmaparipālan after the donor. 114 of 1912.

„ *Tiṭṭagudi* (SA.)—*Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan mudittalaiyum koṇḍa.* Gift of *kadaippāṭṭam* to the image of Viśvēśvara by the maṇḍalika Rājarāja Vangāra Muttaraiyan.

18 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 288.

„ *Vēlūr* (SA.)—Fifteen cows for a half-lamp at the instance of the *pannāṭṭār* in expiation of an accidental homicide by the donor when he went ahunting. 106 of 1919.

Year 11, day 175.—*Tiruccengāṭṭangudi* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyttu.*[29] A record of the lands of Tiruvirāmanandīśvaram

[28]Kielhorn, (*EI.* viii, pp. 7–8) holds that the astronomical data do not work out correctly for Kulōttunga, the only suitable date between A.D. 1000 and 1500 being Friday, 23rd August, A.D. 1342. Venkatasubbaiya suggests Friday, 24th August, A.D. 1190 as the equivalent date, though with reservations. *Some Śaka Dates in Inscriptions* No. 257.

[29]As in *SII.* iii, 87, with the addition '*Vikkirama-pāṇḍiyan vēṇḍi viṭṭa*' before '*taṇḍonṟāl.*'

uḍaiyār temple at Tirukkaṇṇapuram was engraved on the walls of the temple in this village as the former was evidently not constructed of stone. Mentions years 5 and 10 of Periyadēvar Kulōttungadēvar, probably Kulōttunga I, in whose time the temple at Tirukkaṇṇapuram came into existence.
65 of 1913; *ARE.* 1913, II, 41.

Year 12.—*Accarapākkam* (Ch.)—Two *paṭṭams* by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan who took the Pāṇḍya country. The donor is also called Kaṇḍarkūḷiyanāna Rājarājaccambuvarāyan. 239 of 1901; *SII.* vii, 453.

„ *Āvani* (Mys.)—Ś. 1111—12 (Saumya). Mentions that Vallāladēva was ruling the earth at the time—evidently Hoysala Ballāḷa II who had a queen Cōḷamahādēvi.
460 of 1911; *EC.* x, Mb. 44 (b); *ARE.* 1912, II, 30.

„ *Ayyampēṭṭai* (Tj.)—*Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa.* Royal order issued at the instance of Nuḷambādhirāja and containing rules for the *varaṇam* of the Assembly of Rājēndraśōḷa-catm.
113 of 1928.[30]

„ *Kāṇippākkam* (NA.)—Ś. 1102.[31] Mentions Śūranāyakan *alias* Śiyagangan-adigāri-veḷḷāḷan of the Ganga family, lord of Kuvaḷālapura. 60 of 1907.

„ *Kovvūr* (Nel.)—Ś. 1112. *Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum koṇḍaruḷina.* King Siddha gave land to god Gōvinda. The Tamil part calls the donor Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷa. *NI.* N. 40.

„ *Maṇimangalam* (Ch.)—*Madurai, Īḻam, Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalai.* Purchase and assignment to the temple (for offerings) of 600 *kuḻi* of land by a military officer.
5 of 1892; *SII.* iii, 36.

[30] See 120 below. (Duplicate).

[31] Mistake for 1112. The date is Monday, December 25, A.D. 1189—Sewell, *EI.* x, pp. 127—8. *Contra ARE.* 1908, II, 63.

Year 12.—*Tiruvaḍatturai* (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. List (with weights) of ornaments worn by god Tiruvaratturai-uḍaiya-nāyanār, in Vaḍagarai-viruda-rāja-bhayankara vaḷanāḍu, as examined by Rājarāja Vangāra-muttaraiyar, the trustees of the temple and the assembly of the village. 210 of 1929.

„ *Tiṭṭaguḍi* (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 1010 *kāśu* by a merchant for offerings and the feeding of thirty Śrīvaiṣṇavas who performed the *vīdit-tiruppaṇi* on *amāvāsya* days. The rate of interest was 3 *nāḻi* of paddy per *kāśu* per annum. 23 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 294.

Year 12, day 93.—*Tiruppālatturai* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The distribution and assignment of lands (*karaikkūṟu*) in Arapura *alias* Kuladīpa-nāyaka-pura were, by the corporate consent of the Śāliya-nagarattār, engraved on the walls of the temple. 441 of 1912; *ARE*. 1913, II, 38.

Year 12, day 125.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Śēndamangalam-uḍaiyān Araiyan Ediriliśōḷan *alias* Irungōḷan having founded a temple called Vikramacōḷīśvaram Uḍaiyār at Parakēsarinallūr, a *piḍāgai* of Perumbaṟṟappuliyūr, and having given lands after purchase to the temple and its servants, the king ordered the assessment on this land to be deducted from the revenue accounts of the village and engraved on the wall, Vikramaśōḻan tirumāḷigai, of the Āḷuḍaiyār temple. 309 of 1913.

Year 12, day 238.—*Ayyampēṭṭai* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Regulation by the king at the request of Nuḷambādhirāja, of the *varaṇam* of the assembly of Rājēndraśōḻa-catm. Only those who had not been elected during the ten years preceding an election were to be included if they were fit and

were above forty years of age. The royal order was addressed to the assembly and the *taṇḍuvān*.
120 of 1928.[32]

Year 12+1.—*Śūlamangalam* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. (Incomplete). Some arrangement made by the Perunguṟi-mahā-sabhai to build a second *prākāra* to the temple and to make flower gardens and a street round it. 563 of 1921.[33]

Year 13.—*Āragaḷūr* (Sm.)—Terms of a compact between Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān *alias* Kulōttunga-śōḷa-Vāṇakōvaraiyan and Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān of Tirukkōvalūr. The territory lying to the south of the river Āḷvinaiyāṟu must go to the former, and that to the north to the latter; also a defensive alliance in general coupled with the stipulation that they were to act together in the service of the king.
440 of 1913; *ARE*. 1914, II, 17.[34]

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Puḍōlimādēviyār, the *dēvi* of Tirukkāḷattidēva *alias* Yādavarāya. 87 of 1922.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Madura. Forty cows and one bull for lamp and milk by....Ammaiyappan Kaṇṇudaipperumāḷ *alias* Vikramacōḷa Śambuvarāyan. 620 of 1919.

„ *Mēl-śēvur* (SA.)—Two chiefs pledged themselves to be loyal to Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan, 'who took the Pāṇḍya country'.
223 of 1904.[35]

„ *Tirukkaccūr* (Ch.)—Madura, Īḻam and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Thirty-two cows and one bull for a

[32]Cf. 113 (ante).

[33]295 of 1911 is a *māhāvyavasthai* relating to the same temple of Kari-yuritta nāyanār.

[34]Cf. 435 of year 35.

[35]Cf. 222 of 194 (Rājādhirāja II, 13) re. title Pāṇḍinādu-koṇḍān.

lamp by Kulōttunga-śōḷa Kaṇṇappan Ādināyan Pañcanadi-vāṇan *alias* Rājarāja Nīlagangaraiyan of Tiruccuram. 275 of 1909.

Year 13.—*Tiruvāmāttūr* (SA.)—A *nilaimait-tīṭṭu* by Kōvan *alias* Rājarāja Nīlagangaraiyan stating that, in return for his enjoyment of certain lands, he will help only Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan, Rājarāja-mūvēndaraiyar, Jananātha - mūvēndaraiyar and Ulaguyyakkoṇḍa kāḍavarāyan and none other. 56 of 1922.

" *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—A necklace (*ēkāvallivaḍam*) by Kūḍal Araśanārāyaṇan Āḷappirandān *alias* Vīraśēkhara Kāḍavarāyan.
531 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 121.

" *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Five *vēli* of land to temple by a chief of Pangaḷa-nāḍu, Piriduvi-gangan vanniya-mādēvan Aḷagiya-śōḷan.
546 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 137.

" *Vēlūr* (SA.)—A buffalo spoiled some crops in the fields; the owners of the crop beat the buffalo, and it died as a result;[35a] the Bhaṭṭas who were consulted decided that in expiation of the offence 48 sheep were to be given for half a lamp before Agnīśvara-mahādēva. 110 of 1919.

Year 13, day 280.—*Talaināyar* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Royal order at the instance of Villavarāyar to the assembly of Kulōttungaśōḷan Taninayaka-catm. relating to a resettlement of the revenue dues from the village after deducting some taxes given away as *dāna*.[36] 147 of 1927.

Year 13, day 361.—*Tiruviḍaimarudūr* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Royal order to the

[35a] *ARE*. 1919, II, 22 says that the owner of the buffalo was beaten to death. The language of the text is defective, but I believe the summary given above is the correct one.

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Year 13.—*Tiruvāmāttūr* (SA.)—A *nilaimait-tīṭṭu* by Kōvan *alias* Rājarāja Nīlagangaraiyan stating that, in return for his enjoyment of certain lands, he will help only Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan, Rājarāja-mūvēndaraiyar, Jananātha-mūvēndaraiyar and Ulaguyyakkoṇḍa kāḍavarāyan and none other. 56 of 1922.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—A necklace (*ēkāvallivaḍam*) by Kūḍal Araśanārāyaṇan Āḷappirandān *alias* Vīraśēkhara Kāḍavarāyan.
531 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 121.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Five *vēli* of land to temple by a chief of Pangaḷa-nāḍu, Piriduvi-gangan vanniya-mādēvan Aḻagiya-śōḻan.
546 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 137.

„ *Vēlūr* (SA.)—A buffalo spoiled some crops in the fields; the owners of the crop beat the buffalo, and it died as a result;[35a] the Bhaṭṭas who were consulted decided that in expiation of the offence 48 sheep were to be given for half a lamp before Agnīśvara-mahādēva. 110 of 1919.

Year 13, day 280.—*Talaināyar* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Royal order at the instance of Villavarāyar to the assembly of Kulōttungaśōḻan Taninãyaka-catm. relating to a resettlement of the revenue dues from the village after deducting some taxes given away as *dāna.*[36] 147 of 1927.

Year 13, day 361.—*Tiruvidaimarudūr* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Royal order to the

[35a] *ARE.* 1919, II, 22 says that the owner of the buffalo was beaten to death. The language of the text is defective, but I believe the summary given above is the correct one.

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pati-pāda-mūlap-paṭṭuḍaip-pañcācāriyan dēvakanmi, the śrī-māhēśvarak-kaṇkāṇi-śeyvār and the śrī kāryam-śeyvān of the temple, increasing the number of dancing masters attached to the temple by one transferred from the king's establishment. Mentions Agamārgam. 306 of 1907

Year 14.—*Brahmadēśam* (SA.)—100 *kāśu* for *śandiviḷakku* by Vāccila-dēvi, daughter of Cā(ḷu)ki Tribhuvana-malla-dēva of Raṭṭarājya. 177 of 1918.

„ *Kurucerlapāḍu* (Nel.)—Ś. 1114. Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻan Rājagaṇḍagōpālan *alias* Śrī Ranga-nāthan gave land as *sarvamānya* to the Nellore temple. *NI.* G. 50.

„ *Kūgaiyūr* (SA.)—*puyal vāyppa vaḷam.*[37] *Maduraiyum muḍittalaiyum koṇḍaruḷina.* Gift of Māmandūr *alias* Pon-parappina-nallūr as *dēvadāna* to the same temple and by the same donor as are mentioned in 93 of 1918 (Year 6). 94 of 1918.

„ *Sōmangalam* (Ch.)[38]—Madurai, Īḻam. After breaches in the tank (in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign) repaired by Tiruccūrak-kaṇṇappan, an endowment was made by him of fourteen *paḻangāśu* for the repair of the channels and bund of the tank. The assembly agreed to take charge of the endowment and its administration, undertaking to to have 40 *kuḻi* of earth dug out every year. 183 of 1901; *SII.* vii, 393.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Ornaments by Ninṟaperumāḷ *alias* Kulōttungaśōḻa-malaiyakularāyan. 535 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 125.

[37] As in *SII.* iii, 86, with readings: Śingaḷappaḍai maṟappadai veṭṭuṇḍalai-kaḍal pukkalaṟi viḻa; mudugiḍumbaḍi paḍai-yeḻundu maduraiyumaraiśu-nāḍungaik-koṇḍu; koḍiyum viritteḍuppa.

[38] Thursday, 2nd January, A.D. 1192—Kielhorn, *EI.* vii, p. 6.

Year 15.—*Accarapākkam* (Ch.)—Attimallan Kulōttungaśōḷa Śambuvarāyan granted to the temple the proceeds of some specified taxes from certain villages.
240 of 1901; *SII.* vii, 454.

„ *Avarani* (Tj.)—Crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Tax-free land to Pārvatīśvaram-uḍaiyār by Rājanārāyaṇap-pallavarāyan (of Pālaikkuricci) at Kīḻkkuḍi *alias* Simhaviṣṇu-catm. Refers to survey of land in the ninth year of Periyadēvar (Rājādhirāja II ?). 490 of 1922; *ARE.* 1923, II, 39.

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Land to temple by Śingappiḷḷaiyār *alias* Vīrarākṣasa Yādavarāya, son of Śaśikula-Caḷukki Yādavarāya *alias* Tirukkāḷattidēva with many titles including Gōdāvarītīra-kanakhāri-pura-varādhīśvara.
197 of 1892; *SII.* iv, 645.

„ *Rāmagiri* (Ch.)—Forty-six *paḷangāśu* for lamp by mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīrarākṣasa Śrī-Kāñcīpura-paramēśvara Vīrarājēndra Śrī Nuḷumba Duraiyarasan. 632 of 1904.

„ *Tirukkaḍaiyūr* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyttu.*[89] Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The sabhā took ten *kāśu* from the temple for their own expenses and assigned some public land to the temple for the maintenance of a gardener to look after a flower-garden. 254 of 1925.

„ *Tiruppālaivanan* (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Vaḍugan Dēvan gave as *Śīdanam* to his two sons-in-law two-thirds of his rights in several villages which had been assigned to him towards the cost of constructing a stone temple to Tiruppālaivanamuḍaiyār, undertaken by Śōdivaḍugan *alias* Jayangoṇḍaśōḷa Kiḍārattaraiyan. 313 of 1929.

„ *Tiruppugalūr* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyttu.* Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. At the instance of

[89] As in *SII.* iii, 87 up to *koṇḍamar* in l. 3, and then a variant form.

Vāṇakōvaraiyan, the right of singing *tiruppadiyam* in the temple was conferred on Cōḷēndrasimha-piccan of Tiruveṇṇainallūr and his descendants, including the right to appoint persons to sing in their places.
93 of 1928.

Year 15, day 221.—*Tiruvālangāḍu* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyttu*. Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. At the instance of Kongarāyan, the king caused an enquiry to be made into a dispute at the end of which some land wrongly claimed as garden land of the Tiruvāḍuturai temple had to be restored to the temple of Tiruvālangāḍu. The enquiry (*ārācci*) was conducted by Vāṇādarājan, Nuḷumbādarājan and Varikkūṟu-śeyvār.
83 of 1926.

Year 16.—*Gōvindaputtūr* (Tri.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. A certain Paḻuvūrāṇḍān, the *māḍāpatyam* of the temple, had misappropriated arecanut trees and money belonging to the temple; he was expelled and some plots of his land were confiscated to the temple as he was proved to have been a *Śivadrōhi*. Mentions year 7 of Periyadēvar Rājādhirājadēva and Pallavarāyar of Paḻaiyanūr, as the date of and authority for the original *dēvadāna* of the areca-gardens.
189 of 1929; *ARE*. 1929, II, 37.

" *Kaḍappēri* (Ch.)[40]—Lamp by Kulōttungaśōḻa Kaṇṇappan Tūśi Ādināyakan Pañcanadivāṇan *alias* Rājarāja Nīlagangaraiyan.
131 of 1896; *SII*. v, 966.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Crowned head and Madura. Tirukkāḷattidēva-yādavarāya made a gift (to the temple) of taxes from Amaṇpākkam including *kaḍamai, kāśāyam, veṭṭi, śiṟupāḍikāval, eḍuttukkoṭṭi, tani-āḷ* and other *nellāyam*.
38 of 1893; *SII*. iv, 851.

[40]Saturday, 4th June, A.D. 1194—Kielhorn, *EI*. iv, p. 266.

Year 16.—*Maruttuvakkuḍi* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land. Mentions Śivapādaśēkhara-nallūr which was a mēl-vēṭṭappēṟu and two (Jain ?) *paḷḷis* at Jananāthapuram called Cēdikula-māṇikkap-perumbaḷḷi and Gangakula-sundarap-perumbaḷḷi.
392 of 1907.

„ *Tirukkaḍaiyūr* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyppa.*[41] Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land as *kāśu-koḷḷā-iṟaiyili* by the *sabhā* for *tiruppaḍi-māṟṟu* to the image Rājarāja-īśvara set up by Araiyan Rājarāja-dēvan *alias* Vāṇādarāyar for the benefit of the king.
42 of 1906.[42]

„ *Tiruviḍaimarudūr* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyttu.*[43] Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. A royal order at the instance of Vāṇādhirāja altering the procession of the god during festivals and rearranging the streets of Tiruviḍaimarudūr. 288 of 1907.

Year 16, day 10.—*Acyutamangalam* (Tj.)—Madura, Īḻam, Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Appointment of some priests for worship in the temple of Sōmanāthadēva with provision for their maintenance. 397 of 1925.

Year 17.—*Cidambaram* (Śingārattōppu) (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 1100 *kāśu* for lamp and lamp-stand. It was stipulated that the grant was to be renewed at the end of every five years, the principal being produced after each period before the *mūlaparuṣai* and the *sthānattār.*[44]
264 of 1913.

[41]Variant form of *praśasti.*

[42]No. 43 is the order of the *sabhā* to *nammūril nila-vāriyanum nilak-kaṇakkanum* to make proper entries and engrave the gift on stone and copper.

[43]Variant form.

[44]This provision is supposed to be due to the insecurity of the times. *ARE.* 1914, II, 17.

Year 17.—*Takkōlam* (NA.)—Land by Tirukkāḷattidēva Yādavarāya. Takkōlam is called Kulōttunga-śōḷapuram.
16 of 1897; *SII*. v, 1379.

" *Tirukkaḍaiyūr* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. A certain Svāmidēvar cancelled an order of the king appointing two Śaiva *ācāryas,* and put in two others who possessed hereditary rights.
40 of 1906.

" *Tirumāḷam* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyttu.* Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Release deed (*viḍu tīṭṭu*) renouncing land in favour of the temple executed by Rājavallava Pallavaraiyan who claimed that he had bought the land in *Rājarājap-peruvilai* but was unable to substantiate his claim as against Vāṇādhirāja and Nuḷambādhirāja who took up the cause of the temple in the enquiry by Vēśālipparaiyar.
112 of 1910.[15]

" *Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Mentions the *meykkīrtti 'pū maruviya tiśaimugattōn',* Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Sale of land by *sabhā.* Mentions Kūḍal Ēḷiśaimōgan Maṇavāḷapperumāḷ Vāḷ-nilai Kaṇḍān Kāḍavarāyan.
313 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 942.

" *Vaḷuvūr* (NA.)—Some taxes (Kaṇkāṇi-mānellu, śīkāriyappēṟu, kāttigaik-kāśu, maḍaviḷāgattil tariyiṟai eppērppaṭṭa āyangaḷ) from some *dēvadāna* villages assigned by Śengēṇi Vīrarākkada Śambuvarāya (who styles himself a Pallava) for offerings and repairs to Tiruvayan-īccuram temple.
58 of 1908.

Year 18.—*Pannateru* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Four hundred *kāśu* by an oil-monger Vīma-nāyaka of Śelkal, for a lamp to be maintained by Mugattalaiyuḍaiyār Kōyil muppadu vaṭṭan-gāṇi uḍaiya śivabrāhmaṇar. 163 of 1926.

[15] 111 of 1910 also relates to this business.

Year 18.—*Śrīrangam* (Tri.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 9000 *kāśu* for a perpetual lamp by a native of Malai-maṇḍalam, the amount of *ghee* to be supplied daily being one measure (*nāḻi*) by Tiru·varangadēvan. 63 of 1892; *SII.* iv, 510.

„ *Tiruppālaivanam* (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Ten *māḍai* for a lamp by Nūngamadēviyār, wife of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻan Siddharaśan. 317 of 1929.[46]

„ *Tiruppuṟambiyam* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Lands given by order of Ilangēśuran in exchange for the site occupied by *maṭha* of Āṇḍār Gadaiyābharaṇa. 353 of 1927.

„ *Tiruvānaikkāval* (Tri.)—Renewal of political compact (*nilaimait-tīṭṭu*) between Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān Vāṇakōvaraiyan and Śīyan Uḍaiyapiḷḷai *alias* Akaḷanka Nāḍāḻvān. 483 of 1908.

„ *Uḍaiyār-kōyil* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land to a person who successfully substituted a stone *śrī pīṭha* in the temple of Tirukkaḷā Uḍaiya Perumāḷ in the place of an old masonry work,—a task in which others had failed.
408 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 1041.

Year 18, day 220.—*Tinnevelly* (Tin.)—15½ *kāśu* (accruing on some lands) granted for worship to Tirunelvēli Uḍaiyār by Pālaiyūr Kiḻavan Vīdiviṭankan Śelvan *alias* Tyāgavinōda-mūvēndavēḷān. 28 of 1927.

Year 19.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Ninety-six sheep for a perpetual lamp by Nūngamadēvi, the wife (*ahamuḍaiyāḷ*) of Madurāntaka Pottappiccōḻan.
198 of 1892; *SII.* iv, 646.

[46]318 is a supplementary grant to the same endowment. Cf. 601 of 1907 of year 24.

Year 19.—Ś. 1119.[47]—*Nellore* (Nel.)—Madura, Ceylon, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Meeting at Cittiramēḻi-maṇḍapa of the Periya-nāṭṭu-viṣayattār (of twelve *nāḍus* named) for giving some land as *tiru-viḍaiyāṭṭam* to the temple.
197 of 1894; *SII*. v, 496.

Year 19.—*Pāpanāśam* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Two *vēli* of land at Kundavai-nallūr as *tirunāmattuk-kāṇi* to the temple of Viśvēśvara built at Nallūr by the donor, Ārā-amuda-mādēvan *alias* Vikramaśōḻa Brahma-mārāyan. Mentions Tiruvoṟṟi-yūr-vadi among the boundaries. 467 of 1922.

" *Śrīrangam* (Tri.)—*puyal vāyttu* (variant form mentioning entry into Kāñcī). A royal order, contents lost.
66 of 1892; *SII*. iii, 88.

" *Tirumāṇikuḻi* (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Golden girdle to god by Sāmantan Adiyamān. 161 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 786.

" *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—*puyal vāyttu* (variant form mentioning cutting off the head of Vikkalan). Sale of temple land. Mentions *dēvadāna-nāṭṭavar*.
368 of 1911, same as 404 of 1896; *SII*. v, 1359.

Year 20.—*Cengama* (SA.)—A compact between Malaiyan Vinaiyai Venṟān *alias* Karikāla Śōḻa Āḍaiyur nāḍāḻvān and Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Attimallan *alias* Vikramaśōḻa Śambuvarāyan.
115 of 1900; *SII*. vii, 127.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Gift to 32 Brahmins as *agaram* by Āṭkoṇḍa Cēdirāya of a village in Karitaḍuttūr *alias* Hastinivāraṇa-catm. 24 of 1921.

" *Kīḻūr* (SA.)—Construction of a *maṇḍapa* by a *sandivigrahi* of Ponparappinān *alias* Magadaip-perumāḷ. 291 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 920.

[47] Expired. Friday, 21st November 1197, the real regnal year being 20. Kielhorn, *EI*. iv, p. 219.

Year 20.—*Kuranganimuttam* (NA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Gift of Śattimangalam *alias* Ammainallūr as a *dēvadāna* to the temple by Nīraniñjān Śēdirāyan under orders from Śambuvarāyan. 291 of 1912.

" *Ratnagiri* (Tri.)—Īlam, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Karuvūr. Eight *ānai-accu pañcaśalāgai accu* for offerings to the image of Āriya Nāyanār with the Śivabrahmanas of Tirumāṇikkamalai-uḍaiyār kōvil. 185 of 1914.

" *Śīyamangalam* (NA.)—A stone māḷigai built by Kulōttungaśōḷa Śambuvarāyan in the Tūṇāṇḍār temple[48] at Śīyamangalam. The land rights of the temple were re-engraved on the new walls as the old stones containing them had been dressed and used in the new structure. 61 of 1900; *SII*. vii. 65.

" *Tirumaṇañjēri* (Pd.)—Madura, Karuvūr, Īlam, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The tānattār, urittiraśrī-māhēśvaras, and innāyanār-kāppārāna nālukuḍiyilār accept 500 *kāśu* from a *dēvaraḍiyāḷ* for lamp and offerings. Pd. 152.

" *Tiruvālangāḍu* (Tj.)—Madura, Īlam, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Gift of three persons after purchase to the temple to serve as *maḍa-aḍimai* by Aḷḷūr Kiḷavan Vayirādarāyar. 91 of 1926.

" *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Five hundred *kāśu* by a guild of merchants, *sattiya-vācakarāna danma-vāṇiyar*, for reclaiming some land to serve as *maḍappuṟam* to a *maḍam* called after the guild. 547 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 138.

Year 20, day 350.—*Talaināyar* (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The wife of Śōḷakulāṟan Mangalādhirāyar consecrated this temple and presented money

[48] See *NA. Manual*, ii, p. 445.

for cloth to god Pārvatibhāgar standing on the rock in the Kuṟṟamporuttīśvara temple. 140 of 1927.

Year 21.—*Caturvēdimangalam* (Rd.)—Land by Tirukkoḍungunṟam-uḍaiyān Kēraḷarājan *alias* Vīramaḷagiya Niṣadarājan of Ponnamarāpati for feeding *āṇḍārs* in the Tirugñānasambandan-guhai. 311 of 1928.

„ *Tirumāṇikuḻi* (SA.)—*puyal vāyttu maṉ*, variant of the usual form. Land to Viśvēśvaradēva in Tirumāṇikuḻi-uḍaiyār temple.
170 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 797.

„ *Tirupparuttikunṟu* (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Gift of land as *paḷḷiccanda iṟaiyili.* Mentions Gurukkaḷ Candrakīrittidēvar among those who asked for it.
43 of 1890; *SII*. iv, 366.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—96 cows and 3 bulls for three lamps by Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān *alias* Vāṇakōvaraiyan of Āragaḷūr.
532 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 122.

„ *Ūṭṭattūr* (Tri.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land to *Śrīpādantāngi* servants of the temple. This land had originally belonged to a Brahmin who, having stolen the jewels of the goddess, was compelled to give it up with his house (*nattamanai*) and slaves (*aḍimai*) as *dēvadāna*.
490 of 1912.[49]

„ *Ūṭṭattūr* (Tri.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The *nāḍu* and *nagaram* of Ūṟṟattūr-nāḍu assembled in the Uttamaśōḷa—(maṇḍapa) within the temple of Togumāmaṇi-nāyanār and granted the village of Veṇmaṇippāḍi, converting it into a mercantile town called Tāyilu-nallapuram, for the merit of Kulōttunga-śōḷa Vāṇakōvaraiyar: *ippaḍikku kal veṭṭiviccōm eḻubuttonbaḍu nāṭṭōm.* 521 of 1912.

[49] Cf. 512 of 1912 (Vikrama Cōḷa n.-d.).

Year 21, day 270.—*Acyutamangalam* (Tj.)—Madura, Karuvūr, Īḷam and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Agreement, after royal sanction, between the authorities of the Sōmanāthadēva temple and its tenants who had built houses on temple land (*taramili*), to widen the street round the temple by forming a new street, the temple bearing the cost of putting up the dwelling houses in the new street in the case of *kāṇi* holders and agreeing to sell land for building to others as *Caṇḍēśvara vilai*. The king ratified the remission of taxes on houses in the new street.
407, 408 of 1925.

Year 22.—*Aragaṇḍanallūr* (SA.)—Land, 1500 *kuḻi*, for three lamps by Periya-uḍaiyān Rājarāja Kōvalarāyan, son of Kiḷiyūr-Malaiyamān Iraiyūran *alias* Rājarāja-cēdiyarāyan. 389 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 1021.

" *Kambayanallūr* (Sm.)—Viḍukādaḻagiya-perumāḷ, son of Rājarāja-adigan and lord of Tagaḍai, built a stone temple at Śiṟukōṭṭai (Nāgaiyanpaḷḷi) on the banks of the Peṇṇār and called the temple after his own name. 8 of 1900; *EI*. vi, pp. 332-4.

Year 22, day 130.—*Tiruccengāṭṭanguḍi* (Tj.)—Madura, Īḷam, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Lands acquired for the construction of a third *prākāra* of the temple and a street round it. 72 of 1913.

Year 23.—*Karuvūr* (Tri.)—Īḷam, Madura, the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Karuvūr. Grant by the king of a village to the Karuvūr temple. Karuvūr is called Muḍi-vaḻangu-śōḻapuram.
61 of 1890; *SII*. iii, 23.

" *Kīḻaiyūr* (Tj.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Śōḻa-kēraḷa-dēva[50] who took Madura, Karuvūr, Īḷam and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Śivabrāhmanas undertook to bring water for sacred bath from the Kāvēri

[50] 126, 127 of 1900 are of Śōḻa-kēraḷadēva with no attributes. Kongu had the name Śōḻa-Kēraḷa-maṇḍalam. *ARE*. 1925, II, 22.

in return for money received from Kaviṇiyan Vāsudēvan Vāmanabhaṭṭan of the village.
75 of 1925.

Year 23.—*Tirukkaccūr* (Ch.)—Madura, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Some residents of Śenguṉṟam, seeing that its hamlet Āmbaṟpākkam, a *dēvadāna* of the Tirukkaccūr temple, was without a tank, deepened the tank in their kāṇi village Veṇśinṟiyambākkam, and erected a new sluice at the cost of the temple, and ordered that thenceforth both the villages were to draw water for irrigation from the tank in the ratio of their cultivated land (*nīla-viḷukkāṭṭil*). 295 of 1909.

„ *Tiruppāmburam* (Tj.)—Madura, Īḻam and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The times were bad and paddy sold at 3 *nāḻi* per *kāśu;* a veḷḷāḷa and his two daughters sold themselves as *maḍa-aḍimais* to the local temple for 110 *kāśu* to save themselves from death by starvation. 86 of 1911.

Year 23, day 283.—*Tirukkaḍaiyūr* (Tj.)—Madura, Īḻam and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. At the request of Vīrānatappallavaraiyan, a favourite court-poet, the king confirms by letter the appointment of a certain Pāraśivan Ponnan *alias* Kālavinōda-nirttupperaraiyan to the *naṭṭuva-nilai* in the temple. 255 of 1925.

Year 23, day 342.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Ten Bhujabalan-māḍai for lamp to Aruḷāḷa Perumāḷ by a merchant from Puḻal in the country of the Poysalan. 360 of 1919.

Year 24.—*Āccāpuram* (Tj.)—Madura, Īḻam and crowned head of Pāṇḍya. Order of Pirudigangaraiyan of Puṟakkuḍi presenting lands (purchased) from the inhabitants of Nallūr *alias* Nigarili-śōḻapuram to the shrine of Paṉpadaikka Āḍuvār in the temple of Tirup-perumaṉam-uḍaiyān. 532 of 1918.

Year 24.—*Jambai* (SA.)—Land by a native of Kāñcīpuram. Mentions Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān Aḻagiyān Ākāraśūran *alias* Rājagambhīra Cēdirāyan. 87 of 1906.

„ *Nandalūr* (Cud.)[51]—Ten Bhujabalamāḍai by Nūkkamādēvi, queen of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻa Nallasiddharasa. 601 of 1907.

„ *Śīyamangalam* (NA.)—Twelve *vēli* of land by Piḷḷaiyār Kulōttungaśōḻa Śambuvarāyan to Uḍaiyār Tūṇāṇḍār. 62 of 1900; *SII.* vii, 66.

„ *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—Īḻam, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, Kacci and Karuvūr. Exchange of lands between temples of Śiva and Viṣṇu. 2 of 1905.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Temple authorities assigned certain lands as *ērippaṭṭi* to two persons in recognition of the benefits they conferred on the temple. Among other things these persons had done much public good in a famine in the year when rice sold at ¼ measure per *kāśu* by starting relief works in the form of a dam across the river and the digging of a tank. 560 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 151.

„ *Tiruvārūr* (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva. Redistribution of temple lands among its servants. Purports to be an order of the god himself dated in the twenty-fourth year of his friend, *nam tōḻan,* Tribhuvanavīradēva. 554 of 1904.

Year 25.—*Karuvūr* (Tri.)—Īḻam, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Half a *mā* of land made *iṟaiyili-dēvadāna* by the ūr of Dēvanapaḷḷi in lieu of 3 *kaḻañju* of gold given by a Vēṭṭuva to the temple and borrowed by the ūr for their own expenses. 60 of 1890; *SII.* iii, 24.

„ *Kuttālam* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyttu maṇvaḷara enṟa pāṭṭeḻudi-Tribhuvanacakravartigaḷ Maduraiyum Īḻamum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa.* Land as *ūr-kīḻ-iṟaiyili*

[51]Friday, April 26, A.D. 1202—Sewell, *EI.* x, p. 129.

to Ōngārīśvaram-uḍaiyār temple built by Piḷḷai Jayadhara Pallavaraiyar.[52] 479 of 1907.

Year 25.—*Tirukkōdikāval* (Tj.)—Madura, Īḻam, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. List of lands granted to the temple for various purposes. States that these as well as other lands that may be granted to the temple later should not be sold in *Caṇḍēśvaravilai*, and that in case any lands are taken possession of by force, they shall be resumed by the temple. 48 of 1931.

" *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—600 *kuḻi* of land (reclaimed) for a lamp by Pāvan-dittan *alias* Ākāraśūra-malaiyamān, son of Vāṇakōvaraiya-malaiyamān, one of the *mudaliyārs*, and resident of Tirukkōvalūr on the southern bank of the Peṇṇai. 534 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 124.

" *Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 32 cows and a bull for a lamp by Vīraśēkharan *alias* Aḍigamān of Kūḍalūr. 312 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 941.

Year 26.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 96 sheep for lamp by Māraya Bōyiṇḍan, son of Muppi Nāyakan of Naḍuvil-paṭṭaiya-nāḍu, who possessed Kaluvakkuṇḍa and was called Taṇḍai-māḷai-uḍaiyān. 134 of 1922.

" *Mallam* (Nel.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land as *dēvadāna* to Subrahmaṇya temple by Bettarasa, son of Rājarājappaṭṭai Vattiyarasar with *birudas* beginning Ahiśchatra-pura-varādhīśvara. *NI.* G. 53.

" *Nandalūr* (Cud.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Nallan Siddharasa, son of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻan *alias* Eṟama Siddharasan, exempted from certain taxes three villages viz. Nirandanūr

[52]Called also Araiyan Āḷuḍaiya-nāyaganār in 482 of 1907 (same year).

alias Śrī Kulōttunga-śōḻa-catm., Āṇḍappūr *alias* Tyāgasamudra-catm., and Mantaram *alias* Bhuja-balasiddhi-catm. 578 of 1907.

Year 26.—*Nellore* (Nel.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Tammusiddhi gave as *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* to Tiruppāṟ - kaḍar - cittiramēḻi - viṇṇagariṟ - paḷḷikoṇḍa perumāḷ the village of Tāmarai-maḍu *alias* Cittira-mēḻi-nallūr.
195 of 1894; *SII.* v, 494; *NI.* N. 72.

" *Śeyyār* (Ch.)—Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, Ceylon, and Karuvūr. 2½ *paḻangāśu* for one lamp in year 23; again, 200 *pudukkāśu* for one lamp by another donor in year 26, both endowments accepted by Śivabrāhamaṇas. 449 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 35.

" *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Rule made by Śrī Māhēśvaras that owners of houses in the *tirumaḍaiviḷāgam,* when they sold the houses, should fix their price with the assistance of the superintendent of the temple treasury and remit 50% of the sale proceeds to the treasury, keeping only the remaining 50% for themselves; those who obstructed this or abetted such obstruction were to pay twice the amount and lose their houses in addition.
486 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 75.

" *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas.* Gift of a village, Kuḷappākkam, and gold ornaments including *tiruvāḍutaṇḍu* to god Vyākaraṇadāṇapperumāḷ by the king Ulaguyyavanda-nāyanār, at the request of Tiruvoṟṟi-yūr-ammai. Another gift of *tiruvāḍutaṇḍu* was made in year 37, again at her request. 120 of 1912.

Year 26, day 300.—*Uttaramērūr* (Ch.)—Madura, Īḻam, Karuvūr, and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. At the request of *nammūr mātṛsthānangaḷ janmakkāṇi-uḍaiya* Bhāra-śivan Tiruvīraṭṭānam-uḍaiyān *alias* Kulōttunga-śōḻa Paṇḍitan, Cēdirājadēva gave ten *vēli* of land as

arcanābhōga iṟaiyili to the shrines of Piḍāri Vaḍavāyiṟcelvi and Mātiruvāṇḍāḷ, and the king confirmed his action. States that 6½ *pāḍagam* make one *vēli*.

SII. vi, 361; 76 of 1898; 175 of 1923.

Year 27.—*Brahmadēśam* (NA.)—Āḍavallān Gangai-koṇḍān *alias* Irungōḷan gave the village of Irungōḷa-viḷāgam for *gōpura*, offerings and lamp. 266 of 1915.

" *Kāñcīpuram*[53] (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 32 cows and a bull for a lamp by Kuvaḷālapura-paramēśvaran Ganga-kulōdbhavan Śīyagangan Amarābharaṇan *alias* Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiyān. 10 of 1893; *SII*. iv, 823.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Śōḻappiḷḷai *alias* Śōḻa Śambuvarāya, the son of Ammaiyappan, gave Śiṟukaṟumbūr, including all tax-dues in money and kind (*kaḍamai, veṭṭi, taniyāḷ, pāḍikāval*, etc.), as *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* to Aruḷāḷa perumāḷ of Attiyūr.

36 of 1893; *SII*. iv, 849.

" *Nārttāmalai* (Pd.)—Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Kāñcī. Nagaram of Telinga-kulakāla-puram sell land 130½ *pañca-śalāgai-accu* to a merchant who presents it to the temple as *iṟaiyili dēvadāna*. 360 of 1904; Pd. 158.

" *Taḍāvūr* (Sm.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Construction of Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār temple of stone, the cost being met from gold already in the possession of the temple and from what was now presented by the king (*nāyanār*) and the younger of his queens (nambirāṭṭiyāril iḷaiya nambirāṭṭiyār). 458 of 1913.

" *Tiruvānaikkōyil* (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Cows for lamp. Mentions the

[53] Thursday, 5th May, A.D. 1205—Kielhorn, *EI*. vi, p. 281.

Kālāmukha priests, Śailarāśi and Ñānarāśi paṇḍitas of Gōmaḍam, who had the *kāṇi* of the temple.[54]
357 of 1911.

Year 27.—*Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Madura, Ceylon, **Karuvūr,** and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Eleven chieftains promised allegiance to the king's government and Cēdirāyadēvar. The imprecation at the end contains the words: *paraiyarkkuc-ceruppu eḍukkirōm.*
516 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 106.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Madura, Ceylon and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land by Malaiyan Narasimhavarman *alias* Karikāla-Cōḷa Āḍaiyūr-nāḍāḷvān.[55]
538 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 128.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Land as *tirumandirap-pōnagap-puram* by Araśakaḷālaiyan Nīlagangan Kariya Perumāḷ. 539b of 1902; *SII.* viii, 130.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Madura, Ceylon and crowned head of the Paṇḍya. Land by Cōḷēndrasimha Pṛthivigangan *alias* Aḻagiya-śōḻan Varandarum-perumāḷ. 558 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 149.

„ *Vēḍal* (NA.)—Gift of a village to a temple by the inhabitants of Teḷḷāṟṟup-paṟṟu. 73 of 1908.

Year 28.—*Muśiri* (Tri.)—Ceylon, Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land as *dēvadāna* by Kulōttungacōḷa Vāṇakōvaraiyan. 72 of 1890; *SII.* iv, 396.

„ *Peruñjēri* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyttu vaḷam perukka.* Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records the construction in the fifth year of Periyadēvar Rājādhirājadēvar of the stone temple of Tiru-vāgīśvaram-uḍaiyār at Mēlai-vāgai by a merchant of the village, and of the *maṇḍapa* and the *balipīṭha* by his son; also the endowments (*tiru-nāmattukkāṇi*) given by them. 37 of 1925.

[54] Cf. 352 (Rājarāja III, 15).

[55] Also mentioned in 539a of 1902 (year 28).

Year 28.—*Śeñji* (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Money for lamp by Tiruvan Śelvan, a servant of Nāgan Koṟṟan Vāsudēvan *alias* Kāḍu-veṭṭigaḷ. 163 of 1930.

„ *Vṛddhācalam* (SA.)—One hundred cows for milk (for *abhiṣēka*) by Kūḍal Ēḷiśai-mōgan Maṇavāḷapperumāḷ *alias* Vāṇilaikaṇḍaperumāḷ *alias* Rājarāja Kāḍava-rāyan. 133 of 1900; *SII*. vii, 146.

Year 29.—*Iḍaiyāttūr* (Pd.)—Land by Tirukkoḍugunṟam-uḍaiya Kēraḷan *alias* Niṣadarājan in Puṟamalai-nāḍu. Pd. 161.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Ninety-six sheep for lamp to Aruḷāḷap-perumāḷ by Betarasa, son of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷa Manumasiddharasa. 456 of 1919; *ARE*. 1920, II, 21.

„ *Kūgaiyūr* (SA.)—Two cows and a calf to Śrī Kailāsa by one of the *agambaḍi mudalis* of Rājarāja Kōvala-rāyan. 95 of 1918.

„ *Pattīśvaram* (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Rules regarding the levy of dues on *dēvadāna* lands of the Tiruccatti-muṟṟam temple. 267 of 1927.

„ *Tirukkaḷar* (Tj.)—(Copper-plate). Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and the head of the Pāṇḍya. List of temple jewels with weights by *kuḍiñaikal* and fineness of gold, each jewel being described in detail. *SII*. iii, 211.

„ *Tiruppāccūr* (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The merchant communities of Nellūr, Nārāyaṇapuram, Ārkāḍu, Mayilāppur, Tiruvoṟṟiyūr, Pūndamali, Neḍumpiṟai, Damanakaccēri, Perungaḷūr and Tirunīṟu acquired the village Kaivaṇḍūr in Īkkāṭṭuk-kōṭṭam, and gave it as a tax-free *dēvadāna* to the temple of Tiruppāśūr for constructing the

Danmadāvaḷavan-tirumadil, and left the village in charge of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷan *alias* Tammusiddharaiyar.[56] 120 of 1930.

Year 30.—*Ayyampēṭṭai* (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Order of *kūṭṭa-sabhai* of Rājēndra-śōḷa-catm. addressed to Uruppuṭṭūr Aḍigal Nambi Bhaṭṭan, the *ūr-vāriyam* and the *ūr-kaṇakku*, framing certain rules for leasing out lands belonging to the residents of the village to tenants of good standing on concession terms, as there was confusion and trouble in realising the produce from the lands on account of floods, drought or infertility. 114 of 1928.

" *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Land by purchase for offerings and for the construction of a car to Tirukkāḷatti-uḍaiyār, the purchase money being paid by Rājamalladēvar *alias* Yādavarāya of Kaṟṟuppūṇḍi to the Cittira-mēḷip-periya-nāṭṭavar. 122 of 1922.

" *Mallam* (Nel.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Three lamps to be maintained with the thirty-six māḍai collected as *kuṟṟattaṇḍam* and *śittāyam* to the Subrahmaṇya temple at Tiruvānbūr. 521 of 1908.

" *Śūlamangalam* (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. An *āḷ-vilaip-piramāṇa-iśaivu-tīṭṭu* recording sale by two accountants of a temple at Śōḷakulavalli-paṭṭinam of a number of women as servants to the temple of Śūlamangalam; the women sold are described: *engaḷukku kramāgatamāy varugiṟa aḍiyār*. 296 of 1911=562 of 1921.

" *Tiruvālangāḍu* (Tj.)—Madura, Īḷam, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīrābhiṣēka* and *vijayābhiṣēka*. Gift by purchase of 36 persons as

[56] *EI*. vii, p. 126.

maḍa-aḍimai to the temple of Tiruvālangāḍu by Vayirādarāyar, headman of Allūr. 90 of 1926.

Year 30, day 116.—*Koḷattūr* (Pd.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva who took Madura, Īḻam, Karuvūr, and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and performed *vīrābhiṣēka* and *vijayābhiṣēka*. Registers the fixed periods of the day when each dancing girl had to perform her daily service in the temple of Sundara-cōḷīśvaram-uḍaiyār. 383 of 1914; Pd. 162.

Year 31.—*Aragaṇḍanallūr* (SA.)—Land for three lamps for the benefit of Āragaḷūruḍaiyān Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān *alias* Magadaip-perumāḷ by one of his Agambaḍi mudalis, Perumāḷ Pāṇḍyarāyan. 388 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 1020.

" *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Land for flower garden by Vīra Narasingadēva Yādavarāya. 120 of 1922.

" *Nandalūr* (Cud.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Lamps by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻa Tirukkāḷattidēva for the merit of his father Manumasittarasan and of Nallasiddharasa. 582 of 1907.

" *Nellore* (Nel.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land as *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* by Periya Śittappa-nāyakkan, a *kanmi* of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻa Nallasiddharasa. 205 of 1894; *SII*. v, 504; *NI*. N. 67.

" *Śōmangalam* (Ch.)—Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Two *naṟpaḻan-gāśu* for lamp. 186 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 396.

" *Tiruppāmburam* (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-vīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya; *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Gift by *mahāsabhā* of land, free of certain taxes, to the temple at the request of Śrī-kāriyam Arumoḻi Brahma-mārāyan. The taxes remitted were: *antarāyam*, *kāṭṭāḷ*, *kāverik-karai-viniyōgam*. 96 of 1911.

Year 32.—*Araganḍanallūr* (SA.)—Construction of stone of the temple of Opporuvarumillāda-nāyanār at Tiruvaraiyani-nallūr by a native of the Pāṇḍya country.
387 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 1019.

" *Rāmagiri* (Ch.)—A *dēvadāna* including *kāśāyam* and *nellāyam* for a festival in his name by Śaśikula-calukki Taninin̲ru-ven̲ra Vīra-narasingadēva Yādava-rāya, mentioned with many *birudas*. 640 of 1904.

" *Tiruvālangāḍu* (C.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya; *vīra* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Lamp by Ar̲anilai Viśākhan Trailōkyamallan Vatsarājan of Arumbākkam, who rendered the Bhārata into elegant Tamil and pursued the path of Śiva—*pāradandannai arundamil̤ppaduttuc-civaner̲ikaṇḍa*. Forty *pal̤angāśu* for thirty-two cows and one bull. Mentions measure Arumol̤idēva.
482 of 1905.

" *Tol̤udūr* (SA.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Karuvūr. A certain Śēdirāya-vel̤l̤ān, chief of Śambai, built the stone temple and *maṇḍapa* of Madhurāntakīśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār at Perum-Tol̤uvūr in Ugal̤ūr-kūr̲r̲am. He also presented the processional images of the god and goddess.
400 of 1913.

Year 32.—Ś. 1133.—*Yedurūr* (Mys.)—Mentions maṇḍalika Pul̤l̤adēva, son of Jakkidēva.
473 of 1911; *EC*. x, Mb, 125.

Year 32, day 327.—*Āccāpuram* (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-vīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, and *vīra*- and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Land to shrine of Tirukkāmakkōṭṭam-uḍaiya-nāccīyār constructed in the temple of Tirupperumaṇam-udaiyār by Candraśēkharan Pañcanadivāṇan of Ner̲kuṇam. Mentions *tirumandiravōlai* Ner̲iyuḍaic-cōl̤a Mūvēndavēl̤ān. 530 of 1918.

Year 33.—*Kīḻūr* (SA.)—Āṟagaḷūruḍaiya Magadēśan Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān Vāṇakōvaraiyan assigned to the temple of Tiruvīraṭṭānam-uḍaiyār the dues of *kuṟṟattcṇḍam, taṟiyiṟaik-kāśu, kaḍaiyiṟai, kannār-iṟai, āśuvi-kāśu, paṭṭi-tcṇḍam and viḷakkāḷ-tcṇḍam.*
283 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 912.

„ *Munnūr* (SA.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, and *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. A confirmation by Kūḍal Āḷappiṟandān Aḻagiya Pallavan *alias* Kāḍavarāyan of gifts made by his grandfather. 63 of 1919.

„ *Ṛṣiyūr* (Tj.)[57]—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Land, four *vēli* by the *pottagam*, by Malaiyappiyarāyan who had married a daughter of Kulōttungaśōḻa Vāṇakōvaraiyar of Kaḷattūr. An image of Sarasvati figures among the donees.
476 of 1907.

„ *Tiruvaigāvūr* (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Land and two houses sold to temple in *Caṇḍēśvarapperuvilai* for 28,800 *kāśu* being the arrears of *kaḍamai kāśu* and paddy due from the 24th *paśān* to the 33rd *paśān*, the arrears being discovered by Piḷḷai Munaiyadaraiyar in charge of temple lands by auditing the accounts for these years. 57 of 1914.[58]

„ *Tiruvōttūr* (NA.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Land and taxes to temple by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Aḻagiya Śōḻan *alias* Edirili Śōḻa Śambuvarāyan.
94 of 1900; *SII.* vii, 103.

[57] Monday, March 14, A.D. 1211—Sewell, *EI.* x, p. 133.

[58] 58 of 1914 is another similar transaction of same date, the amount involved being 15,500 *kāśu*; also 60 of 1914.

Year 34.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Thirty-two cows and a bull for lamp by Śūra Nāyakkan Tiruvēkambam Uḍaiyān *alias* Amarābharaṇa Śīyagangan, Kuvaḷālapura-paramēśvara and Gangakulōttama. 116 of 1922.

„ *Kuḍumiyāmalai* (Pd.)—*puyal vāyttu* (variant form with new facts). Land for offerings.
Pd. 166.[59]

„ *Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—*puyal vāyttu maṇvaḷara* (variant form). Tribhuvanavīradēva. Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Boundaries of *dēvadāna* lands. 74 of 1895; *SII*. v, 632.

„ *Tiruvallam* (NA.)—Two lamps by Ariyapiḷḷai, queen of Amarābharaṇa Śīyaganga.
303 of 1897; *SII*. iii, 62.

Year 35.—*Āragaḷūr* (Sm.)—A mutual compact between Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Aḻagiyaśōḻan *alias* Edirili Śōḻa Śambuvarāyan on one side and the chiefs (*aiyar*) Ponparappina Vāṇakōvaraiyar, Kulōttungaśōḻa Vāṇakōvaraiyar and *maiccunanār* Kāḍavarāyar.
435 of 1913; *ARE*. 1914, II, 17.

„ *Battepāḍu* (Nel.)—Gift by Śrī Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻa Nallasiddharasa. *NI*. A. 18.

Year 35.—Ś. 1134.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Śīyaganga built the Anantāḻvār shrine of stone. His father was Cōḻēndrasimha and his titles include *Śiṟaimīṭṭa perumāḷ*. 589 of 1919.

Year 35.—*Kuḍumiyāmalai* (Pd.)—Gift to Tirunalakkunṟamuḍaiya-nāyanār by the mūnṟu-paḍai Poṟkōyil Kaikkōḻar of Kōnāḍu *alias* Iraṭṭapāḍi-koṇḍa-śōḻavaḷanāḍu. In the schedule of daily expenses provided for, occurs the rate of two *nāḻi* of paddy per

[59] Cf. Pd. 163 for same introduction.

day for the potter and for the supplier of fire-wood.[60] 364 of 1906; Pd. 248.

Year 35.—*Nāngupaṭṭi* (Pd.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Ceylon, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Gift of village to the local temple by Ūruḍaipperumāḷ *alias* Edirilišōḷa Kaḍambarāyan for the merit of the king during his stay at Madura. Mentions Tribhuvanavīran peruvaḻi. 339 of 1914.

" *Tirukkōlakkāl* (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēka*. The default of a tenant of the local temple, hampered the conduct of services in the temple, and this resulted in the land he held of the temple being leased out to another tenant at an enhanced rental. 410 of 1918.

" *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva. Gilding of the central shrine and gift of three villages on the north bank of the Peṇṇār including the dues thereon by Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān *alias* Vāṇakōvaraiyan of Āṟagaḷūr. 557 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 148.

" *Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva. Lands in Śeñji, the northern hamlet of Rājarāja-catm., by Mōgāṇḍār *alias* Śōḷingadēvan and Aḻagiya Śīyan Śambuvarāyan to goddess Periya-pirāṭṭiyār set up by the mother (name lost) of Aḻagiya Pallavan Kōpperuñjingadēvan in the temple of Vaikuṇḍattu Emberumān. 487 of 1921.[61]

" *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. An arbitrary impost on land by Yādavarāya made in the 34th year of the king and the difficulty with which it was met by land-holders.

[60] Preserved in a copy made in the third year of Sundara Pāṇḍyadēva.

[61] A note is made that the inscription is a copy made when the Śrīvimāna was renewed. Cf. 486 of 1921 (Year 11, Kōpperuñjinga).

Sale of land and gift of land so sold to the temple for maintaining a Vyākaraṇa school and worship of Vyākaraṇadānap-perumāḷ. Legend of Śiva's revelation of the Sūtras to Pāṇini.
202 of 1912; *ARE*. 1913, II, 39.

Year 35, day 205.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva, Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Houses and land as *nilac-cīvitam* to two hundred persons who served the god and were called *Tribhuvana-vīran-padiyilar*. 417 of 1919.

Year 35, day 290.—*Tiruvālangāḍu* (Tj.)—Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān only. Royal order to engrave on the temple walls the extent of *ūr-kīḻ-iṟaiyili* lands belonging to the temple in accordance with *mahāsabhaivivasthai* and *ūr-vivasthai*. Rājanārāyaṇa Mūvēndavēḷān is one of the signatories. 88 of 1926.

Year 36.—*Karuvūr* (Tri.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Ceylon, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Land. 141 of 1905.

" *Nandalūr* (Cud.)—Incomplete. 602 of 1907.

" *Reḍḍipālem* (Nel.)—Tribhuvanavīra. Mahāmaṇḍalika. Rājarājapaṭṭai Siddharasa, son of Rājarājap-paṭṭai Bettarasa, endowed a lamp in the shrine of Pāṇḍarangam-uḍaiyār for the merit (*danmam*) of his elder sister Bāccaladēvi, the *dēvi* of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷa Manumasiddharasa. *NI*. G. 86.

" *Tiruppāccūr* (Ch.)—The *tānattār* of the temple of Tiruppāśūr-uḍaiyār, having received money from Ōmkāradēva Irāvaḷar, a disciple of Jñānaśiva-Irāvaḷar of the *santāna* of Lakṣādhyāya Irāvaḷar of the Kollā-maṭha at Vārāṇasī, agreed to provide *tiruppavitram* to the deity. 111 of 1930.[62]

[62] Cf. *SII*. iv, 422; *ARE*. 1930, II, 25.

Year 36.—*Tiruppālaivanam* (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīra. 5§ Bhujabalamāḍai for half-a-lamp by Gangamādēvi Tilakavāṇuḍali of Śētturai in Śengāṭṭuk-kōṭṭam; also 45 sheep for another half, making one lamp in all.
348 of 1929.

„ *Tiruppaḷanam* (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Sale of 1½ *mā* of land for 3000 *kāśu*. 180 of 1928.

„ *Tiruppāśūr* (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva. Thirty-six *bhujabala-māḍai* for lamp by Vīra Narasimhadēva Yādavarāya. 406 of 1896; *SII*. v, 1361.

„ *Yeṟṟaguṇṭapālem* (Cikavolu) (Nel.)—One of the followers (*paḍiyār*) of Cōḷa Tirukkāḷattidēva, son of Piḷḷaiyār Manumasiddharasan, gave on behalf of Piḷḷaiyār Tirukkāḷattidēva, the tax-free village of Takkuḷam to Kēśava Perumāḷ set up in that village.
NI. R. 8.

Year 37.—*Kaḷappāl* (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. 3200 *kāśu* as endowment for one lamp given to the muppadu-vaṭṭattuk-kāṇi-uḍaiya Śivabrāhmaṇar of the temple of uḍaiyār Śrī-kailāyam-uḍaiyār of Agaram Śrī Muḍivaḷangu-śōḷac-catm. in Puṟangarambai-nāḍu.
659 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 264.

„ *Nārttāmalai* (Pd.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Sale of land for 68,000 *kāśu* as *dēvadāna* by Nagaram of Telingakula-kālapuram to two merchants who had to supply 30 *kalam* each to temple in years of full crops, and at the rate of 2½ *kalam* per *mā* of cultivated land in years when all the land was not cultivated. Pd. 170.

„ *Śāḷuvankuppam* (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya,

vīra- and *vijayābhiṣēkas.* Sale of land by temple authorities for 300 *puduk-kāśu* as the *śrī bhaṇḍāra* was unable to meet the dues (*irai*) on *tirunāmakāṇi* lands. 57 of 1890; *SII.* iv, 381.

Year 37.—*Tiruppulivanam* (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas.* An undertaking of the sabhā of Uttaramēlūr *alias* Rājēndra-śōḻa-catm. to conduct certain festivals, as of old, in the temple at Tiruppālaivanam and to light eight lamps on all festival days; four of these lamps were endowed in the fourteenth year of Rājamāttāṇḍan *alias* Aparājitavikramavarman on the day of a solar eclipse, one in the 18th year of Kannaradēva 'who took Kacci and Tañjai', two in the 13th year of Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsari, and one in the 14th year of Tribhuvanavīradēva.
396 of 1923=67 of 1898 ; *ARE.* 1924, II, 22.

„ *Triśūlam* (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva. Gift by Vāṇigar-nagarattār of Pūndamali *alias* Uyyakoṇḍān Śōḻapuram of two *tiruvaḍinilai* (15 *palam* in weight), two *tiruvālattittaṭṭu* (70 *palam*) and two *kombu* (55 *palam*). The donors undertake to renew these articles if they are lost in robbery—*ivai nāḍariyak-koḷḷai pōccāgil iḍakkaḍavōm.*
311 of 1901; *SII.* vii, 537.

„ *Uṭukūru* (Nel.)—Temple built and *dēvadāna* made in Ūṭṭakkūr in the kingdom of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻa Tirukkāḷattidēva. *NI.* R. 66.

Year 38.—*Jambai* (SA.)—Land by Śōḻaganga Pallavaraiyan *alias* Piṟavāvenṟān Rāja(rāja) Śiśupālan. 73 of 1906.

„ *Korukkai* (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas.* Sale of land (private) for 17,7000 *kāśu, nūṟayirattu eḻupattēḻāyiram.* Mentions *pottagam* in stating the extent of the land.
317 of 1927.

Year 38.—*Tiruppaṭṭūr* (Tri.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva. Gold ornament by Karkaṭarāya, subordinate of Lord (dēvar) Kulōttunga Vāṇakōvaraiyar. 588 of 1908.

„ *Uttaramērūr* (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva ; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. In recognition of the construction of the outer *prākāra* wall, the *abhiṣēka maṇḍapa* in front and other additions by a *dēvaraḍiyāḷ* Āyirattirunūṟṟuva-māṇikkam, a daily gift of one *kuṟuṇi* of the rice offered to the deity was granted to her and her posterity by the *mahāsabhā* with the consent of the *tānattār* of Rājēndra-śōḻa-viṇṇagar. 172 of 1923.

Year 38, day 239.—*Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Only Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān title. Gift of Kuḷattūr *alias* Kulōttungaśōḻan Kāvanūr by Durgaiyāṇḍi-nāyakan (the agent of Sittarasan), for the maintenance of the Vyākaraṇadāna-vyākhyāna-maṇḍapa built by himself in the temple of Tiruvoṟṟiyūr. Mentions Vāṇādarāyar and *tirumandira-ōlai* Neṟiyuḍaiccōḻa Mūvēndavēḷān. Land made *iṟaiyili* by king Kulōttunga from year 38, and the *varik-kūṟu śeyvār* were to make the necessary entries in the accounts. 201 of 1912.

Year 39.—*Pandanallūr* (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva ; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Gold ornament (*tirukkoḷgai*) by Irāvaḷan of Vārāṇasī-Bhikṣāmaṭha to Paśupatīśvaram-uḍaiyār at Tiruppandaṇainallūr for being used at the time of the sacred bath of the god. **72 of 1931.**

„ *Tēnūr* (Md.)—Mentions Virudarāya-bhayankara-nallūr as the alternative name of the village. 606 of 1926.

„ *Tiruvarangulam* (Pd.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Building of the Bṛhadāmbā shrine by Kaṇṇuḍaiya Perumāḷ *alias* Pirāṭṭi-āḻvār, queen of Koḍunguṉṟamuḍaiyār *alias* Niṣadarājan and daughter

of Kēraḷāṇḍān *alias* Niṣadarājan of Ponnamarāvati in Puṟamalaināḍu. 320 of 1914; Pd. 174.

Year 40.—*Kaccanam* (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Undertaking of the Śiva-brāhmaṇas of muppaduvaṭṭam to burn a lamp for 2200 *kāśu* they received from a resident of Kaccinam. 162 of 1926.

" *Tiruvarangulam* (Pd.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. The *nāḍu* of Vallanāḍu made an *iśaivutīṭṭu* guaranteeing protection and some specific rights to the tenants of different classes whose lands were declared to be *kuḍi-nīngā-dēvadāna*. 273 of 1914; Pd. 176.

" *Ūṭṭattūr* (Tri.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva. A compact drawn up by Śrutimāns of *Ūṟṟattūr*, assembled in the *maṇḍapa* Uttamaśōḷan in the temple, for the community of the Iḍangai comprising 98 sub-sects.[63] 489 of 1912.

There are no regnal years in the following records:—

Cāpalapalli (Nel.)—Rājamalladēva *alias* Bhujabala-siddharasa, of the Yādava race, created through Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷa Erasiddharasa, the town of Nāgapudol and gave it away in 46 shares. Mentions a new tank excavated by his wife Kamalāḍēvi and called after her. *NI*. V. 11.

Kīḻaiyūr (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. List of wet and dry lands added to the temple as *tirunāmattukkāṇi* till year 20. Sale (*sabhaivilai*) by the assembly of Tiruvaḻundūr of

[63] *ARE*. 1913, II, 39. McLean, *Manual*, iii, p. 1036 ff. 64 of 1913, 315 of 1927 and Pd. 178, dated in years 45, 42, and 43(?) of Kulōttunga raise a doubt if the reign lasted for some years after the fortieth; the last of these is clearly a record of Kulōttunga III but its date is most doubtful. The others may be of Kulōttunga I or III.

the land of two persons for 1060 *kāśu* in accordance with royal order confiscating the lands of these mischievous people who were a source of trouble to Brahmins, Veḷḷāḷas and the temple. General royal order that fines in such cases may go up to 20,000 *kāśu*. The charge in this case was rioting (*kalagam*) and setting fire to the house of a Brahmin. They were both fined 1000 *kāśu*; as no one helped them to pay the fine, their lands were sold; the extra 60 *kāśu* formed the penalty for default in payment of the fine.

80 of 1925; *ARE*. 1925, II, 22.

Pottappi (Cud.)—Mentions Madhurāntakap-pottappic-cōḷa Śitti-araiyan. 435 of 1911.

Tiruccatturai (Tj.)—A certain Kulōttunga-śōḷa-nṛttap-pēraraiyan purchased a *naṭṭuvak-kāṇi* from Dēvan Uḍaiya-nāyakan and gave it as *strī-dhana* to his daughter, and her husband had the right of doing service in the temple like other *padiyilār* and of enjoying the privileges attached thereto; signed by Rājanārāyaṇa Mūvēndavēḷān. 206 of 1931.

Tirukaccūr (Ch.)—Tribhuvanacōḷadēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra-* and *vijayābhiṣēkas*. Image of Tirunāvuk-karaśu set up. 316 of 1909.

Tirukkollambūdūr (Tj.)—*puyal vāytta*. Grant of the village Kulōttunga-śōḷa Kaḷattūr to an individual from the fourth year. 1 of 1899; *SII*. vi, 436.

Tiruvadi (SA.)—*puyal perukka*. Sixty-four perpetual lamps by Araśanārāyaṇan Ēḷiśaimōgan *alias* Jananātha Kacciyarāyan of Kāṭṭukkuḍi.

381 of 1921.

Tiruvālangāḍu (C.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Mentions Manumaśitti Araiyan.

452 of 1905.

Tribhuvanam (Tj.)—Building operations of the king.

190-2 of 1902.

In the following records, Kulōttunga III bears the title Tribhuvanacakravartin Vīrarājēndradēva:—

Year 2.—*Kañjanūr* (Tj.)—Land as *ardhayāmappuṟam* to Rājanārāyaṇēśvaram-uḍaiyār. 66 of 1931.

" *Tiruvōttūr* (NA.)—Lamp to Tiruvōttūr-uḍaiyār by Śengēṇi Attimallan Ammaiyappan who gave thirty cows. 80 of 1900; *SII.* vii, 88.

Year 3.—*Cengama* (SA.)—Land by Karuppūruḍaiyān Periyāḻvān Kurukularāyan for the benefit (*nanṟu*) of Periyuḍaiyān *alias* Karikāla Śōḻa Āḍaiyūr-nāḍāḻvān and Narasinga-panmar.
114 of 1900; *SII.* vii, 126.

" *Kōṭṭūr* (Tj.)—Money given to an *uvaccan* of Kōṭṭūr for filling a water-trough in the temple every morning; the donor was a merchant living in Dharaṇi-cintāmaṇi-perunderu at Gangai-koṇḍa-cōḻapuram. 454 of 1912.

" *Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Eight cows by Araśanārāyaṇa Pallavaraiyan of Śendamangalam, an *agambaḍi-mudali* of Uḍaiyār Kāḍavarāyar, for the daily supply of milk to god.
479 of 1921.

Year 4.—*Tirunīrmalai* (Ch.)—Lamp to Nīrvaṇṇan of Tirumalai by an oil-monger of Pūvirundamalli-nagaram (Poonamallee). 542 of 1912.

Year 5.—*Madras Museum.*—Gift of village Taṇṇiyālattūr, north of Pallāpuram, by Nīlagangaraiyan.
297 of 1895.

" *Śāyāvanam* (Tj.)—Mentions Kāvirippūmpaṭṭiṇam in Nāngūr-nāḍu, a sub-division of Rājādhirāja-vaḷanāḍu.
265 of 1911.

" *Vaḻuvūr* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyttu vaḷam.* Rājakēsari title. Construction of the shrine of goddess by Ēkavācakan Ulagukaṇviḍutta Perumāḷ *alias* Vāṇakōvaraiyar, chief of Tuṇḍanāḍu in Muḍikoṇḍa-śōḻa-vaḷanāḍu.
429 of 1912.

Year 5, day 376.—*Acyutamangalam* (Tj.)—Registers the *uḻvari* given by the king's order for a piece of land granted as tax-free *dēvadāna* in Śivapādaśēkharamangalam for opening a *tirumaḍai-viḷāgam*, a tank and a flower-garden to the Sōmanāthadēva temple of the village built by Uḍaiyār Svāmidēvar.[64]

393 of 1925.

Year 6.—*Elvānāśūr* (SA.)—Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān Śūriyan Nīrēṟṟan *alias* Rājarāja Malaiyakularāyan gave to the temple the dues from Puttūr collected till then by him. They included: *kaḍamai, pāḍikāval, taṟiyiṟai, taṭṭārapāṭṭam*, besides *veṭṭi muṭṭaiyāḷ* and any other aids (*tēvai*) usually supplied to him.

158 of 1906.

„ *Eṇṇāyiram* (SA.)—Maṇḍapa constructed by Ammaiyappan Pāṇḍināḍu-koṇḍān Kaṇḍar Śūriyanār Rājarāja Śambuvarāyar. 345 of 1917.

„ *Siddhalingamaḍam* (SA.)—Mentions Ēḻiśaimōgan *alias* Jananāthakacciyarāyan, son of Kūḍalūr Āḷappiṟandān Araśanārāyaṇan and the village Vikramacōḷa-nallūr. 413 of 1909.

„ *Siddhalingamaḍam* (SA.)—*puyal vāyppa*. Rājakēsari title. Taxes (?) by Malaiyamān Śokkapperumāḷ Ponparappinān Rājagambhīra Cēdiyaraiyan of Kiḷiyūr.

414 of 1909.

„ *Tirumangalam* (Tj.)—*puyal vāyttu*. Reassignment of lands (after a fresh survey) belonging to several

[64]395 is provision at the instance of Svāmidēvar for the supply of oil from oil-mills in the new *tirumaḍaiviḷāgam* from the 6th year: *Śekku oṉṟukku śankarappāḍiyār pēr panniraṇḍāga iruppattunālu pēr mudal koṇḍu ippērkkut-tarappaḍiyāl vanda eṇṇai*. 402 of 1925, dated Ś. 1104, records the consecration of Sōmanātha by Śrīkaṇṭha Śambhu of the Śāṇḍilya gōtra, a brother of Gōsvāmi-miśra of the Rāḍhā country. 403 of 1925 (Year 7, day 41) mentions the sons of Svāmidēvar. 393 omits *Vīra* before *Rājēndradēva*.

temples and individuals, necessitated by the erosion of the Vikkiramaśōḷap-pērāṟu into their lands.
113 of 1927.

Year 7.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Land and taxes by Narasimha Tirukkāḷattidēva *alias* Yādavarāya for *Vaigāśit-tirunāḷ*.
94 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 371.

„ *Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Gift of cows for milk for *abhiṣēka* (*pālāḍiyaruḷa*) to Uḍaiyār Āṭkoṇḍadēvar by Rājarāja Malaiyakularāyan *alias* Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān Śūriya-nīrēṟṟan. The cows are reckoned as follows:—paśu 10 kaṉṟu pattinālum paśu nanmaiyāl vāśi-yēṟṟip-paśu 12.
310 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 939.

Year 8.—Ś. 1108.—*Kāṇippākkam* (NA.)—Lamp by Ilāṟaiyan Sagararāśan Śivagangan. 57 of 1907.

Year 9.—*Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Three hundred cows called Āśangāda-gaṇḍan-surabhi for *pañcagavya* to the temple by Kulōttuṅga-śōḷa Paiyūr-nāḍāḷvān Vaḷaiya-maḷagiyān Oṟṟi-araśan. 108 of 1912.

Year 10.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Thirty-two cows for lamp by Kaṇḍalan Pāliśeṭṭi Daṇḍanāyakan Araśan, one of the *pradhānis* of Maṇḍalika Nuḷumban governing Rājēndraśōḷap-pu(du)nāḍu in Jayangoṇḍa-śōḷa-maṇḍalam. 89 of 1922.

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—96 sheep for lamp by Śōḷavvaiyār, daughter of Nāraśingadēvar *alias* Yādavarāyar.
156 of 1922.

Year 11.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Building of the temple of Tirumaṇikkengai-uḍaiya-nāyanār, the *maṇḍapa* and the flight of steps. 197 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 496.

Year 13.—*Periyapāḷaiyam* (Coi.)—Grant by king to a Śiva-brāhmaṇa Appan Vīrarājēndra-śōḷac-cakravarti of privileges in two temples on payment (to the temples?) of the thirty *pon* by him—the privileges including the right to conduct worship, the enjoyment of *dēvakanmippēṟu* and other income, the

right to settle people in the temple premises and collect dues from them, the management of temple lands, control over temple expenditure, and privileges of *dēvadāna* regarding exemption from taxes. The donee was authorised to have the grant engraved on stone and copper.

MAR. 1918, pp. 44-5; 309 of 1908.

Year 14.—*Agastyakoṇḍa* (NA.)—The queen of Uttamacōḷa-ganga *alias* Śelvaganga set up and consecrated an image of Tirunāvukkaraśudēva. 559 of 1906.

Year 16.—*Tirumaḷiśai* (Ch.)—Gift of 1950 *kuḻi* of land as tax-free *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* by Piḷḷaiyār Tiruccūr Kulōttunga-śōḷa Kaṇṇappan Nalla-nāyanār Pañcanadivāṇan Nīlagangarāyan to the temple of Tirumaḷiśai Āḻvār. 2 of 1911.

Year 21.—*Paṇṭarangam* (Nel.)—Damaged. 538 of 1908.

Year 26.—*Lēpāka* (Cud.)—Land (?) to temple of Karavīśvaram-uḍaiyār at Nenpākkai. 413 of 1911.

Year 34.—*Tirunīrmalai* (Ch.)—Ten *paṇam* for *śandiviḷakku* by Kaliyugameyyan *alias* Nandipanman, one of the *agambaḍi-mudalis* of *nāyanār* Śōḷagangadēva.[65]

546 of 1912.

Year 36.—*Māḍambākkam* (Ch.)—Gift of village Maduraippākkam to the temple under orders of Aruṇagiripperumāḷ Nīlagangaraiyan. 323 of 1911.

N.-D. *Kañjanūr* (Tj.)—Three fragments, one of them mentioning Avimuktīśvaram-uḍaiyār, and another the construction of a stone temple. 64 of 1931.

[65] This chief, also called Pañcanadivāṇan Nallanāyan, himself made a gift for a festival to Pammal Nakkanāyanār. (556 of 1912, same year).

RĀJAKĒSARI RĀJARĀJA III.

Year 2[1].—*Agattiyānpaḷḷi* (Tj.)—1500 good current *kāśu* (for a lamp) deposited with the Śivabrāhmaṇas of the Tiruvagattiyān Paḷḷi-uḍaiyār temple who had the *kāṇi* of the thirty vaṭṭams. 505 of 1904.

Year 2.—*Guḍimallam* (NA.)—Land for Cittirait-tirunāḷ to Paraśurāmēśvara. 220 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 519.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Cāḷukya-Nārāyaṇa Manmasiddharasa gave 1000 *kuḻi* of land as *dēvadāna* to Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār. 8 of 1893; *SII*. iv, 821.

" *Kīḻūr* (SA.)—4000 *kuḻi* for eight lamps in Tiruvīraṭṭānam-uḍaiyār temple by Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān Iraiyūran Periya Uḍaiyān Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan. 288 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 917.

" *Māḍambākkam* (Ch.)—Two cows for curds to the temple. The village is also called Ulaguyyavanda-śōḻa-catm. 321 of 1911.

" *Tirukkōḍikāval* (Tj.)—*śīr manni iru nāngu*. Stops with the date. 51 of 1931.

" *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—Tax-free gift of land on Uttarāyaṇa day by Malaiyamān Iraiyūran *alias* Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan of Kiḷiyūr for four lamps in the temple for the merit of his father and himself. 318 of 1921.

" *Tirunaraiyūr* (SA.)—The sabhā, māhēśvaras and nāṭṭār of Kulōttungaśōḻa-Pēriḷamai-nāḍu met in the local temple; a certain Mangan, son of Āṇḍanāyaka Piccan, had misappropriated a cow given to the temple in year 14 of Vikrama-cōḻadēva; he was required to surrender to the temple the live stock of seven cows and five calves which had multiplied from that cow, the animals to be branded with the *śūla* mark. 543 of 1921.

[1]Monday, 29th January 1218 A.D.—Kielhorn, *EI*. viii, p. 267. *Acc.* 17th March—13th August, A.D. 1216.

Year 2.—*Tirutturaipūṇḍi* (Tj.)—A *guhai* was constructed by the villagers for a Śaiva teacher, Tirucirrambalamudaliyār, whom they wanted to make his home in the place, and some land was given for feeding pilgrims (*dēśāntarigaḷ*) who might visit the *guhai.* There was a *guhai-iḍi-kalagam* in the 22nd year of Periyadēvar. Two years later, the teacher died and was succeeded by Hṛdayadēva.
471 of 1912[2]; *ARE.* 1913, II, 42.

Year 2, day 14.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Land for flower-garlands. Original documents were preserved in the temple treasury and copy on its walls. The *tirumandiraōlai* was Rājēndra-śinga Mūvēndavēḷān.
299 of 1913.

Year 2, day 45.—*Āccāpuram* (Tj.)—Land by *grāmakāriyam śeykira kūttapperumakkaḷ* of Pañcavan-mahādēvi *alias* Kulōttungaśōḷa-catm. for offerings to Āḷuḍaiya Piḷḷai and Śokkiyār, and for feeding *apūrvins* after the newly instituted service called Āyirattennūrruvan *śandi* in Śrī Kailāsam-uḍaiyār temple of the same place; mentions Karikāla-śōḷa-dēva and the 30th year of Tribhuvana-vīradēva. 527 of 1918.

Year 2, day 219.—*Shiyali* (Tj.)—Money for repairs to the first *prākāra* of the Āḷuḍaiya Piḷḷaiyār temple by a native of Gangaikoṇḍa-śōḷa-puram. 388 of 1918.

Year 3.—*Gōvindaputtūr* (Tri.)—Five *vēli* of land constituted into a village Śivapādaśēkhara-mangalam and given for offerings to Tirucirrambalam-uḍaiyān by Praḷayangāttān-Āḷvān *alias* Śōḷagangadēvan of Parāntaka-catm., who had received the land from the king. Gift formula runs: Tirunāmattukkāṇiyum iraiyiliyum-āga nān tirup-paḍiyil nīr vārttuk-kuḍutta nilamāvadu. 185 of 1929.

" *Talaināyar* (Tj.)—Money for offerings to Tiru-ñānamperra Piḷḷaiyār in the temple of Pārvati-bhāgar and

[2] Cf. 477 of 1912 (Year 11).

for feeding, with the offered food, the *māhēśvaras* who visited the temple. Provision made further for procession and other matters connected with the Ārdrā festival. 149 of 1927.

Year 3.—*Tanjore* (Tj.)—Agreements among three chieftains of mutual friendship for offence and defence and common fealty to the king.
23 of 1897; *SII.* ii, 96.

„ *Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—*śīr manni iru nāngu.* Land for festivals and flower garlands to Āḷuḍaiya Piḷḷaiyār in the temple of Tirumalavāḍi-uḍaiyār, by Vāṇāḍarāyar. The land was *ūr-paḍi-taramili.*
76 of 1920.

„ *Tiruppanandāḷ* (Tj.)—Land. Gift signed by Vayirāḍa-rāyan, Virāṭa-rājan, and Toṇḍaimān. 44 of 1914.

„ *Tirupaṭṭūr* (Tri.)—Mentions Kūttan Vayiramuṇḍān, one of the *sāmantas* of the king. 601 of 1908.

„ *Turaiyūr* (Tri.)—Building of a shrine for goddess Nallanāyaki, in the temple of Tiruvālīśvaram-uḍaiyār and gift of land to the goddess and to Subrahmaṇya. Among the boundaries are mentioned the enclosure walls (*madil*) of the town (*ūr*) and of the backyards of the stone-masons, carpenters and goldsmiths. The villagers undertake to pay *kaḍamai* on the land given to the temple in the proportion of their landed property in the village—(*karaiyilē viḷukkāḍu viṭṭu*). 701 of 1909.

„ *Vēdāraṇyam* (Tj.)—Sale of five men and five women and their descendants (*vargattār*) to the temple for 1000 *kāśu* by Ariyān Piccan *alias* Edirili-śōḷa-ganga-nāḍāḷvān. 499 of 1904.

Year 3, day 57.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Land for flower-garden by Umaiyāḷvi, daughter of Durai Araśan *alias* Vijaya-nuḷamban, chief of Nuḷambapāḍi *alias* Nigarili-śōḷa-maṇḍalam. The arrangement is ordered by some

officials and three groups of temple authorities performing śrīkāryam, samudāyam and kōyil nāyakam. Tirumandiraōlai is Mīnavan-mūvēndavēḷān.
303 of 1913.

Year 3, day 115.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Land at Vallam for garland of 130 red lotuses every day. Engraved under orders of Toṇḍaimān, the *tirumandira-ōlai* being Mīnavan-mūvēndavēḷān. 283 of 1913.

Year 3, day 162 —*Acyutamangalam* (Tj.)—A stone mason, his wife and their four sons were the servants of a *maṭha* which had bought them. 409 of 1925.

Year 4.—*Āragaḷūr* (Sm.)—A village given to the temple for 150 lamps. Āragaḷūr was in Magada-maṇḍalam.
410 of 1913.

" *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Money for two lamps by Śaśikula-caḷukki Tani-ninṟu-venṟa Vīra-naraśinga-dēvan *alias* Yādavarāyan. Liquid measure Tirukkāḷatti-uḍaiyān.
96 of 1922.

" *Kōyil-Tirumāḷam* (Tj.)—Some *dēvadāna* lands of Tirumākāḷam-uḍaiyār at Ambar were purchased for the requirements of a *guhai*, called Poli-śāttaḷagiyān, and Piḷḷai Kālingarāyar ordered the taxes on them to be assigned to the *guhai*. 241 of 1917.

" *Kumbakōṇam* (Tj.)—Purchase of one *vēli* and odd of land as *tirunāmattukkāṇi* from Śankaradēvan for 25,747 *kāśu*. 298 of 1927.

" *Maḍam* (NA.)—Additional land to Agnīśvara temple by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Attimallan *alias* Rājēndra-śōḷa Śambuvarāyan. 238 of 1919.

" *Muniyūr* (Tj.)—Mentions the sixth year of Tribhuvana-cakravartin Rājādhirājadēva when *iṟaiyili* land was given to Agastīśvara of Munniyūr in Puttūr *alias* Tribhuvanamādēvi-catm. The price of land (*kuḍi-vilai*) was 5 *kāśu*; the payment to the *sabhā* for securing exemption from *iṟai* was 35 *kāśu* yielding

interest (at three *varāccinnam* per month per *kāśu*) which met the *irai* on the *mukkāṇic-cinnam* of the land. 512 *kuḷi* counted to the *mā* in accordance with local practice. 607 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 204.

Year 4.—*Muniyūr* (Tj.)—Record of rights to the lands in the village and outside which were granted to the temple was engraved on stone as the documents (*śādanangaḷ*) were becoming worn out. The engraving was done by village and temple authorities after a petition to Piḷḷai (Mā)ttūruḍaiyār Udaiyapperumāḷ Śōḷakkōnār. The original grant was made in Year 8 of Rājak. Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kulōttunga (II).
610 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 207=157 of 1911.

" *Muśiri* (Tri.)—Construction of a stone sluice by a *sāmanta-mudali* of Vāṇakōvaraiyar. Muśiri is called Mummuḍi-śōḷap-pēṭṭai. 70 of 1890; *SII*. iv, 394.

" *Śaḷukki* (NA.)—Puttuḷān Āḷuḍaiyān Kāman Vaśirāvaṇan built the *maṇḍapa*, the *sōpāna*, and the stone gate-way of the temple of Śōḷa-Kēraḷa-Viṇṇagaremberumān and covered them with plates.
477 of 1920.

" *Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—*śīr manni iru nāngu*. Land for a grove of trees to the temple. 79 of 1920.

" *Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—*śīr manni iru nāngu*. Purchase of *dēvadāna* lands from some tenants who were in arrears; these and other lands were listed together and engraved on the temple walls. 92 of 1920.

" *Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—Transfer of land from one temple to another. Mentions street Vikrama-śōḷan-tiruvīdi in Tiruvāḍuturai. 70 of 1926.

" *Tiruveṇkāḍu* (Tj.)—*śīr mannu malar magaḷ*. Six *mā* of land, bought for 8000 *kāśu* and to be reclaimed by an expenditure of 3000 *kāśu*, given for the maintenance of one lamp for the merit of

Tiruveṇkāṭṭu Nācciyār, daughter of Araiyar Udayañjeydān *alias* Śōḷakōnār (headman of Māttūr), and wife of Tāyilunallala-perumāḷ *alias* Īḷangōvēḷar of Śēndamangalam. The *ghee* to be supplied was ¼ measure a day, 91¼ measure for the year.

504 of 1918.

Year 4.—*Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Paramēśvari-mangalam-uḍaiyān Śilambaṉindān Mādavarāyan Kūttāḍuvān Cēdirāyan gave 17 buffaloes (eight milch buffaloes, four with calf, four young buffalo-cows, and one bull-buffalo) for one lamp. 214 of 1912.

„ *Ūṭṭattūr* (Tri.)—Land for Urōśaṉittirunāḷ conducted by Śrutimān Mūvāyirattoruvan Jananāthan *alias* Edirili-śōḷa-nāḍāḷvān. 502 of 1912.

Year 5.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Lamp by Tikki-nāyakan, brother of Paḍiyāri Vayirappa Nāyakan, the Mahāpradhāna of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷan *alias* Eṟasiddharasan of Nellūr-nāḍu. 363 of 1919.[3]

„ *Kumbakōṇam* (Tj.)—Sale of 2¾ *vēli* and four *mā* of land to temple of Sōmanāthadēva for 450,000 *kāśu*—(*nālu nūṟāyirattu aimbadināyiram*).

299 of 1927.

„ *Māgaṟal* (Ch.)—Sale of land by *sabhā* of Ukkal *alias* Vikramābharaṇa-catm. for eight current good old *kāśu* (*anṟāḍu naṟpaḷangāśu*).

217 of 1901; *SII.* vii, 430.

„ *Nallūr* (Tj.)—A lamp stand and money for lamp by Vāṇakōvaraiyar, also called Tuṇḍanāḍuḍaiyān Ēkavācakan and Ulagu-kaṇ-viḍutta-perumāḷ.

47 of 1911.

„ *Nallūr* (Tj.)—Sale, to the temple Agambaḍi-vināyakap-piḷḷaiyār built by the temple servants (*pala-paṇi nivandakkārar*), of 100 *kuḻi* of land at 40 *kāśu* per *kuḻi*, together with four yielding

[3]378 of 1919 is another gift by the same donor.

cocoanut trees (cost 600 *kāśu*) and four unyielding trees (cost 400 *kāśu*), the total cost being thus 5000 *kāśu*. 58 of 1911.

Year 5.—*Rāmagiri* (Ch.)—Gift by Vīra Narasimhadēva *alias* Yādavarāya. 633 of 1904.

" *Talaiccangāḍu* (Tj.)—Four *vēli* of land set apart by the *mūlaparuṣaip-perumakkaḷ* for house sites and maintenance of *pāḍi-kāppār* who had to keep watch over the village; they had no *nattam* before for living in and their allowances (*jīvanam*) were not enough for their upkeep; the land now given was inalienable except for *grāma-drōham*, which would lead to the share of the offender being allotted to another (*kāṇi māṟṟi*). 207 of 1925.

" *Tirumāṇikuḻi* (SA.)—A buffalo-cow and calf for one lamp by an *ūrp-paṟaiyan* residing in Maṇaṟkuḍi, the southern hamlet of Jayangoṇḍa-śōḻa-catm. 167 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 794.

" *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Two persons pledged themselves, with fearful oaths, never to leave the service of Piḷḷaiyār Pirudi Gangar. 496 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 86.

" *Toṇḍamāṇāḍ* (C.)—Ghaṭṭidēva *alias* Yādavarāya (with many titles) granted the village of Kiḍārangoṇḍa-śōḻapuram to Tiru-mēṟ-kōyil-āḻvār. 232 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 623.

Year 5+1.—*Talaiccangāḍu* (Tj.)—Conversion of *dēvadāna* into *tirunāmattukkāṇi* in circumstances fully detailed by the record. 209 of 1925. (*ante* p. 394, *n*. 38).

" *Uḍaiyalūr* (Tj.)—Two persons took away and used as they pleased the images, ornaments and utensils of a temple. Their lands and sites were sold and the proceeds paid into the royal treasury (*rājabhaṇḍāra*). **308 of 1927; *ARE*. 1927, II, 30.**

Year 6.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Ghaṭṭiyadēva *alias* Yādavarāya (many titles) gave 100 *kāśu* for *Ānit-tirunāḷ* in the temple.
189 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 580.

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—100 sheep for two lamps by Vimalādēvadēvan, younger brother of Madhurāntaka Pottapic-cōḻan Malamādēvarasar. Kāḷahasti is called Mummuḍi-jōḻapuram. 104 of 1922.

„ *Lēpāka* (Cud.)—Gift of one *māḍai* for lamp by a goldsmith. 418 of 1911.

„ *Māgaral* (Ch.)—Building of the shrine of the goddess in the temple. 225 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 438.

„ *Tirukkōyilūr* (SA.)—Land by Vāṇakōvaraiyar for seven lamps. 309 of 1921.

„ *Tirunīrmalai* (Ch.)—Two lamps to temple by Tiruccūrk-kaṇṇappan Abayam-pukkān Nīlagangaraiyan Śōḻa-gangadēvan. 535 of 1912.

Year 6+1[4].—*Kōvil Veṇṇi* (Tj.)—Mentions land given in the nineteenth year of Periyadēvar Tribhuvanavīradēva as *ūr-kīḻ iraiyili* to Tiruveṇṇi-uḍaiyār by the sabhā of Puttūr *alias* Tribhuvana-mādēvi-catm.
396 of 1902;[5] *SII*. vii, 1028.

Year 6+1.—*Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—Kūṟṟūr-uḍaiyān Teṟṟiperiyān *alias* Edirilisōḻa Mūvēnda-vēḷār extended and improved the temple and opened out a new street after filling up a large pit in the centre of the village. He also protected the village from the inundation of the Koḷḷidam. He was given a house to live in and guard the village.
91 of 1920. *ARE*. 1920, II, 23.

Year 6+1.—*Tirumaṇañjēri* (Tj.)—The wife of Kaṇṇamangalam-uḍaiyān Vīmappiḷḷai, and daughter of Puliyūr-uḍaiyān Āḍittadēvan, the chief of Miḻalai-nāḍu, raised

[4] Thursday, 13th October 1222—Kielhorn, *EI*. vii, p. 175.

[5] 396 A (*SII*. vii, 1029) records the construction of the local temple by Pūvaṇūr-uḍaiyān Araiyan Tiruvaiyāṟuḍaiyār Śōḻa-gangar.

money by public subscriptions for building the shrine of the goddess in the local temple, for erecting a *guhai* called Ālālasundara for the use of Pugalivēndar of Pūṇḍi, and for offerings, lamps, etc.
28 of 1914.

Year 6+1.—*Tirutturaipūṇḍi* (Tj.)—Sale of land as *iṟaiyili* for a *tīrthakuḷam* to the temple by the members of the executive committee of the *sabhā* (*samvatsaragrāmakārya.*) *Oḻugilum pottagattilum iṟaiyili-yāga niṟutti kuḍukkap-paṇṇuga.* Fifty signatures at the end.
475 of 1912.

Year 7.—*Kunnattūr* (Ch.)—Land by *ūravar* of Kunṟattūr to the temple for the conduct of *tiruvanandal* (morning service).
191 of 1930.

" *Tiruppālaivanam* (Ch.)—Land, made tax-free, after purchase from the *mahāsabhā* of Medukūr *alias* Kēraḷāntaka-catm. in Kōḷūr, by Periyān Tiruccirṟambalam-uḍaiyān Śeḷiya Vēḷān of Uraṇūr in Śōḷamaṇḍalam, for the maintenance of the *āṇḍars* described in the following terms:—"Kōyilil tirukkai koṭṭiyum parigarittut-tirumuṟaiyum ōdi Pattarśittatt-uṟaivān tirunandavanamuñ-jeydu Anbarkkaḍiyār maḍattil niṣkāmigaḷāy-irunda āṇḍārgaḷ śonnapaḍiyē ivai parigarittu irukkum āṇḍārgaḷukku jīvanattukku."
350 of 1929.

" *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—An order (*ōlai*) of Vīra Narasinga *alias* Yādavarāya deciding that the *dēvamaṇḍalam* was not *iṟangal* but *nīngal* and that the collected dues were to be made over to the temple.
199 of 1912.

" *Yōgi-Mallavaram* (NA.)—Piḷḷaiyār Vīranarasingadēva *alias* Yādavarāya fought against the Kāḍavarāya at Uratti, and in the fight a certain Nārāyaṇap-piḷḷai fell while he charged the Kāḍavarāya in the presence of the Yādavarāya; in his honour a tank was dug, the Nārāyaṇap-puttēri; some land (six *paṭṭi* newly reclaimed) irrigated by the tank was set apart for

the *ardhayāma* and the *paḷḷi-eḻucci;* the gift included *kaḍamai, āyam, poṟkaḍamai, pāḍikāval, veṭṭi, śarigai, śonavari* and all other *śilvaris.* The donor was Pāṇḍiyadaraiyar, the uncle of Yādavarāya.
271 of 1904.

Year 7, day 242.—*Tirukkaḍaiyūr* (Tj.)—Registers the *uḷvari* granted by the king to the temple of Tiru-vīraṭṭānam-uḍaiyār at Tirukkaḍavūr, confirming its possession of all tax-free lands in and outside the village and exempting it from making the usual lump payment for securing the exemption from taxes : *iṟaiyili variśaippaḍi iṟai-muḍaṟ kāśu taṇḍak-kaḍavadānapaḍi tavira.* 245 of 1925.

Year 7+1.—*Shiyali* (Tj.)—*śīr manni malar magaḷum.* Sale in Rājarājap-peruvilai of some lands in Panangudi to the temple of Tiruttōṇipuram-uḍaiyār. The *tiru-mandira-ōlai* was Neṟiyuḍaiccōḷa Mūvēndavēḷār.
392 of 1918.

Year 7+1, day 317.—*Shiyali* (Tj.)—Sale in Rājarājap-peruvilai, in accordance with a royal order, of lands belonging to some traitors. The *tirumandira-ōlai* was Neṟiyuḍaic-cōḷa Mūvēnda-vēḷār. The sale was conducted by officers nominated by the king for the purpose. 393 of 1918.

Year 8.—*Gōvindaputtūr* (Tri.)—The temple was to collect from newly planted areca palms on its lands 50 nuts per tree for the 8th regnal year, 100 for the 9th, 300 for the 10th, 600 for the 11th, and 1000 from the 12th year onwards. 191 of 1929.

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—*Dēvadāna* by Śaśikula-caḷukki Tani-ninṟu-venṟa Vīranarasingadēva *alias* Yādavarāya. The taxes granted are named in detail one of them being an occasional tax collected in gold,—varippon koḷḷum āṇḍugaḷil varipponnum.
200 of 1892; *SII.* iv, 648.[6]

[6]183 and 200 of 1903 are similar gifts by same donor in the same year.

Year 8.—*Linganapalem* (Nel.)—Gift by a minister of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷa Eṟasiddharasa of Nellore *alias* Vikramasingapuram. *NI.* R. 38.

„ *Mēlpāḍi* (C.)—Erection of Tugava-maṇivāḷēndu-maṇḍapam for Cōlēndrasinga-nāyaka of Mēlpāḍi by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻan Puḍōliyaraśan, the uncle (māman) of Śiṟai-mīṭṭa-perumāḷ *alias* Śīya-gangadēvar. 88 of 1889; *SII.* iv. 317.

„ *Pon-Amarāvati* (Pd.)—Mentions Niṣadarājan who built a *vimāna* and set up a *Śivalinga.* 4 of 1909.

„ *Śeñji* (Ch.)—Order of Vīra Narasingadēva *alias* Yādavarāya to the *ūravar* of Śeñji and Pāṇam-bākkam, assigning certain taxes and grain incomes, from lands in these villages, for the maintenance of the men rearing and supplying red lilies (śengaḻunīr) to the temple of Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār. 164 of 1930.

„ *Tiruppāccūr* (Ch.)—Assignment by Vīranarasinga Yādavarāya of all *āyam* (revenue) due to him from the *tirumaḍai-viḷāgam* and the *dēvadāna* villages of the temple for worship and repairs. 149 of 1930.

Year 9.—*Guḍimallam* (NA.)—Land to Paraśurāmīśvara at Viṟperumbēḍu by Cāḷukya-nārāyaṇa Yādavarāya *alias* Ghaṭṭiyaḍēva. 210 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 509.

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Five *naṟpaḷangāśu* for a lamp. 171 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 468.

„ *Laddigam* (NA.)—Money to Irungōḷīśvara in Kōyāṟṟūr *alias* Uttama-śōḷa-puram, for the merit (nanṟāga) of Uttama-cōḷa-ganga Vēṭṭum Amarābharaṇa, by Akalanka Śīyagangan *alias* Sittaviḍadēva. 551 of 1906.[1]

[1] Cf. 562 of 1906 (Ganga); *EC.* x, Intr. xxiii.

Year 10.—*Elvānāśūr* (SA.)—32 cows for lamp to Ūr-pāgan-goṇḍ-aruḷina-mahādēva of Iṟaiyā-naṟaiyūr *alias* Śōḻa-kēraḷa-catm. by a man who missed his aim in a boar hunt by night and shot another man to death.
138 of 1906.

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Sheep for lamp by Caḷukki-kula-mādēvi, the daughter of Śingaraśar and queen of Tirukkāḷattidēva Yādavarāya.
196 of 1892; *SII.* iv, 644. Same as 181 of 1903—*SII.* viii, 480.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—32 cows and one bull for a lamp by Vaitumba-mahārāja Rājēndra-śōḻa Mummaḍi Viṣṇudēvan Durai Araśan with many titles.
4 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 816.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Lamp stand and cows for lamp by Kēttamala-dēviyār, wife of Piḷḷaiyār-Gaṇḍagōpālan.
514 of 1919.

„ *Kōvilūr* (Tj.)—Assignment by the *kūṭṭap-perumakkaḷ* of Uśāttānam *alias* Kēraḷakulāśani-catm. of some taxes on temple lands from the tenth year onwards as an endowment for carrying out repairs to the temple when required. The lands were *ūr-kīḻ-iṟaiyili* and the taxes named are: *antarāyam kōyiṟṟamap-pēṟu nanaippiṭṭutaṇḍu kuḍimaikkāśu uḷḷiṭṭa varka(n) gaḷum.* 197 of 1908.

„ *Tirugōkarṇam* (Pd.)[8]—Land for lamp by a servant of Sōmaladēvi, the mother of Sōmēśvaradēva, son of the Pōsala king Vīra Narasimhadēva of Dōrasamudra.
410 of 1902; *SII.* vii, 1043.

Tiruppālaivanam (Ch.)—Sheep for lamp by Śēkkiḻān Paṭṭiyadēvan Āṭkoṇḍān of Kunṟattūr.
314 of 1929.

[8] The first figure in the regnal year is doubtful.

Year 10.—*Tiruvaḍatturai* (SA.)[9]—As the Hoysala king Narasimhadēva destroyed the country and the temples, and took away the (images of) gods, Uḍaiya Nāyakan *alias* Dēvāram-aḷagiyān Vāṇarājan, a *muduli* of Nāyaṇār Vāṇakōvaraiyar, set up, in the temple of Tiruttavatturai-uḍaiya-nāyanār, the images of Āṭkoṇḍa-nāyaka and his consort with a *prabhā*, and of Tiruvādavūr Perumāḷ. 228 of 1929.

„ *Tiruvālangāḍu* (Tj.)—On receipt of an *ōlai* from Piḷḷai Avantiyarāyan, the *tānattār* of the temple remitted the dues on 86 *kuḷi* of land belonging to Vaṇṇāramādēva-Āṇḍān-maḍam in the village. The document is described in the following terms:—*maḍa patigaḷukku dāna niyōgam kuḍutta pariśāvadu.* 93 of 1926.[10]

Year 11.—*Cāpalapalli* (Nel.)—Yādavarāya Ghaṭṭidēvarasa's *pradhāni,* Kāndārāyan of Toṇḍaimān-Āṟṟūr, gave four cows for four *śandi* lamps to Yādavanārāyaṇa Perumāḷ of Agaram Nāgapuḍol *alias* Rājamalla-catm. *NI.* V. 6.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Half lamp to Attiyūr Āḷvār by Bācaladēvi, daughter of Bhūtadēva-nāyaka of Dōrasamudra. 349 of 1919.

„ *Mallam* (Nel.)—Gift by Siddharasa, brother-in-law of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷa Eṟasiddharasa. *NI.* G. 58.

„ *Señji* (Ch.)—Tax-free land to temple by Vīra Narasimhadēva Yādavarāya. 165 of 1930.

[9] Name of the king missing; but the events suit Rājarāja III—*ARE.* 1929, II, 48.

[10] In the second prākāra of the temple is an inscription stating that the length marked below it is that of the measuring rod with which the survey was conducted and which has been compared with the *kalveṭṭu* in the Rājarājēśvara temple at Tanjore.

Year 11.—Ś. 1078.—*Tiruppāccūr* (Ch.)—Cows for lamp by Śekkiḻān Araiyan Āṭkoṇḍadēvan *alias* Munaiyadaraiyan of Kunṟattūr. 136 of 1930.

Year 11.—*Tirutturaipūṇḍi* (Tj.)—Land for a flower garden and a tank, Murukkanguḷam, by the *ūravar* of the *dēvadāna* village Śāttamangalam and those residing in the Paḷḷiccandam part of same village, also called *ūravar*. 466 of 1912.

„ *Tirutturaipūṇḍi* (Tj.)—Land, by purchase, for building a *maṭha* at Śelva-Tiruvārūr, by a Śaiva devotee, Pālaṟāvāyan, residing in the Nālāyiravan-tirumaḍam to the north of the temple of Tirutturai-nāyanār. 477 of 1912.

„ *Tiruvalañjuḻi* (Tj.)—Land by malaimaṇḍalattu kudirai-śeṭṭigaḷil oru Tāḻaip-paḷḷi[11] Gōvindan for offerings to Tiruvalañjuḻi-uḍaiyār and goddess Vaṇḍuvār-kuḻali-nācciyār. 196 of 1928.

„ *Tiruvīḻimiḻalai* (Tj.)—Land for offerings to Tiruvādavūr-dēvar set up in the third *prākāra* of the temple. Mentions the (3)9th year of Periyadēvar Tribhuvanavīradēva.[12] 409 of 1908.

Year 12.—*Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—Land for Kāvēri water by Śingaḷattaraiyan. 57 of 1920.

„ *Tiruppālaivanam* (Ch.)—Land by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻan Gaṇḍagōpālan as *tiruccāndup-paṭṭi* to the temple. 319 of 1929.

„ *Tiruvālangāḍu* (Tj.)—*śīr manni iru nāngu.* Sale by the trustees of the temple of 119 *kuḻi* of house-site for 1904 *anṟāḍu-naṟkāśu* to Āṇḍār Vīdi-viṭanka-Perumāḷ, one of the *maṭhādhipatis* of Vaṇṇāramādēva Āṇḍār-maḍam. The *kaḍamai* on the land was assessed as on *puñjai* lands (*pun-payir oṭṭāga*),

[11]A village in the Nāgarkōyil Taluq. *ARE.* 1928, II, 12.

[12]Monday, 30th November, A.D. 1226—Jacobi, *EI.* xi, p. 128. Son or nephew of Kulōttunga III ?—*ARE.* 1909, II, 51.

i.e., 10 *kāśu* per annum on the whole to be paid into the treasury of the temple half in *kār* and half in *paśān* and a receipt (*taravu*) obtained.
96 of 1926.

Year 12.—*Tiruvēngaivāśal* (Pd.)—Land for offerings to images of Śadiravidangan and his *pirāṭṭiyār* set up by the chief Kulōttunga - śōḻa - kiḍārattaraiyan. Mentions sabhaiyār of Tiruvēngai-vāyil. 246 of 1914.

Year 13.—*Guḍimallam* (NA.)—Two Gaṇḍagōpāla *māḍa* for lamp to Paraśurāmēśvara.
207 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 506.

„ *Mallam* (Nel.)—Gift by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻa *alias* Tirukkāḷattidēva *alias* Gaṇḍagōpāla.
NI. G. 60.

„ *Munnūr* (SA.)—Taxes for a flower-garden and unguents to Mūlasthānam-uḍaiyār of Munnūr *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa-catm. by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan. 57 of 1919.

„ *Tiruviḍaikkaḻi* (Tj.)—Gift of five *vēli* of land, purchased in the *sabhai-vilai* and made tax-free, for the maintenance (*ūṇukkuḍalāga*) of Brahmin students of Vēdānta from the Malayāḷam country in the *maṭha* established by the donor at Tirukundai-Śībāggiyatturai. Some women were given at the same time for hereditary service in the *maṭha.*
276 of 1925.

„ *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Ninety ewes and a ram for lamp by Śambuvarāyan Aḻagiya Śīyan, son of Śambuvarāyan Pallavāṇḍār. 106 of 1912.

„ *Tummūru* (Nel.)—The temple and *tiru-māḷigai* of Karumāṇikkap-perumāḷ in Tumbaiyūr *alias* Jayangoṇḍa-śōḻa-catm. were built by Tyāgasamudrappaṭṭai Vīmarasan of the kingdom of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻa *alias* Gaṇḍagōpālan Tirukāḷattidēvan.
***NI.* S. 12.**

Year 14[13].—*Āragaḷūr* (Sm.)—15,000 *anṟāḍu narkāśu* by a certain Nācci for various requirements to Kāṟiyāṉa Īśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār in the temple of Tirukkāmīśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār. 415 of 1913.

Year 14.—*Arumbāvūr* (Tri.)—Vāṇakōvaraiyan made tax-free all *dēvadāna* lands belong to certain temples and situated in three villages. 5 of 1913.

" *Guḍimallam* (NA.)—Lamp by a *pradhāni* of Yādava-rāya. 219 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 518.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Lamp to Aruḷāḷa Perumāḷ by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vallūr-mahārāja Rājadēvan with many other titles. 359 of 1919.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Cattle for lamp to Aruḷāḷa Perumāḷ by Ammaṇa Daṇḍanāyaka, a *mahāpradhāni* of Hoysala Viṣṇuvardhana Vīra Narasingadēva. 408 of 1919.

" *Koṟukkai* (Tj.)—Land by Śivadavana Perumāḷ (*alias* Kālingarāyan) for an *upasandhi* (between early morning and midday services) called after his name. 231 of 1917.

" *Madhurāntakam* (Ch.)—Fifteen *vēli* of land, tax-free, in Viṭṭamaṇiyān-paṭṭi for festival in temple by Tribhuvanavīrac-cambuvarāyan. 406 of 1922.

" *Tiruppālaivanam* (Ch.)—Two *Bhujabalamāḍai* for two lamps in the temple by residents of Panangudi. 311 of 1929.

" *Tiruvalañjuḻi* (Tj.)—The village of Tiruvalañjuḻi having become depopulated in course of time, a gift of land, two *vēli* yielding 100 *kalam* each,—*nūṟṟukkala-variśai aṭṭuk-koṇḍa nilattilē iruvēli*, was made by the assembly to Veḷḷai Piḷḷaiyār of the temple for the welfare of the village. 211 of 1928.

[13]May 6, A.D. 1230. *ARE*. 1914. App. E.

Year 14.—*Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Lamp by Edirili Śōḷa Śambuvarāyan *alias* Vīraśōḷan Attimallan.
551 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 142.

„ *Valivalam* (Tj.)—Gift to temple of land purchased in *rājarājapperuvilai* owing to the owners having been declared traitors to the king. The price, 33,000 *kāśu* paid into the royal treasury, was fixed by eight officers of the king. 112 of 1911.

„ *Vṛddhācalam* (SA.)—Lamp by Edirigaḷ-nāyan Pottap-piccōḷan, one of the *agambaḍi mudalis* of Pallavan Kōpperuñjingan.
136 of 1900; *SII.* vii, 149; *EI.* vii, pp. 163-4.

Year 14, day 107.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Land at Tirunīṟṟuccōḷa-mangalam by Araiyan Śivadavanap-perumāḷ *alias* Kālingarāyan for the supply of 500 jack fruits, 5000 mangoes and an equal number of plantains to the temple of Āḷuḍaiya Nāyanār in different parts of the year. The *sabhā* of the village agreed to pay the taxes on the land themselves. The *tirumandira-ōlai* was Neṟiyuḍaiccōḷa-mūvēndavēlān. The specifications relating to the supply of fruits are very detailed; e.g., jack fruits were to be supplied during the months Tai to Āvaṇi at a daily average rate so as to make a total of 200 fruits each four spans in girth, 150 of 3½ spans and 150 of 3 spans.
280 of 1913.

Year 14, day 278.—*Ākkūr* (Tj.)—An order of the *kūṭṭapperu-makkaḷ*, in charge of the village administration from the month of Mīna, granting, for the well-being of the king and the village, some tax-free land for the opening of a new road to the Kāvēri for carrying the image of Rājarāja Viṇṇagar-emberumāṉ of Naḍuviṟ-kōyil for bath, as the authorities of the temple of Tiruttāntōṉṟi-maḍam-uḍaiyār refused permission for the usual sacred bath of the deity in the tank of that temple. 231 of 1925.

Year 14+1.—*Ālanguḍi* (Tj.)—*śīr manni irunāngu.* Land by Vānādarāya *alias* Rājēndra Koṟṟamangala-nāḍāḷvān for constructing with stone the second *prākāra* of the temple and for offerings. 516 of 1920.

Year 15.—Ś. 1152.—*Cāpalapalli* (Nel.)—Bējjādēvi, consort of Yādavarāya Bhujabala Siddharasa, made a gift in Pākkai-nāḍu. *NI.* V. 1.

Year 15.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Śaśikula-caḷukki Vīra Naraśingadēva Tirukkāḷattidēva *alias* Yādavarāya built a *maṭha* on the Kōyil-tirumalai of the locality and endowed lands and taxes. 172 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 469.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Gift of the village Tiraiyālam in Eyil-nāḍu by Daṇḍinagōpa Jagadobbagaṇḍa Goppaya Daṇḍanāyaka, son of Malla-Daṇḍanāyaka, one of the feudatories of Viṣṇuvardhana Vīra Naraśingadēva. 404 of 1919.

" *Kempulapāḷaiyam* (C.)—Two *māḍai* for a lamp in the Agastya temple at Nārāyaṇapuram by a Rājanārāyaṇa Mūvēndavēḷān. 383 of 1911.

" *Madhurāntakam* (Ch.)—Sheep for lamp by Aḷagiya Śīyan *alias* Aḷagiya Śōḷac-cambuvarāyan, son of Pallavāṇḍār Ediriliśōḷac-cambuvarāyar, one of the Śengēṇis. 393 of 1922.

" *Munnūr* (SA.)—Repair of temple of Mūlasthānam-uḍaiyār and consecration of an image of Viśvēśvaradēva by Śūriyan Āṇḍān Kamalākara Bhaṭṭan. 74 and 78 of 1919.

Year 15.—Ś. 1152.—*Tiruppālaivanam* (Ch.)—Land by Gaṇḍagōpāla as the gift of Panaiyāṇḍai *alias* Gaṇḍagōpāla-māṇikkam, the sister of Śittama-dēviyār, a dancing girl of the temple of Manuma-siddhīśvaram at Nellūr, for feeding devotees in the Gaṇḍagōpāla-māṇikka-maṭham at Tiruppālaivanam and for the maintenance of a flower-garden. 330 of 1929.

Year 15.—*Tiruvānaikkōyil* (Ch.)—Lamp to the temple of Tiruvālakkōyil-uḍaiya Mahādēva at Kaḻattūr. Mentions the kālāmukha priests Gōmaḍattu Ñāna-rāśi Paṇḍita and Śaila-rāśi Paṇḍita who had the *kāṇi* of the temple. 352 of 1911; *ARE.* 1912, II, 28.

„ *Vayalūr* (NA.)—Gift of certain dues, viz. *veṭṭi, śiṟu-pāḍikāval, taniyāṭ-pēṟu* and *kangāṇi-mā-nellu,* in Pāñjaṟai-nallūr *alias* Śittira-mēḻi-nallūr, by Miṇḍan Śiyan Ammaiyappan *alias* Ediriliśōḻac-cambuva-rāyan, for special offerings to images set up by his grandfather. 421 of 1922; *ARE.* 1923, II, 92.

Year 15+1.—*Kāmarasavalli* (Tri.)—The perunguṟi-mahāsabhā reiterate their old resolution (*vyavasthai*) regarding the annual change of the executive of the assembly: munbu paṇṇina vyavasthaippaḍiyē samvatsara-varaṇam-āga ām-enṟārai koṇḍu grāma-kāryam śeyyak-kaḍavōm. 92 of 1914.

Year 15+1.—*Nīḍūr* (Tj.)—The perunguṟi-mahāsabhā met in the temple of Pugaḻābharaṇa-Vināyaka, and revised the rules regarding the tenancy cultivation. Mentions that the country was formerly ruled by Kōpperuñ-jinga. 536 of 1921.

„ *Śiyāttumangai* (Tj.)—As the charity of a *taṇṇīrp-pandal* instituted by Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār of Kaṇiccai-pākkam in the thirteenth year had not been started, the assembly of Śāttamangalam took over the land and gave it to Namaśśivāyadēvan of the Āṇḍār-Marudap-perumāḷ santāna for maintaining the Śiṟuttoṇḍan-tirumaḍam erected by him at Tiruc-cengāṭṭanguḍi. 76 of 1922.

„ *Talaināyar* (Tj.)—Royal order addressed to the mahāsabhaiyār and sabhaiyār to engrave on the walls of the temple of Pārvatibhāgar certain tenancy concessions granted to the *nāṭṭavar* on their representing their grievances to the king. 150 of 1927.

Year 15+1.—*Tirukaṇṇapuram* (Tj.)—The māhēśvaras of Perumbaṟṟappuliyūr were approached by the māhēśvaras and sthānattār of Rāmanandīśvaram with a request that the income of their temple should be supplemented in some manner; it was arranged to levy contributions from specified classes of persons in different areas and a fund raised to meet the requirements. 537 of 1922.

„ *Tiruvēndipuram* (SA.)—Records the imprisonment of the king by Kōpperuñjinga and his release brought about by the intercession of Hoysala Vīra Narasimha. 142 of 1902; *EI.* vii, pp. 160 ff.

Year 16.—*Ārppākkam* (Ch.)—Sale of village Punnai in seven shares to seven groups of persons for 42,000 *anṟāḍu-naṟ-puḍukkāśu* by the mahāsabhā of Ukkal *alias* Vikramābharaṇa-catm. 137 of 1923.

„ *Attirāla* (Cud.)—Gift of one *māḍai* for lamp to the temple of Tiruvirāmīśvara at Tiruvaṟattuṟai. 398 of 1911.

„ *Guḍimallam* (NA.)—Lamp by Kāḍabōyan-eṟiyap-pōttan *alias* Adigaimān, a *pradhāni* of Yādavarāya. 221 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 520.

Year 16.—Ś. 1154.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Thirty-three cattle and a lamp-stand by Kāmi-nāyakkan, a *mudali* of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻa Tirukkāḷattidēva Gaṇḍagōpāla. 367 of 1919.

Year 16.[14]—*Tirumullaivāyil* (Ch.)—The mahāsabhā of Agaram Kōḷippaḍāgai *alias* Kulōttungaśōḻa-catm. of Kānappēr-nāḍu in Puḻaṟ-kōṭṭam sold 15 *vēli* of land, for sixty *paḻam-puḷḷi-māḍai*, together with the right to water from the big tank in their village. 674 of 1904; *Mad. Chr. Coll. Mag.* ix, p. 111.

Year 16.—*Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Agreement relating to rates of *kaḍamai* on reclaimed lands and a *dēvadāna*

[14] Year 7 in the *MCC. Mag.*, ix, p. 111.

between the authorities of the Tiruvaṇṇāmalai temple and Tiruveṇṇainallūr - uḍaiyān Meykaṇḍadēvan-ūruḍaip-perumāḷ *alias* Eḍuttuvaliyavēḷār. The lands including a tank were given as *kuḍinīngā dēvadāna* to be the perpetual *kāṇi* of Meykaṇḍadēvan.

485 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 74.

Year 16.—*Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Kūḍal Āḷappiṛandān Mōgan *alias* Kāḍavarāyan and Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan made up their feud, which had arisen from the betrothal of the daughter of the former, Āṭkoṇḍanācci, to Ākāraśūran *alias* Rājarāja Kōvalarāyan, the brother of the latter. Another inscription of same date mentions the actual marriage of Āṭkoṇḍanācci with Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan and the reconciliation between Kāḍavarāyan and Ākāraśūran.

480 and 481 of 1921.

„ *Tiruvōttūr* (NA.)—Gift of a village with the dues thereon by Śengēṇi Attimallan Śambuvarāyan *alias* Edirili-śōḷa-Śambuvarāyan.

89 of 1900; *SII*. vii, 98.

„ *Triśūlam* (Ch.)—Sheep for lamp. One cow is taken to be equal to four sheep.

320 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 546.

Year 16, day 40.—*Tirunīrmalai* (Ch.)—Land for *tiruvāḷi-parappinān śandi* by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷan Gaṇḍagōpālan. 534 of 1912.

Year 16+1.—*Āccāpuram* (Tj.)—The executive committee of the sabhā record that, on a representation from the accountant of the temple, the temple lands which were already *ūr-kīḻ-iṛaiyili* were now exempted also from the *sabhā-viniyōga*. 526 of 1918.

„ *Śembiyanmahādēvi* (Tj.)—The *sabhā* resolved that, in view of the inconvenience and the lighting cost due to sessions held during nights, the practice of meeting at nights be discontinued; also while choosing persons for the *kūṭṭam*, no one who had once served was to

be chosen again until after an interval of five years; any one who violated this *vyavasthai* would be deemed to be a *grāma-drōhi.* 500 of 1925.

Year 16+1.—*Tirumeyñānam* (Tj.)—Decision of the sabhā of Nālūr *alias* Vānavanmahādēvi-catm. that those who violated the interests of the village or of the temple of Tirumayānam-uḍaiyār and other institutions would be deemed to be *grāma-drōhis.* The assembly met under a tamarind tree near the village tank on this occasion.[15] 332 of 1910.

Year 16+1.[16]—*Tiruvānaikkāval* (Tri.)—*śīr manni irunāngu.* Land *muppatti-mūnṟē-mukkāṇik-kīḻ-araiyē-iraṇḍu-mā* purchased for 16,520 *anṟāḍu-naṟ kāśu,* and given to the temple. 23 of 1891; *SII.* iv, 424.

Year 16+1.—*Tiruviḷakkuḍi* (Tj.)—Reconsecration of images carried away and deposited in the temple of Tiruccattimuṟṟam by the followers of Vāṇa-kōvaraiyar, in the troubles of the fifth year of the reign, and now recovered by the search instituted by Śvētavana-perumānār *alias* Toṇḍai-mānār. The images were redeemed by payment of money and provision was made for future worship. 141 of 1926.

Year 16+1, day 272.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Land for a feeding house called Aṟapperuñjelvi-śālai at Perumbaṟṟap-puliyūr in the West street called Muḍittalai-koṇḍa-perumāḷ-tiruvīdi. 266 of 1913.

Year 17.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Thirty-two cows by Vīmaraśan,[17] son of Tyāgasamudrappaṭṭai Ponni Araśar. Kāḷahasti is also called Mummuḍi-śōḷa-puram. 168 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 465.

[15] *Studies,* p. 94.

[16] Saturday, 25th September, A.D. 1232—Kielhorn, *EI.* vi, p. 282.

[17] Called Tyāgasamudrapaṭṭai Bhīmarasa and a *mudali* of Gaṇḍagōpāla (Tirukkāḷattidēvan) in 416 of 1919—Kāñcīpuram, year 17. Also 44 of 1890, (year 18).

Year 17.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Mentions Gaṇḍagōpāla Piḷḷaiyār Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷa, one of whose *mudalis*, Kāmi-nāyaka, endowed a lamp.
6 of 1893; *SII.* iv, 819.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Gift of the village, Kāraṇai, in Kacciyūr-nāḍu, with all the dues therefrom, to the temple, by Śennaittikkānai-māda......ppiḷḷai *alias* Irungōḷan. 468 of 1919.

„ *Nārāyaṇavanam* (C.)—Gift of tolls to the temple by common consent by the merchant community. (Fragmentary). 378 of 1911.

„ *Talaiccangāḍu* (Tj.)—Assignment by three persons of the *kūṭṭam* (executive) of Jayangoṇḍaśōḷa-nallūr, by order of the members of the *mūlaparuṣai*, of three *vēli* of cultivable land to the three Śiva temples of the place. The land was lying unclaimed (*parṟili*) and was given to the temples as *iṟaiyili*, and this assignment was entered in the *oḻugu* and *pottagam*, with the provision that, if it was marked as *tirappu* instead of *iṟaiyili*, the inhabitants of the village should pay the taxes. 206 of 1925.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Land by Rājarājadēvan Vāṇakōvaraiyan for merit of Nāyanār Pon-parappina Perumāḷ. 490 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 80.

„ *Vaḷuvūr* (NA.)—Lamp by Śengēṇi Vīrapperumāḷ *alias* Kulōttunga-śōḷa Śambuvarāya to Tiruvayan-īśvara.
57 of 1908.

Year 18.—*Ākkūr* (Tj.)—Gift of portions of land by several persons for forming a road to take the image of god to the Kāvēri for the sacred bath in Vaigāśi, the plots thus acquired being entered in the accounts as tax-free by order of *kūṭṭap-perumakkaḷ* looking after the *grāmakārya* for Kumbha (month).
228 of 1925.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Land for *gaṇḍagōpālan śandi* and other worship and offerings in the Aruḷāḷa Perumāḷ

temple by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷa Manumaśittarasan Tirukkāḷattidēvan *alias* Gaṇḍagōpālan.[18]
357 of 1919.

Year 18.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Land to Aruḷāḷa Perumāḷ by a native of Malai-maṇḍalam. 392 of 1919.[19]

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Lamp by one of the *kēḷvi-mudalis* of Gaṇḍagōpāladēva. 594 of 1919.

„ *Kāvaṇippākkam* (Ch.)—Talaiyāri Śevvi-nāyaka, son of Kāmasāni, remitted certain taxes (*tirukkumarīccuramuḍaiya nāyanār kōyil tiru-maḍai-viḷāgattu dēvadānattil uḷppaṭṭa pala kalanaik-kuḍiyum tariyiṟaiyum*) on temple lands for the merit of Jyabhamaladēvi, the wife of Piḷḷaiyār Gaṇḍagōpāla, and of Kāmasāni, the amount to be utilised for worship in and repairs to the temple of Tirukkumarīccuram-uḍaiya-nāyanār at Kāvaṇippākkam, the *vaḍapiḍāgai* of Madhurāntaka-catm.
410 of 1923.

„ *Maḍaviḷāgam* (Ch.)—A *nimandakkāran* of the temple of Gangaikoṇḍa-cōḷīśvaram in Gangai-koṇḍa-cōḷapuram (in Cōḷamaṇḍalam) gave eight (*gaṇḍa*)-*gōpālan-māḍai* to the *ūravar* of Kallūr *alias* Kṣatriyaśikhāmaṇinallūr for offerings to Tiruvīraṭṭānam-uḍaiya-nāyanār during *tiruppaḷḷi-yeḻucci;* and the *ūravar* assigned 2000 *kuḻi* of tax-free land for the purpose. 484 of 1926.

„ *Maṇimangalam*[20] (Ch.)—A flight of stone steps (*pulimugam-āna sōpānam*) leading to a *maṇḍapa* was built at the expense of two brothers.
20 of 1896; *SII*. iii, 39.

[18]A number of other inscriptions in the same place contain large gifts by the same chieftain and are dated in the regnal years of Rājarājadēva. Cf. 362, 391, 394, 395, 432, 434 of 1919.

[19]597 of 1919 is similar.

[20]Wednesday, 7th December, A.D. 1233—Kielhorn, *EI*, vi, p. 283.

Year 18.—*Pērāvūr* (Tj.)—Sale of land to the temple of Tiruvādittīśvaram-uḍaiyār by Rājarāvuttarāya, the headman of Mangalam, on behalf of his wife Paḷḷiyāḷvi, who inherited the land from her father, but could not cultivate it herself and pay the taxes due thereon. 64 of 1925.

„ *Talaiccangāḍu* (Tj.)—An order (*mahāniyōga*) of the members of the assembly doing *grāmakārya* for the month of Dhanus, defining certain obligations and privileges appertaining to the *vāram* lands in the ten *kaṭṭaḷais* of the village and also in the surrounding hamlets. (The details are not intelligible owing to many gaps). 210 of 1925.

„ *Tiruppālaivanam* (Ch.)—Twenty-seven *anṟāḍu-palangāśu* for a lamp by a merchant of Adankūr (in Śōḷamaṇḍalam) who had set up the image of Kāraikkāl Ammai in the temple. 329 of 1929.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Sheep for lamp by the daughter of a *mudali* of Yādavarāya. 494 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 84.

„ *Ūṭṭattūr* (Tri.)—Sale of land by Mallan Śīyan *alias* Brahmādhirāya Muttaraiyan to one of the *agambaḍiyār* of Neṟkuḷam. 495 of 1912.

Year 18, day 180.—*Tirukkaḷar* (Tj.)—Copper-plate. In the twenty-eighth year of Kulōttunga I an endowment had been made for feeding the *dēvaraḍiyār* who came on Amāvāsya days to the temple of Muḷaitta-mādēva at Tirukkaḷar. The *āṇḍār* living in the temple precincts had taken charge of the perpetual endowment and apparently divided among themselves the amount of the endowment and the duty of feeding the guests. In some of these families there were no surviving descendants in the male line; Kanakarāyar and the *māhēśvaras* now decided that the descendants in the female line had to perform the same duty—*poli-ūṭṭup-peṇ-vaḻiyum varum-enṟu niccayittamaiyil*. *SII*. iii, 210.

Year 19.—*Agastyakoṇḍa* (NA.)—Lamp by Sūryanāyakar *alias* Śīya-gangar. 563 of 1906.

" *Anbil* (Tri.)—An assembly of merchants (of various sorts) called Rājarājapperunirāviyar met and made a *vyavasthai,* (the terms of which could not be made out as the inscription is damaged). 601 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 198.

" *Guḍimallam* (NA.)—Cows (*śāvā mūvā vāḷmāḍāga*) for lamp. A certain Kaṟkaṭarāja built a well for the sacred bath of Paraśurāmēśvara. 214 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 513.

" *Kaḷḷaperumbūr* (Tj.)—Sabhā of Rājasundari-catm. dismissed a village accountant who had cheated them, and disqualified his descendants from writing the accounts of the village. 583 of 1904.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Lamp to Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār by Vaigavandān *alias* Bhuvanādi-gangan, the son of Gangan Kommarasan of Tāmaraicceṟu. 5a of 1893; *SII.* iv, 817.

" *Koṟukkai* (Tj.)—Names of over 100 male and female slaves of the temple acquired by purchase and gift during the reigns of Rājarājadēva III, Kulōttunga III and Rājādhirāja II. 223 of 1917.

" *Pon Amarāvati* (Pd.)—Consecration of Rājēndra-cōḷiśvaram-uḍaiyār and the construction of the *śrī vimāna* by Vīman Rājēndraśōḻan *alias* Niṣada-rājan. 9 of 1909.

" *Takkōlam* (NA.)—Fifteen *gaṇḍagōpālan-puḍu-māḍai* for a lamp by the *tiruvuṇṇāḻigai sabhai* who had the *kāṇi* of the temple. 266 of 1921.

" *Talaiccangāḍu* (Tj.)—Renewal of title deeds (*anubōgap-paṟṟoḻugu*), through the village assembly, to all residents who were in the enjoyment of lands in the several divisions of the village up to

the 18th year, by Piḷḷai Śēndamangalam-uḍaiyān Śivadavanap-perumāḷ *alias* Irungōḷar and Purō-śaikkuḍaiyār Satyavākkar Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiyār, as the old *pottagam* and *oḷugu uḷḷitta kōśam* had been lost in the disturbed state of the country (*duritangaḷ*) in the 5th, 16th and 15th years of the king. 213 of 1925.

Year 19.—*Tiruvaḍutturai* (SA.)—Tax-free land by Śēkkiḻār Palarāvāyan *alias* Kaḷappāḷarāyan after purchase from a Brahmin of Mudigoṇḍa-śōḷa-catm. for offerings to the image of Āḷuḍaiya Piḷḷaiyār (*amudu śeydaruḷavum paṭṭaippodi-śōṟu valangiyaruḷavum*) when it was taken to Tiru-māṟanpāḍi during festivals in Māśi and Vaigāśi. 221 of 1929.

„ *Tiruvalanjuḷi* (Tj.)—The *sabhā*, seeing that for a long time the village was subject to many troubles and diseases, met in the temple of Abhimuktīśvaram-uḍaiyār and resolved to exempt the temple lands from all taxes, so that offerings and worship may be given to Veḷḷaip-piḷḷaiyār for the welfare of the village and the prosperity of the king (*ulaguḍaiya-perumāḷ*). 205 of 1928.[20a]

Year 19.[21]—*Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Gift, by Vayalūr-kiḻavan Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiyān Śendāmaraikkaṇṇan *alias* Vayirādarāyan, of five women together with their descendants for all time to the *śālai* where paddy was husked for the temple (*neṟ-kuṟu-śālai*).

110 of 1892; *SII.* iv, 558, (=122 of 1912.)

Year 19.—*Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—On the night of the eighth festival day during the Āvaṇi-tirunāḷ, the king was listening to a musical concert in the *Agamārga* by a *padiyilār*, Uṟavākkina-talaikkōli by name; at the instance of the trustees of the temple, he then ordered that from

[20a]Cf. 211 of 1928, year 14.

[21]Date after changing *pakṣa* works to Sunday, 13th August, A.D. 1234—Kielhorn, *EI.* vi, p. 283.

the 43rd day of the year 60 *vēli* of land purchased by a native of Vēḷsāṟu from Maṇali *alias* Śingaviṣṇu-catm. should be constituted into a separate unit called *Uṟavākkinallūr*. 211 of 1912.

Year 20.—*Jambukēśvaram* (Tr.)—Sale of *puñja* land of the extent of *onṟē-mākāṇi* (1+1|20+1|80) *vēli* for 2125 current *kāśu* (*anṟāḍu-naṟkāśu*) to the temple of Tiruvānakkāvuḍaiya-nāyanār by a private individual. 506 of 1905.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Eleven cows for milk at midnight service to Aruḷāla Perumāḷ by Polāḻvi Dundu Nāyakan, one of the *Jana-pradhānis* of Hoysala Vīra Sōmēśvara. 369 of 1919.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—128 cows and 4 bulls by Kalingēśvara Aṇiyanga Bhīmadēva Rāhutta for four perpetual lamps in the temple. 445 of 1919.[22]

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Lamp and garden by Mahā-pradhāni Daṇḍinagōpa Mādaya Daṇḍanāyaka. 616 and 617 of 1919.

" *Kōvilūr* (Tj.)—Land for offerings to tirukkāmak-kōṭṭam-uḍaiya-nācciyār set up by prince Purōśaik-kuḍaiyār. Gift made by the assembly of Peruvāḻvu-tanda-perumāḷ-catm. (modern Peruvāḻndān) for the health of the king and the success of Irungōḷar. 195 of 1908.

" *Kumbakōṇam* (Tj.)—*śīr manni iru nāngu*. Land for repairs and jewels to Tirukkīḻkkōṭṭam-uḍaiyār. 258 of 1911.

" *Talaināyar* (Tj.)—A complaint regarding the non-payment of part of the price of land sold to a temple. The king and the sabhā direct the litigants to lay

[22] 444 (in continuation of which this is engraved) is a record of the 19th year of Anantavarma-Rāhuta-dēva recording a gift by Sōmaladēvi.

the case before the *ārācciyar*; the matter is compromised by the intervention of the relatives of the complainant, the Māhēśvara *bhaṭṭas* and Māhēśvaras.
143 of 1927, *ARE*. 1927, II, 31.

Year 20.—*Tirugōkarṇam* (Pd.)—Land for lamp and other requirements by one of the *śiṟupiḷḷaigaḷ* of Sōmaladēvi, mother of Sōmēśvaradēva, the son of Vīra Narasimha of Dōrasamudra. Pd. 183.

" *Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—Land for lamp by Vallaya Daṇḍanāyaka, son of Dūtapiḷḷai Daṇḍanāyaka, one of the *pradhānis* of Vīra Narasimhadēva.
39 of 1920.

" *Tirumalai* (NA.)—Village Rājagambhīra-nallūr given as *kāṇi* to a person by Attimallan Śambukulapperumāḷ *alias* Rājagambhīrac-cambuvarāyan.
SII. i, 74.

" *Tiruppālatturai* (Tj.)—Land by purchase in Tirucciṟṟambalanallūr and Rājagambhīra-nallūr to Tirujñānasambandīśvaram-uḍaiyār, consecrated in the *kīḻaittirunaḍai-māḷigai* of the temple of Tiruppāḷatturai-uḍaiyār, by Poruvanūr-uḍaiyān Araiyan Kāṟai-Aḻagan *alias* Nīlagangaraiyan.
437 of 1912.

" *Tiruppuṟambiyam* (Tj.)—*śīr manni iru nāngu*. Some new regulations regarding lands endowed for worship in the 37th year of Periya-dēvar and not availed of till the 19th year of the current reign. Permission was given to convert the land into wet land by opening a new channel.
355 of 1927; *ARE*. 1927, II, 31.

" *Tiruvalañjuḻi* (Tj.)—Sale of sites to Veḷḷai-Piḷḷaiyār for 42,100 *kāśu*. In another record (n-d.), the *ūravar* of several divisions of which six are named exempt the lands of the shrine from taxes and dues; the dues which they took upon themselves to discharge included: Kavērikkulai aṇaikku śennīr

veṭṭi ūrttēvaigaḷ and uḍaiyār Tribhuvanaviśvaram-uḍaiyārkku śeyyum tirunāḷ kuḍimaigaḷ uṭpada tēvaigal. The signatories include persons designated *p(bh)aṭṭavāriyam* and *p(bh)aṇḍāravāriyam* and some of the names are preceded by the phrase: *kaim-māṭṭāngānamaikku ivai.* 202—203 of 1928.

Year 20.—*Tiruvēngaivāśal* (Pd.)—One half of the dues from 18 *mā* of land was assigned to the temple of Teruvēngai-vāyiluḍaiya-nāyanār and the other half for festivals in the shrines of Śadiraviḍaṅga nāyakar and his *nācciyār* in the same temple, as *kuḍi-nīngā-dēvadāna.* 247 of 1914; Pd. 195.

Year 20.—Ś. 1158.—*Uṭukūru* (Nel.)—A gift relating to *Śivarātri Amāvāsya* (damaged). *NI.* R. 70.

Year 21.—*Āttūr* (Tj.)—The three sons and widow of Agnisiddha sold, with the eldest son as *mudukaṇ,* lands of the extent *nilam iraṇḍu mā mukkāṇi araikkāṇi* for *anrāḍu-naṟkāśu* 12,600. The *nila-vilai pramāṇa-iśaivu-tīṭṭu* was written by one of the *madhyasthas* of the place. 127 of 1927.

„ *Dārāśuram* (Tj.)—A tenant of the temple asked for fresh terms of lease for a fruit-garden as many fruit trees had been cut down and otherwise gone out of existence, and obtained a new lease. For each jack tree, e.g., under the new terms, he had to give 2 fruits of 4-span circumference for offerings, and remit the money for four to the treasury (*karuvukalam*). Mentions Cōḷēndra-śingan-tirunandavanam. 17 of 1908.

„ *Guṇḍlūru* (Cud.)—Mentions Tiruvagattīśvaram-uḍaiyār at Kuṇḍlūru in Pottappi-nāḍu. 620 of 1907.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Cows and bulls for two lamps by a *kēḷvi-mudali* of Gaṇḍagōpāladēva. 358 of 1919.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—A village for *Gaṇḍa-gōpālan-śandi* at the shrine of Aḷagar in Tirumāliruñjōlai in the

Pāṇḍimaṇḍalam by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻan Manumaśittarasan Tirukkāḷattidēvan *alias* Gaṇḍagōpālan. 621 of 1909.

Year 21.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Village, Vaḷḷuvappākkam, by the same donor, as *nilac-cīvitam* for the Tiruvāḻiparappinānkūttam who had to recite the *śindu* in the temple of Aruḷāḷa-perumāḷ. 622 of 1919.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Gift by a merchant of Arumoḻidēvapperunderuvu of Kāñcī. 5 of 1921.

„ *Kōvilūr* (Tj.)[23].—Land by the *nagaram* of Vikramābharaṇapuram for offerings to Sūryadēva on the northern side of the eastern verandah (*kīḻait-tirunaḍai*) of the temple of Uśāttānam-uḍaiyār. Among the signatories are Dharmapāla of Pirāntakapuram, Vayirapāla and Udayapāla.
198 of 1908; *ARE*. 1909, II, 51.

„ *Kōyil Tirumāḷam* (Tj.)—Sale of land to the temple by the wife of Araiyan Ponnambalakkūttan *alias* Nīlagangaraiyan, headman of Viḷattūr.
247 of 1917.[24]

„ *Tiruvoṟṟiyūr* (Ch.)—Provision made for a flower-garden and for offerings by Oṟṟi-araśan, son of Paiyūr-nāḍāḻvān Vaḷaiyam-aḻagiyān.[25]
113 of 1912.

Year 21, day 80.—*Kōyil Tirumāḷam* (Tj.)—Confiscation of the lands of persons found guilty of treason. A royal order of the 348th day of the 20th year directed the sale of the land in *rājarājapperuvilai* and the remittance of the proceeds to the treasury—*vilai paḍi kāśu ivargaḷuḍan karuvu-kalattu oḍukki māḷigait-*

[23] Sunday, 3rd May, A.D. 1237—Jacobi, *EI*. xi, p. 128.

[24] From 246 and 247 of 1917 we learn that nearly 5 *vēli*, 3 *mā*, 1½ *kāṇi*, 1 *mundiri*, *kīḻ* 4 *mā* of land was sold for 20,700 *kāśu*, and that 2 *vēli*, 8½ *mā*, ½ *kāṇi*, 1 *mundirigai*, *kīḻ* half and two *mā* for 10,000 *kāśu*. *ARE*. 1918, II, 41.

[25] Cf. 108 of 1912 (Year 8, Vīrarājēndra, Kulō. III).

tālattukiḻi yarukkavum. Vayirādarāyar estimated the price of the land, 5 *vēli* and 4 *mā*, at 13,000 *kāśu*.
244 of 1917.[20]

Year 22.—*Āttūr* (Tj.)—For the welfare of the king and the village, the sabhā of Rājanārayaṇa-catm., on receiving the *kaḍaiyīḍu* from Vāṇādarāyar, gave land, free of taxes, in Jayaśinga-kulakāla-nallūr, for the procession of god Tiruviḍait-tiṭṭai-uḍaiyār on new moon days.
128 of 1927.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Lamp by Vallaiya Daṇḍanāyaka, son of Dūdapiḷḷai Daṇḍanāyaka of Araṇaippuram, one of the *Jana-pradhānis* of Hoysala Vīra Sōmēśvara. 366 of 1919.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Village Pūṇḍi given as *tiru-viḍaiyāṭṭam* to temple of Gaṇḍagōpāla-viṇṇagar Kālamēgha Perumāḷ in Kandaravīrapēṭṭai *alias* Gaṇḍagōpāla-catm. by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḻa Manumasittaraśan Tirukkāḷattidēva *alias* Gaṇḍa-gōpāladēva. 415 of 1919.

„ *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—A lady bequeathed by a will to the temple 100 *kuḻi* of land bought with her jewels and enjoyed by her in her life-time. 431 of 1919.

„ *Lēpāka* (Cud.)—Twelve *māḍai* for lamp in the temple of Kēśavaperumāḷ. 426 of 1911.

„ *Mannārguḍi* (Tj.)—Complaint of local fiscal oppression resulting in cultivation being abandoned.
98 of 1897; *SII*. vi, 50.[27]

„ *Muniyūr* (Tj.)—Land as *ūr-kīḻ-iraiyili* to the Tiru-ñāṇasambandan-guhai[28] by the *perunguṟi-mahāsabhā* of Puttūr *alias* Tribhuvana-mādēvi-catm,—nammūr

[26] 246 of 1917 is similar, (duplicate ?).
[27] 96 of 1897 and 104 of 1897, dated 22+1 year are similar.
[28] *ARE*. 1911, II, 31 for other *maṭhas*.

22 vadu kāṇi anubōgam eḻudu-kiṟa iḍattu taramili-vāy oḻugal-māṭṭerindu varugiṟa kuḷangaḷ uḷḷiṭṭa taramili nilattu pala-pērilum taram-pūṭṭi ūrk-kuḍalāna maḍakkilē kūṭṭik-koḷḷavum.

609 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 206=156 of 1911.

Year 22.—Ś. 1160.—*Poygai* (NA.)—Land with taxes as *tiru-viḍaiyāṭṭam* to Cittiramēḻi Malaimaṇḍala Viṇṇagar *alias* Aruḷāla Perumāḷ by Śengēṇi Vīrāśani Ammaiyappan Tani-ninṟu-venṟān Tan vaśi kāṭṭuvān Āḻagiya-śōḻan *alias* Edirili........

SII. i, 59.[29]

Year 22.—*Tiruppalātturai* (Tri.)—Land to Nāṟpateṇṇāyiravan-tirumaḍam at Tiruvānaikkā. The *maṭha* was a branch of the *santāna* of Tiruccattimuṟṟattu-Mudaliyār. 586 of 1908.

„ *Tiruvāḍuturai* (Tj.)—Six *mā* of land sold for 13,000 *anṟāḍunaṟkāśu* to the temple by Kūṟṟanguḍaiyān Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiyān Tiruvāḍuturai-uḍaiyān who was in charge of the *māḍāpattiyam* of the temple.

156 of 1925.

Year 22+1.—*Śivapuram* (Tj.)—Punishment of two Śiva-brāhmaṇas, accused of *śivadrōham* and *rājadrōham*, by the *māhēśvaras* and *ūravar*.

279 of 1927; *ARE*. 1927, II, 30.

„ *Tukkacci* (Tj.)—Land to supplement an old gift which was inadequate to the needs of the temple and ill-administered. The new donor was Śīrāṇḍān *alias* Munaiyadaraiyan, one of the *kāval-kāṇiyāḷar*. For this and other services, he was given a number of privileges in the temple.

1 of 1918; *ARE*. 1918, II, 41.

Year 23.—*Āḍuturai* (Tri.)—Sale of Acyutamangalam *alias* Śembiyan Kaḷattūr as *kuḍi-nīngā-dēvadāna* to the temple for 75,000 *kāśu*.

32 of 1913.

[29]Cf. *SII*. i, 64 of year 28.

Year 23.—*Arumbāvūr* (Tri.)—Specifies the extent of *dēvadāna* lands in Arumbāvūr as fixed by Araśan Toṇḍaimān Perumāḷ-piḷḷai *alias* Śēdirāyan. Mentions the measuring rod *Magadēśan*. 7 of 1913.

" *Māgaṟal* (Ch.)—Construction of *śrī vimāna, ardha-maṇḍapa* and *tiru-maṇḍapa* together with a *sōpāna* and *śrīpīṭha* in the Tirumēṟkōyil by Bōyan Maṇiyan Perungan. 224 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 437.

" *Pulivāy* (Ch.)—1000 *kāśu* by Rājarāja Viḻupparaiyan for a *śandi-viḷakku* to Viyākkirapāda-mā-munīśvaram-uḍaiyār at Pulivāy. 157 of 1923.[30]

" *Tummūru* (Nel.)—Eṟama Reḍḍi, son of Viḷakkandaik-kāvidi Muppa Reḍḍi *alias* Rājēndraśōḻa-muvēnda-vēḷān, the kāṇiyāḷan of Tiruvānbūr, gave one *māḍai* for a *śandiviḷakku* to Karumāṇikka-perumāḷ. *NI*. S. 17.

Year 24.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Lamp to perumāḷ by Mallaya Daṇḍanāyaka, son of Appaya Daṇḍanāyaka, brother of the *mahāpradhāni* Daṇḍinagōpa. Mentions the measure *ariyenna-vallanāḻi*. 611 of 1919.[31]

" *Karuvūr* (Tri.)—Gift by three persons including Daṇḍinagōpa Sōmaiya Daṇḍanāyaka with many *birudas*. 138 of 1905.

" *Lēpāka* (Cud.)—Incomplete. Lamps. 415 of 1911.

" *Nandalūr* (Cud.)—Two lamps, six *māḍa* each, to Kulōttunga-śōḻa-viṇṇagar-emberumān Śokkappērumāḷ at Nirandanūr, in the years 23 and 24, respectively by a merchant, Śemmā-śeṭṭi, and his wife Uṇṇip-piḷḷai. 596 of 1907.

[30] 158 of 1923, same date, ascribes the construction of the temple (*tirukkaṟṟaḷi-tiruppaṇi*) to Perumān *alias* Gaṇḍagōpālappiccan of Neṟkuppai in Tañjāvūr-kūṟṟam of the Pāṇḍikulāśani-vaḷanāḍu. 159 of 1923 (n.-d.) mentions that Rāman Tāḷi *alias* Śivahattan of Narasinga-Vikkirama-vīrar of the king's army built the temple and made a gift of 90 sheep for lamp.

[31] 612 of 1919 records a similar gift by Mallaya's brother, Kēśava Daṇḍanāyaka; and 615 of 1919 by Goppayya, another brother.

Year 24.—*Poygai* (Viriñcipuram) (NA.)—Gift to the temple of specified taxes and dues by Ediriliśōḷa-Śambuvarāya. *SII*. i, 61-2.

" *Tirumangalakkuḍi* (Tj.)—During a famine (*duritam*) in the twenty-third year, Āṇḍārāṇḍān and some others misappropriated some temple property and they were required by the *madhyasthas* and residents of the village to make reparation for their acts. (The rest of the inscription is damaged). 225 of 1927.

" *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—A village as *tirumaḍaip-paḷḷippuṟam* by Rājagambhīra Cēdiyarāyan of Kiḷiyūr, called also Ākāraśūran Tiruvaṇṇāmalaip-perumāḷ, and (in the Sanskrit verse at the end) son of Paravīrasimha. 497 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 87.

" *Vēdāraṇyam* (Tj.)—Sale of two women to the temple of Tiru-maṟaikkāḍ-uḍaiyār by Ariyan Piccan *alias* Gangai-nāḍāḷvān who had the *mērpāḍikāval* of the *nāḍu*. 502 of 1904.

Year 25.—*Kunnattūr* (Ch.)—The *tiruvuṇṇāḻigai-sabhai* of the temple received money for a *śandi-viḷakku* from Śēkkiḻān Varandarum-perumāḷ Tiruvūragap-perumāḷ. 218 of 1930.

" *Nallūr* (Tj.)—Gift of a *maṭha* to Tattanuḍaiyār Īśānadēvar, of *Tiruviḍai-marudil māḷigai-maḍattu-mudaliyār santānam*, by a lady disciple of his. 49 of 1911.

" *Tiruppangili* (Tri.)—*śīr manni iru nāngu*. Sale of land. 93 of 1892; *SII*. iv, 540.

Year 26.—Ś. 1163.—*Adhamankōṭṭai* (Sm.)—Gold for lamp by a *vāṇiyan* of Arumbākkam. 208 of 1910.

Year 26.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—A certain Perumāḷ-dāsa bought from the mahāsabhā of Paṟiyanañjēri *alias* Vīrasimha-catm., a *piḍāgai* of Ukkal, 17¾ *vēli* of land including *nattam* and gave them as joint *kāṇi*,

to be divided, in the proportion of duties assigned to each, among 58 Brahmins reciting *Tirumoḻi* in the temple. 557 of 1919.

Year 26.—*Tiruvānaikkōyil* (Ch.)—Gift by a Karikāla-śōḻa-tamiḻadaraiyan for a lamp on the hill to the north of the temple of Tiruvālakkōyil-uḍaiya-nāyanār. 365 of 1911.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Land for a tank being dug and the surrounding area being reclaimed. The land was purchased for the purpose by Tyāgasamuttirap-paṭṭai Śittamaraśar Tikkānaip-perumāḷ. Terms of the *kaḍamai* on reclaimed lands interesting. 506 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 96.

Year 26+1.—*Tirumalavāḍi* (Tri.)—Land bought tax-free for 1000 *kāśu* by a merchant of Ēṟānapuram in Malai-maṇḍalam, and given as provision for making a well and water trough (and a servant for drawing water) to the south of the entrance to the third *prākāra* of the temple to enable devotees to wash their feet before entering the temple. 25 of 1920.

Year 27.—*Ālanguḍi* (Tj.)—Gift of some house-sites in the four streets surrounding the tank at Ālanguḍi, and rules for the construction and occupation of the houses by the temple servants and others, and the rents to be paid by occupants. 511 of 1920.

„ *Neyyaḍi-pākkam* (Ch.)—Īgaiyamandāḷ of Naiyāḍaṟ-pākkam constructed the temple of stone, and Kōṭṭattāḷ Perumāḷ Īgaiyamandāḷ gave a bell and an incense-burner (*dhūpa*) for the worship of the goddess. 262 of 1922.

„ *Periyakorukkai* (Tri.)—Appointment of Anbiluḍaiyān Kunindān Āṭkoṇḍān, the *madhyastha* of the village, as the accountant of the temple at Kuṟukkai and grant of some land to him as remuneration: Aḻagiya-śokka nāyanār kōyil kanakkak-kāṇi......

ikkōyil muppadu vaṭṭamum kāṇiyāga nīr-vārttuk-kuḍuttēn ikkōyil kaṇakkukku ivanukku nāḷonṟukku niccayitta nimandam nel kuṟuṇi nānāḻikku uḍalāga * * * nan-śey nilam oru māvum * * * pun-śey nilam kālum...tānē payir śeydu iṟaiyiliyāga koḷḷakkaḍavadāgavum koḷḷumiḍattu innāyanār kōyil tirukkāmakkōṭṭam-uḍaiya nācciyārkku nāḷ onṟukku oru śandi iru-nāḻi ariśi amudu ēṟaḍuvittu tānē peṟakkaḍavadāgavum. 268 of 1926.

Year 27.—*Poli* (Cud.)—One *māḍai* for lamp (by a *Reḍḍi*) in the temple of Uḷḷanguḷunda-nāyanār at Puḍōli.
407 of 1911.

„ *Vayalaikkāvūr* (Ch.)—One *māḍai* for lamp by Vāraṇa-vāśi-uḍaiyān Kaḷappāḷan who constructed the stone temple and *maṇḍapa* and consecrated the god at Vayalaikkāvūr. 254 of 1922.

Year 27+1.—*Munniyūr* (Tj.)—Land as *ūr-kīḻ-iṟaiyili* to the Tiru-muṟaittēvārac-celvan-maḍam on the north side of the Tiruttōṇiśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār temple at Tirukkaḻumalam by the *ūr* of Munniyūr.
158 of 1911=608 of 1902; *SII.* viii, 205.

Year 28.—*Jambai* (SA.)—Land as *dēvadāna* for *pūjā, tiruppaṇi amudupaḍi*, etc., to Tiruttāntōnṟi Āḷuḍaiya-nāyanār at Śaṇbai *alias* Vīrarājēndrapuram in Vāṇakōppāḍi on the north bank of the Peṇṇār, by Mahā-maṇḍalēśvara Munivārttilā Kumāra Paduma-dēvaraśan. 72 of 1906.

„ *Kāḷahasti* (C.)—Tax-free land (*anaittāyangaḷum śekkuk-kaḍamaiyum uṭpada*) for lamp by Vīra-nārāyaṇa Jagadoppagaṇḍan Kāmaraśan of the Pallava-vamśa. 199 of 1892; *SII.* iv, 647.

„ *Nellore* (Nel.)—One *māḍai* for lamp by Prithuvīśvaram-uḍaiyān Tirukkēḷi......paḍiyan Maḷavarāyan.
200 of 1894; *SII.* v, 449. =*NI.* N. 66.

Year 28+1.—*Kīranūr* (Pd.)—*Dēvadāna iṟaiyili* by 19 *ūr*-s of two *nāḍu*-s and the Araiyargaḷ. Pd. 198.

Year 29.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—About 70 *vēli* of land for Āḷappiṟandān Śandi to follow the Gaṇḍagōpālan-śandi in the temple of Aruḷāḷa Perumāḷ. The donor was Vīraperumāḷ Ediriliśōḷa Śambuvarāyan Āḷap-piṟandanāyan *alias* Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan, grandson of Śengēṇi Vīrāgaran Ammaiyappan.
566 of 1919.

" *Tiruveṟumbūr* (Tri.)—*śīr manni iru nāngu.* The king is called Parakēsari (by mistake). Land.
142 of 1914.

" *Uttaramērūr* (Ch.)—Privileges conferred by the sabhā on a dancing girl, Śīyanācci *alias* Śrī Vaiṣṇava-māṇikkam, for improvements made by her in the temple. Uttaramērūr is also called Gaṇḍagōpāla-catm. 183 of 1923.[32]

Year 29+1.—*Vēdāraṇyam* (Tj.)—Mentions an invasion of Śingaṇṇa Daṇḍanāyaka in the twenty-fifth year and the rebuilding of the temple of Kōḍikkuḻagar.
501 of 1904.

Year 30.—*Śēnganūr* (Tj.)—Rules for the Sabhā framed by the *mūla-paruṣai* of the temple of Viśvēśvaradēva.
89 of 1932, *ARE*. 1932, II, 19.

" *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Land (tax-free) and cattle by Tyāgasamudrap - paṭṭai Śittamaraśar Tikkānaip-perumāḷ *alias* Tirukkāḷattidēvan, as *tirumaḍaip-paḷḷippuṟam* and as provision for *Śalamikkagaṇḍan-śandi.* 495 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 85.

" *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Fifty cows by Vēṇāvuḍaiyān, younger brother of Śōḷakkōn, a *mudali* of Kōpperuñjingadēva. 504 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 94.

" *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Lamp by Umai-Āḻvār, queen of Ilakkuma-dēvar. 510 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 100.

[32]*Studies*, pp. 115 and 130.

Year 31.—*Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Ornaments by queen of Kūḍal Āḷappiṟandān Kāḍavarāyan Śāḍumperumāḷ.
488a of 1902; *SII*. viii, 77.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Lamp by queen of Kaṭṭi-Araiśar. 511 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 101.

„ *Tiruvīḻimiḻalai* (Tj.)—Land and a house site (*iṟaiyili-kāṇi*) given by temple authorities as *taccāśāriyam* and *pratiṣṭhā-dakṣiṇā* to a carpenter (*taccāśāri*) for executing the repairs to the shrines of Ninṟaruḷiya-nāyanār and Neṟivārkuḻali-nācciyār. 403 of 1908.

Year 32.—*Tiruppattūr* (Tri.)—Gift of village by Māyidēvarasa, son of Kulōttunga-śōḷa Sōmanādēva.[33]
592 of 1908.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—500 *kuḻi* of land bought from the temple for 2000 *kāśu* and endowed as *jīvita* for the man who supplied garlands of red lilies (*śengaḻunīr*); the donor was Umai-Āḻvār, queen of Ilakkumadēvar. 503 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 93.

Year 33.—*Tiruciṟṟambalam* (Tj.)—Land for digging a channel to feed the tank in the *dēvadāna* village of Tiruc-ciṟṟēmam. 189 of 1926.

Year 37.—*Kanupartipāḍu* (Nel.)—Mati-sāgara-dēvaṟkāga Kari-kāla-śōḷa-jinālayattup-paḷḷic-candam iṟangal-yiṭṭuk-kuḍuttēn Piramala-dēviy-yēn...... *NI*. N. 27.

Year 38+1.—*Tirumani* (NA.)—Order of the king confirming an earlier grant of land for the formation of a new village and for extending an old lake.
188 of 1921.

Year 41.[34]—*Kāngayanallūr* (NA.)—Ten *paṇam* for a lamp.
199 of 1921.

[33]266 of 1926 (n.-d.) from Periyakorukkai—(Lālguḍi Tq.), registers an order of this chieftain fixing his dues on wet and dry *dēvadāna* lands belonging to the temple of Aḻagiya Śokka-nāyanār: *anaittāyam-uṭpada*, twenty *kalam* of paddy-corn for *nañjai* and ten for *puñjai;* the balance to be spent on the temple. *ARE*. 1926, II, 29.

[34]The regnal year is distinctly given in words.

The following inscriptions have no regnal years:—

Munnūr (SA.)—Gift of land after purchase by an oil-monger of Muḍikoṇḍa-Śōḷapuram for the formation of a new street. 56 of 1919.

Śangēndi (Tri.)—A voluntary cess levied by Rājēndra-Śōḷa-pēriḷamaiyār for the requirements of the temple. The rate of cess was one *padakku* of paddy per *ēr* (plough) per annum and one *kuṟuṇi* per ...... (fragment). 329 of 1928.

Tiruccōpuram (SA.)—The mahāsabhā of Tyāgavalli-catm. gave away some land in exchange for money borrowed from the treasury of the temple of Tiruccōpuram-uḍaiyār. Part of the inscription reads from right to left. 111 of 1904.

Tirunīrmalai (Ch.)—Money, *paḷangāśu* 1¾, for a *śandi-viḷakku* by Irāppaḍaivenṟān, one of the agambaḍiyār of Piḷḷaiyār Śōḷagangadēva, to Tirunīr-malai-emberumān.

549 of 1912; *ARE.* 1913, II, 42.

Tiruvaiyāṟu (Tj.)—*śīr manni iru nāngu.* Provision for *tiruppaḷḷi-eḻucci.* 145 of 1918.

Uḍaiyalūr (Tj.)—Mentions the loss of title-deeds in a commotion (*kṣōbham*) in the fifth year of the king, and a decision of the *māhēśvaras* that rights were to be regulated in accordance with the position that obtained up to the fourth year. Ends: *madhyastan eḻuda ūraḍangalum eḻuttiṭṭadu.* 309 of 1927.

PARAKĒSARI RĀJĒNDRA III.[1]

Year 2.—*Gōvindaputtūr* (Tri.)—Begins *vāḻga andaṇar* etc. Subrahmaṇya Śiva, the grandson of Kandhābharaṇa of Cidambaram, bought lands and presented them to the Tiruttoṇḍattogaiyān-tirumaḍam, for its upkeep and for the supply of salt and oil, and for attentions to the *sthānattār* who had fallen sick and had no one to attend to them.[2] The *maṭha* had close relations with the *santāna-pīṭha* of the same name in Perumbaṟṟuppuliyūr and is said to have been located in the *tirumaḍaiviḷāgam* of the temple of Tiruviśaiyamangai-uḍaiya-nāyanār. 192 of 1929.

" *Tiruppattūr* (Tri.)—The residents of three *nāḍus* gave a lease of some land, that had been lying fallow for a long time, to the accountant of the temple of Anbīccuram-uḍaiya-nāyanār at Tiruppiḍavūr.[3]
591 of 1908.

" *Tiruvōttūr* (NA.)—Ninety sheep (for a lamp) given by a *manṟāḍi* of Vāgūr in Naḍuvil-nāṭṭu Vēśāli-nāḍu. The sheep were left with *ittēvar tirunundāviḷakkukkuḍi* Tiruvenkāṭṭuk-kōn.
85 of 1900; *SII*. vii, 94.

Year 4.—*Anbil* (Tri.)—Land, ¼ *nilam* (of quality yielding 280 *kalam* per *nilam*), given tax-free to the temple, by the perunguṟi-mahāsabhā of Anbil. The villages had collected more than the due share of revenues from the temple lands in some years, and made amends as the result of a protest from a certain Kālañjeyda-tirumēni Paḻudaiyāṇḍān, whose image was set up in the temple by them.
596 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 193.

[1] *Acc.* 21st March—20th April, A.D. 1246, *EI*. viii, p. 7. (Kielhorn).

[2] *Contra* *ARE*. 1929, II, 39.

[3] Details of the terms of the lease show the desire to encourage reclamation of the land.

Year 4.—*Kōvilūr* (Tj.)—*Manukulameḍuttu neṟi-muḍi-śūḍi-yaruḷiya.* The tenants of *dēvadāna* lands agree to contribute paddy at a prescribed rate for the maintenance (*jīvana*) of a Tirumāḷigaip-piḷḷai to be in charge of *tiruppaṇi* and apparently also the chief of the *mudalis* (of the temple). 185 of 1908.

„ *Kōvilūr* (Tj.)—Land for offerings to Bhuvanādhipati-nācciyār. Mentions a survey of the 38th year of Tribhuvanavīradēva. 188 of 1908.

„ *Nallūr* (Tj.)—Begins *haras-svasti-śrī.* Lands. Mentions (Manu)Kulameḍutta-perumāḷ-catm. 46 of 1911.

„ *Śivāyam* (Tri.)—An enquiry into the affairs of the Tirumāṇikka-malaiyuḍaiya-nāyanār temple. The committee of enquiry included the *maṇḍalika-murāri* Aḷiya Sōmaya Daṇḍanāyaka, Sēvaya Daṇḍanāyaka, and Sōmanātha Viṭṭaya who was a servant in the palace of Sōmīśvaradēva, and the *māhēśvaras*, *sthānikas* and merchants of Śivapādaśēkhara-puram (Śivāyam). 49 of 1913.

„ *Tiruviḍaivāyil* (Tj.).[4]—Land for the maintenance of those who looked after the *Tiruppaḷḷiyarai* wherein the *tirumuṟai* was consecrated in the Tiruttoṇḍat-togaiyān-guhai, and those who had to recite *Tiruppadiyam.* The donor was a devotee of the lineage of Mudaliyār Tiruvaiyāṟuḍaiyār residing in Tirumuṟait-tēvāṟac-celvan-guhai within the *guhai* of the lineage of Dēvar Narasingadēva in Tiruttōṇi-puram-uḍaiya-nāyanār at Tirukkaḷumalam. The Tiruttoṇḍattogaiyān-*guhai* was founded for the merit of Vāṇādarāyar by Āṇamangalam-uḍaiyān Araiyan Vaḍuga-nāḍan *alias* Śennavaraiyar. 10 of 1918.

[4]The date looks more like 5 in the impression.

Year 4.—*Vēdāraṇyam* (Tj.)[5]—Land for lamp. The *śiva-brāhmaṇas* of the *muppadu-vaṭṭam* of the temple took charge of the land. 423 of 1904.

Year 5.—*Kōyil-Tēvarāyanpēṭṭai* (Tj.)—*Manukulameḍuttu neṟi-muḍi śūḍi aruḷina.* Sale of house-site belonging to the temple for the construction of a *maṭha*, Manu-viḷanga-piḷḷai-peṟṟāḷ-maḍam. The sale proceeds, 4000 *kāśu*, were to be used for setting up an image of Tirunāvukkaraśudēva, in accordance with a letter from Piḷḷai Śeḷiyakōnār. 278 of 1923.

" *Mahādānapuram* (Tri.)—Land to Madhurāntaka-Cōḷīśvaram in Śōḷakula-māṇikka-catm. by Sōmaya Daṇḍanāyaka, an officer of Vīra Sōmēśvaradēva. 387 of 1903; *SII*. viii, 703.

" *Tiruppalātturai* (Tri.)—Land to Āṇḍār-embirāṇār-maḍam which belonged to the Santāna of Śeṉbaik-kuḍi-mudaliyār and was situated at Tiruvānaikkā. 584 of 1908.

" *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Village Maguḷampūṇḍi (*Vakulākhya-puram mahat*) to the temple, for the merit of his uncle (mother's brother) Kampaya, by Śrīman - mahāpradhāni - maṇḍalikar-iyama-rājan Simhaṇa Daṇḍanāyaka, after his conquest of Prithiviganga. 498 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 88.

Year 7.—*Nārttāmalai* (Pd.)—Land to a carpenter Akalanka Āśāri, who had built certain temples. 357 of 1904; Pd. 200.

" *Śrīrangam* (Tri.)—*Samastajagadēka-vīra.* Some temple land had become unfit for cultivation owing to sand deposited by a flood; it was restored to a cultivable state. 64 of 1892; *SII*. iv, 511.

" *Tiruccirrambalam* (Tj.)—Land for worship being offered to the goddess at Tiruccirrēmam by Kulōttunga-śōḷa-śeṭṭi, a horse-dealer from Malai-maṇḍalam. 182 of 1926.

[5] Wednesday, 5th January, A.D. 1250—Kielhorn, *EI*. viii, p. 272.

Year 7+1.—*Śrīrangam* (Tri.)—The expression *māma Sōmēśvara-prati-kūla-kāladaṇḍa* occurs before the king's name. Garden for flowers to Ranganātha by Narasimha Nāyaka, son of Mahāvaṭṭa-vyāpāri Lāḍadēva Nāyaka. 65 of 1892; *SII*. iv, 512.[6]

Year 9+1.—*Kōvilkāḍu* (Attiveṭṭi) (Tj.)—An undertaking by Paiyuḻān Periyān Aḻagiyaperumān *alias* Śōḻagaṅgan of Paiyūr in Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam, not to raise new taxes besides the lump sum of 600 *kāśu* on every *mā* leviable on lands in his charge and held by him as *paḍaip-paṟṟu,* to the exclusion of lands already given tax-free to temples, *maṭhas* and Brāhmaṇas, for which separate rates (apparently in kind) had to be agreed upon. 194 of 1926.

Year 10+1.—*Kōvilūr* (Tj.)—Land for worship and repairs to the temple of Uśāttānam-uḍaiyār by order of Periyan Aḻagiya Perumāḷ *alias* Śōḻa-gaṅga. 202 of 1908.

" *Kōvilūr* (Tj.)—By order of the *nagaram* of Mummuḍi-śōḻa-puram, the duty payable on each *podi* of paddy and rice at the Jananāthan-pādait-tuṟai in the village was given to the temple of Uśāttānam-uḍaiyār. The dues on each *podi* included some rice as *nilakkūli* and some cash as *pāḍi-kāval* and *kaivāśi*. The arrangement was made at the instance of Piḷḷai Kuṟukkai-uḍaiyār, who was himself instructed by the king. 204 of 1908.

" *Kōvilūr* (Tj.)[7]—Sale of land in *sabhai-vilai*. 208 of 1908.

Year 11.—*Kōnērirājapuram* (Tj.)—Gold ornaments and silver bugle by the wife of Vāṇakōvaraiyar, a native of Kāraikkāḍu, to god uḍaiyār Umaikkunallār. **643 of 1909.**

[6]*ARE*. 1900, paragraph 30, treats this record as evidence of the independent rule of a Cōḷa prince in Śrīrangam in the reign of Rājarāja III.

[7]Monday, 11th September, A.D. 1256—Jacobi, *EI*. xi, p. 131.

Year 11+1.—*Paṭṭukkōṭṭai* (Tj.)—Remission of taxes, *ponvari, antarāyam* and *kōviṟṟamappēṟu* by order of Kaḷappāḷan,[8] for the renovation of certain portions of the temple and the resumption of worship therein which had been abandoned owing to the imposition of these levies. 339 of 1925.

Year 12.—*Kōvilūr* (Tj.)—Land for offerings to Pallavanmādēviśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār by order of Paiyuḻān Pallavaraiyan Vāṇarāya *alias* Śōḻiyavaraiyan.[9]
210 of 1908.

Year 13.—Ś. 1179.—*Nandalūr* (Cud.)—Vīrarājēndradēva. Manumasiddhi enquired into the grievances of some brahmins who had been dispossessed of their properties by the Velamas, and finally granted Koḍūru to them for the merit of his father Tirukāḷadēva-mahārāja.
580 of 1907; *ARE*. 1908, II, 72-3.

Year 15.—*Kuttālam* (Tj.)—Sale of a house-site, by the authorities of the temple of Vīngunīrtturutti-uḍaiyār Śonnavāraṟivār to a *matha* near the shrine of the goddess in the temple of Tiruccattimuṟṟam-uḍaiyār at Kīḻ-Paḷaiyāṟu *alias* Rājarājapuram, in Kulōttunga-śōḷa Vaḷanāḍu. The extent of two *manais* together is said to have been 12 *manaikkōl* and the cost *anṟāḍu-naṟkāśu* 700.
495 of 1907.

„ *Tripurāntakam* (Kur.)—*iruvar pāṇḍiyar muḍittalai koṇḍaruḷiya mahārājādhirāja-narapati.* Mentions a tank, Gandhasamudra, at Tripurāntakam and [Para]-kēsari-māḍa. 201 of 1905.

[8] A Kaḷappāḷan figures in a record of the 8th year of Jaṭāvarman Sundara Pāṇḍya (i.e. A.D. 1258-9)—297 of 1913. He may be the same as the person mentioned here. *ARE*. 1925, II, 25.

[9] 211 of 1908 (same place and date) mentions that he built the Vāṇarāyanmaḍam in the premises of the Tiruvuśāttānam-uḍaiyār temple and gave some land as *maḍappuṟam*.

Year 16.—*Vēdāraṇyam* (Tj.).[10]—Land for two festivals called Tiruvikkiraman-śandi. 460 of 1904.

Year 17.—*Kōvilūr* (Tj.)—Land for offerings by the Perunguṟi-mahāsabhā of Uśāttānam.[11] 213 of 1908.

" *Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—6000 *kuḻi* of land by queen Śōḻakula-mādēviyār for lamp to Āṭkoṇḍadēva. 427 of 1921.

Year 20.—*Tiruccattuṟai* (Tj.)—Begins with quoting the tenth year of Hoysala Rāmanāthadēva. Sale of a house-site to a *dēvar-aḍiyāḷ* by the *tānattār* of the temple for purchasing jaggery to plaster the *maṇḍapa*. 207 of 1931.[12]

" *Tirukkaṇṇapuram* (Tj.)—Sale of land, 1¾ *vēli* and 1 *mā*, to the temple for 5350 *anṟāḍu-naṟkāśu* by Śattivana-nāyakan *alias* Kāḍavarāyan of Paḻaiyanūr. Mentions a jewel, Vīrarājēndraśōḻa-padakkam, worn by the deity (at Periya-kōyil) which was melted and converted into 13 *kaḻañju* of gold, equal at current rate to the 5350 *kāśu*. Among the boundaries there occurs the phrase: puttāṟāna Kulōttunga-śōḻap-pērāṟṟangarai. 522 of 1922.

" *Valivalam* (Tj.)—Land by *ūr-avar* of Vikramaśōḻan-viḍangalūr to Ediroppilādār Sōmanātha-dēva Mudaliyār of Tiruccattimuṟṟam lineage, who was the head of Tavapperumāḷ-tirumaḍam on the southern side of the temple of Manattuḷ-nāyanār at Valivaḷam.

[10] Monday, 1st May, A.D. 1262. Regnal year was 17, not 16—Kielhorn, *EI.* viii, p. 273.

[11] Also mentioned in an inscription of Jaṭāvarman Sundara Pāṇḍya, (217 of 1908).

[12] This and 208 of 1931 (Hoysala Rāmanātha, 15) "point out that the joint rule of both the Cōḷa and Hoysala sovereigns was recognised in this tract at this period." *ARE.* 1931, II, 16.

Land given as *ūrkkīḻ-iṟaiyili* explained by the clauses:—

innilan-gālukku ūr-viḻukkāṭṭup-paḍi pottagappaḍi paṟṟivanda nilam engaḷ pēr-gaḷilō ēṟṟi iṟukkak-kaḍavōmāgavum; engaḷ pakkal viṟṟuk-koṇḍārum strī-dhanam peṟṟārum maṟṟum peṟṟu uḍaiyārum ippaḍi iṟukkak-kaḍavārgaḷāgavum; iṟukkumiḍattu kaḍamai kuḍimai........uḷpaḍa maṟṟum eppērp-paṭṭanavum engaḷ kāṇi viḻukkāḍu kaṇakkilē iḍakkaḍavōm-āgavum. 109 of 1911.[13]

Year 21.—*Tiruvīḻimiḻalai* (Tj.)—A private sale of land and house-site. ¾ *nilam* and four *mā* of wet land for 1000 *anṟāḍu-naṟkāśu* and *iṟaiyili-nattattu manai* 10 *kuḻi* for 300 *kāśu*. 399 of 1908.

Year 23.—*Kōvilūr* (Tj.)—Land to a new image of Tiruñānam-peṟṟa Piḷḷaiyār set up by a merchant of Mummuḍi-śōḻap-puram. Mentions the survey (*ūr-aḷavu*) of the 38th year of Periyadēvar Tribhuvanavīradēva.[14] The perunguṟi-mahāsahbā of Kēraḷakulāśani-catm. made it *iṟaiyili*. 216 of 1908.

„ *Tiruvīḻimiḻalai* (Tj.)—Land to Aḻagiya Tirucciṟṟam-balam-uḍaiyār maḍam by Tavapperumāḷ *alias* Ñānaśiva, the disciple of Tiruccattimuṟṟattu-mudaliyār (of Parudipperumāḷ santānam) of the Tiru-ñānasambandan-tirumaḍam to the east of Tiruccattimuṟṟam-uḍaiya-nāyanār and Tirukkāmak-kōṭṭam-uḍaiya Periya-nācciyār at Rājarājapuram. 392 of 1908.

Year 28.—*Kaḷappāl* (Tj.)—A certain Āttirayan Mahādēva Bhaṭṭan of Śuttavallinallūr Śōḻanukkanallūr went to the Pāṇḍya country and died there without paying the arrears of taxes due on his lands from the

[13] 108 of 1911 (n.-d.) is a *parivarttanai-iśaivu-tiṭṭu* between the temple and the *maṭha*.

[14] It is suggested that, as the same form occurs in Rājarāja III's records also, both Rājarāja and Rājēndra might have been the sons of Kulōttunga III. *ARE.* 1909, II, 52.

18th year of the reign; the *kūṭṭapperumakkaḷ*, afraid of the stigma that would be theirs if the dues were not collected and remitted, sold his land for 4000 *kāśu* and met the demand. There was no heir to inherit his land and pay the taxes.

336 of 1925.

Year 31.—*Tiruvaḍatturai* (SA.)—Presentation of a *tāli-nāṇ* to the goddess Neri-vār-kuḷalār by Aṟam-vaḷattāḷ-sāni, the wife of Ātrēyan Periyāḷvān Gangarāyan *alias* Gangādhara Paṇḍita, a *śivabrāhmaṇa* of the temple.

227 of 1929.

Year 32.—*Kōḍiyakkāḍu* (Tj.)—Land for the maintenance of the gardeners of the temple. 514 of 1904.

Year 33.—*Vēdāraṇyam* (Tj.)—Land. 492 of 1904.

There is no regnal year in the following:—

Lēpāka (Cud.)—*samastajagadēkavīra*. 'Who took the head of two Pāṇḍyas.' Land in Nenpākkam to the temple of Tirucciṟṟambalam-uḍaiyār. The *tiru-mandira-ōlai* who wrote the order was Vīra-śōḷap-piramarāyan and the signatories were Viḻuppāda-rāyan and Munaiyadaraiyan. Mentions the *variyilār*, *varikkūṟu-śeyvār* and *kaṇakku* (record of rights).

420 of 1911.

Mannārguḍi (Tj.)—*samastajagadēkavīra*. Temple of Aṇṇāmalaināthа built in the reign. Land.

(*ARE*. 1897, paragraph 11) 93 of 1897; *SII*. vi, 44.

Tiruccengāṭṭanguḍi (Tj.)—*samastajagadēkavīra* Para-kēsari, 'took the heads of two Pāṇḍyan kings.' Land for festival. 77 of 1913.

Tirukkaṇṇapuram (Tj.)—*samastajagadēkavīra*. Provision for Araśagaṇḍarāman-śandi called after prince (*nammagan*) Śēmāp-Piḷḷai in the temple of Āḷvār Śavuripperumāḷ. 515 of 1922.

Valivalam (Tj.)—Sale of land to the *maṭha* of Tirumūladēva by the priests of the temple. Cites the fourteenth year of Periyadēvar Rājarājadēva.

116 of 1911.

EARLY KĀḌAVAS

Atti (NA.)—Tamil *praśasti* of Toṇḍai-maṇḍalan-goṇḍa Pallavāṇḍār, *alias* Kāḍavarāyar, son of Kūḍal-Āḷappiṟandān *alias* Kāḍavarāyan.
296 of 1912; *ARE*. 1913, II, 66.

Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—Ś. 1108.—Tamil *praśasti* in praise of four generations of Kāḍavas ending with Vīraśēkhara.
74 of 1918.[1]

KŌPPERUÑJINGA

Year 2.—*Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Sakala-bhuvanacakravartin Kōpperuñjinga. His son Nīlagangaraiyan is mentioned.
505 of 1902.

,, *Vṛddhācalam* (SA.)—Gift of sheep for a lamp by the hereditary watchman of the temple of Tirumudu-kunṟamuḍaiya-nāyanār. Mentions measure—Dēvāś-rayan.
69 of 1918.

Year 3, day 81.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Order of Cōḷakōn. Gift for a cow-stall (*tirukkōśālai*). Also mentions measure Śelvi Rājakēsari.
466 of 1902.

Year 3.—*Munnūr* (SA.)—Confirmation by Aḷagiya Pallavan Vīra Rāyan *alias* Kaccaiyarāyan of the gifts made by Aiyadēvar for worship and repairs to the temple.
62 of 1919.

,, *Vṛddhācalam* (SA.)—date irregular.—Gift of cows for a perpetual lamp to the temple by one of the Agambaḍi mudalis of Araśūruḍaiyān Śenganivāyan Cōḷak-kōnār. *Ghee* measure—Dēvāśrayan.
85 of 1918.

Year 4.—*Tiruvāmāttūr* (SA.)—Sakala. Kōpp. Gift of land in Avviyūr for the maintenance of a *maṭha* called Tiruvēdam Aḷagiya-tirumaḍam, on the north side of Āṭkonda-dēva temple at Tiruveṇṇainallūr.
35 of 1922.

[1] 463 of 1921 from Tiruveṇṇainallūr is identical.

Year 4.—*Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Sakala. Kōpp. Gift of a necklace : Aḻagiya Śīyan Avani - Āḷappiṟandān Kōpperuñjinganen........iṭṭa padakkamālai, etc.
513 of 1902.

„ *Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Gift of a cow to the temple by an individual of Araiśūr. Śīya is prefixed to the king's name. 449 of 1921.

Year 5.—*Āttūr* (Ch.)—Sakala. Kōpp. Gift of the village of Āttūr by Aḻagiya Śīyan Avani-Āḷappiṟandān Kāḍavan Kōpperuñjingan for building the southern entrance of the temple of Tiruccirrambalam-uḍaiyār at Perumbaṟṟap-puliyūr (i.e. Cidambaram) as a *gōpura* of seven storeys, named Śokkac-cīyan.
285 of 1921.

„ *Āttūr* (Ch.)—Kōpperuñjingan-ōlai. His *birudas* in Sanskrit relate to his achievements. Gift of land to temple by royal order (Dēvar Tirumugam). Mentions Nīlagangaraiyan. 286 of 1921.

„ *Cidambaram* (SA.)—Sakala. Avani-Āḷappiṟandār Śrī Kopp. Refers to the construction of south *gōpura* and the Āttūr record on the same subject.
463 of 1902.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Sakala. Śrī Kōpperuñjinga-dēva before date; then Kūḍal Āḷappiṟandān Kāḍavarāyan Aḻagiya-Śīyanāna Kōpperuñjinganēn.
500 of 1902.

Year 6.—*Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Sakala. Avani Āḷappiṟandār Kōpp. Gift of cows by certain individuals for supply of *ghee*. A gift made during the time of Aḻagiya Śīyan Kōpperuñjinga is also recorded.
496 of 1921.

„ *Vṛddhācalam* (SA.)—Sakala. Kōpp. Gift of lands for offerings and flower-garlands by Kūḍal Āḷappiṟandān Aḻagiya Śīyan Kōpperuñjingan of Tirumunaippāḍi-kiḻ-Āmūr-nāḍu. 83 of 1918.

Year 7.—*Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Sakala. Kōpp. Seems to contain copy of an inscription of (Tri)bhuvanavīradēva—29. 320 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 949.

Year 8.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Tillayamman (Bhairavar) temple. Mentions temple of Vāraṇavāsi Mādēvar. Sale of land to Cōḷakkōnār for building the Piḍāriyār temple. 401 of 1903.

„ *Cidambaram* (SA.)—Order of Cōḷakōn that the Śāliya merchants (*nagara*) were to be provided with land for building their houses on condition that they would supply the necessary cloths for the *pariśaṭṭam* of the god and goddess. 308 of 1913.

„ *Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Sakala. Kōpp. The *maṇḍapa* was erected by Araśāḷvār, the elder sister of Āḷappiṟandān Aḻagiya Śīyar of Perugai. 511 of 1921.

Year 10.—*Vṛddhācalam* (SA.)—Sakala. Śrī Kōpp. Gift of a gold forehead-plate to the God by Avani Āḷappiṟandān *alias* Kōpperuñjingadēva of Kūḍal in Kīḻ-Āmūr-nāḍu in expiation (Prāyaccittam) (of the sin) of (having killed) certain Daṇḍanāyakas (Kēśava and Harihara among them) of the Hoysala king at Perumbalūr and of having seized by force their ladies and treasure. This ornament, cāru-ratnamayam paṭṭam, was called Avani Āḷappiṟandān, and was placed on the image of the deity with the chanting of a Sanskrit text. 73 of 1918.

Year 10, 9th day.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Sakala. Avani. Kōpp. Order of Perumāḷ Piḷḷai *alias* Cōḷakōn. Gift for the welfare of the king. An exchange of land. Mentions the Piḍāri kōyil called Tirucciṟṟambala Mahākāḷi on the South side of Vikrama-Śōḻan-tengu-tiruvīdi. 312 of 1913.

Year 11.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Gift of lamp by a Nāyaka of Malaimaṇḍalam. 450 of 1919.

Year 11.—*Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Sakala. Avani. Kōpp. When the *vimāna* of the temple was pulled down, the king got re-engraved an older inscription of the 12th year of Tribhuvana-cakravartin Rājarāja-dēva. This old gift was by Ātkoḷi Kāḍavarāyan, for the birth of a son (putrārthamāga). Mentions the 35th year of Tribhuvana-vīradēva. 486 of 1921.

Year 11, 113th day.—*Vṛddhācalam* (SA.)—Sakala. Avani. Kōpp. Gift of a gold forehead-plate to the deity by Perumāḷ Piḷḷai *alias* Cōḷa-kōnār, one of the mudalis of the king. 80 of 1918.

Year 12.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Sakala. Avani. Kōpp. Order of Perumāḷ Piḷḷai *alias* Cōḷa-kōn. Gift of land for a flower-garden. 302 of 1913.

„ *Cidambaram* (SA.)—An order of Cōḷa-kōn that a gift of land made for a flower-garden be engraved on the wall of the shrine and the original documents connected therewith be preserved in the temple treasury. 326 of 1913.

„ *Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Gift of cows for a lamp by a member of the village Assembly. Refers to year 21 of Rājarāja III. 440 of 1921.

Year 13.—*Jambai* (SA.)—Sakala. Peruñjinga. Gift of land to the younger brother of a person who cut off his own head in order that a *maṇḍapa* might be completed. 119 of 1906.

Year 14.—*Omāmpuliyūr* (SA.)—Gift of land by Araśāḷvān Ārāvamudāḷvān for worship of Vaḍataḷi Uḍaiyār and purchase of another bit of land from the money obtained by the sale of certain temple jewels. 506 of 1926.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Refers to queen of Śāḍum Perumāḷ :—Kūḍal Āḷappiṛandān Kāḍavarāyan Śāḍumperumāḷ Nambirāṭṭiyār Peṇṇaraśiyārāna Uḍaiyāḷvār tirumagaḷār paṭṭāṇḍār nācciyār-āna Nambirāṭṭiyār nācciyārēn. 508 of 1902.

Year 14.—*Vallam* (Ch.)—Sakala. Śrī Kōpp. Gift of cows by Sundara Nandi Pammar, one of the *mudalis* of Piḷḷaiyār Nīlagangaraiyar. 186 of 1892.

Year 16.—*Jambai* (SA.)—Sakala. Peruñjinga. Agreement among the residents of the country to the north of the Āvinai and south of the Peṇṇai. 96 of 1906.

" *Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai* (Tj.)—Refers to non-payment of taxes due from the 23rd to 25th year of the king (Rājarāja ?), revealed in the audit of the revenue accounts and the subsequent attachment of the defaulter's property from his wife and son by bringing up his lands for sale, and the gift of the same for worship, offerings and a lamp in the temple for the welfare of Piḷḷai Cōḷa-kōnār. 432 of 1924.

Year 16, day 262.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Order of Cōḷa-kōn. Gift for a flower-garden called Śokkac-cīyan kamuku tirunandavanam. 467 of 1902.

Year 19.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Cōḷa-kōn ordered that a gift of land for a grove of trees be made rent-free *dēvadāna* land and so registered on the temple-wall. 319 of 1913.

" *Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Gift of a sheep for lamp by Aruṇagiri Perumāḷ, one of the sons of Pañcanadivāṇa Nīlagararaiyar (Piḷḷaiyār). 365 of 1919.

Year 20.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—Gift of 15 Nellūr *māḍai* for lamp in Ambala Perumāḷ temple. 356 of 1919.

Year 21.—*Tirukkaḻukkunṟam* (Ch.)—Sakala. Avani Āḷappiṟanda Kōpp. Gift of lamp; Tirukkaḻukkunṟam-uḍaiya nāyanārkkuk - Kaṇṇuḍaip - perumāḷ - āna Irājarājak-kaḍangoṇḍārkku pukka Meyyār Pāṇiyār magaḷār Pañcanedi-vāṇarāna-Nīlagangarayarku pukka Śōḻinga nācciyār viṭṭa tirunundā-viḷakku. 181 of 1894.

Year 21.—*Tiruvaṇṇāmala* (NA.)—Gift of a perpetual lamp by "Peṇṇāṭṭuvānāna Irāja-gambhīra mārāyan" son of "Dēvaraḍiyār Irupattu-nālvaril Tukkaiyāna Tiruvaṇṇāmalai-māṇikkam." 530 of 1902.

Year 24.—*Tiruvalañjuḷi* (Tj.)—Date irregular. Gift of land and house-sites by Sōma-dēvan of Gōmaḍam. 192 of 1928.

„ *Tiruvalañjuḷi* (Tj.)—Sakala. Kōpp. Sale of land and houses to the temple by the assembly of Akhilanāyaka-śēri, a *dēvadāna* of Akhilanāyaka-catm. on whom they had devolved, as their owners, unable to pay the taxes, had left the village. 194 of 1928.

Year 26.—*Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.).—Order of Cīnattaraiyar who was in charge of Viḷinallūr (tan taṇḍalāna Viḷinallūr), in Śēndamangalapparru re: irrigation of certain areca groves and the remission of dues up to date and collection of a lower rate of tax on them for some time thereafter; year 26 mentioned, but not the king's name, in the body of the record. 433 of 1921.

Year 27.—*Brahmadēśam* (SA.)—A writ of Kacciyarāyan under orders of the king (Nāyanār tirumugam). Gift of land free of taxes to the temple for festivals on the day of the asterism of Tiruvōṇam in which the king was born for the service called Aḷagiya Pallavan Śandi and for repairs. 170 of 1918.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Sakala. Kāḍavan Aḷagiya Śīyan Avaniyāḷappirandān Śrī Kōpp. Mentions Avani Āḷappirandān Nīlagangaraiyar nambirāṭṭiyār. 517 of 1902.

„ *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Nangai Āḷvār, queen of Nīlagangaraiyar, gave land for building a shrine called after her. 518 of 1902.

Year 27.—*Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Gift of a pair of silver trumpets called "Piccan enṟu pādacconnān" and a gold anklet for Āṭkoṇḍa-dēvar of Tiruveṇṇainallūr by Uḍaiyān Śrī Kailāyam Uḍaiyār of Śeñji, a madhyastha. 431 of 1921.

Year 30.—*Elvānāśūr* (SA.)—Gift of land in Māmbaṭṭu by Ponparappina Vāṇakōvaraiyar. 159 of 1906.

Year 31.—*Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Sakala. Kāḍavan Aḻagiya Śīyan Avani Āḷappiṟandān Śrī Kōpp. Gift for *śandi* and repairs by Vāṇakōvaraiyan Tāiyilum Nalla Perumāḷ Tirunīṟṟu Vīramāgada Cōḻan : Tirunīṟṟu Vīramāgada Śōḻac-candikkum tiruppaṇikkum uḍalāga. 489 of 1902.

Year 32.—*Āvūr* (NA.)—Sakala. Peruñjinga. Gift of land for supplying sandal-paste, etc. to Tiruvagattīśvaram-uḍaiya Nāyanār of Āvūr. 300 of 1919.

Year 34.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Order of Vēṇāḍuḍaiyān. Gift of land as *dēvadāna*—free of rent, for temple service to Goddess Avani Āḷappiṟanda Nācciyār.
461 of 1902.

Year 35.—*Āvūr* (NA.)—Sakala. Kōpp. Gift of the image of Astra-dēvar by the Tiśai-vāṇigar with many high sounding titles to the temple at Āvūr in Cēdi-mangalam on the north bank of the Peṇṇār.
291 of 1919.

Year 36.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Arrangements for car-festival. service, etc. made by Assembly of Cidambaram out of lands presented by land-accountant (nilak-kaṇakku) Danmappiriyan and Tillai Mūvāyira Vēḷān. 455 of 1902.

" *Neyvaṇai* (SA.)—Sakala. Kōpp. Gift of paddy for offerings and other temple requirements. Tirunel-vaṇai-uḍaiyār Poṟkuḍan-guḍuttaruḷiya nāyanār kōyil muppadu vaṭṭattu śivap-pirāmaṇarōm kalveṭṭik-koḍutta-pariśāvadu. 370 of 1908.

The following inscriptions bear no regnal years:—

Ākkūr (Tj.)[2]—The acts of public good done to the village of Ākkūr by Aḷagiya Pallavar *alias* Vīra Pratāpar during his pilgrimage to the sacred places south of the Kāvēri after his conquest of the Hoysalas (Pōsalar) and the Pāṇḍyas.[3] He remitted the taxes and invited those who migrated owing to heavy taxation to return home and take possession of their belongings. 229 of 1925.

Morijona (NA.)—Kūḍal Āḷappiṟandār maganār Toṇḍaimaṇḍalan-goṇḍa Pallavāṇḍārāna Vīrar-vīran Kāḍavarāyar tana......rāḷiyēndiya pallavarkkuk-kūḍal mannavarkku-p(pārā)-ḷi śūḷndiśai parik(ka) ....ṇḍi paṇḍaḍait(ta)nīrāḷi....kaṇirāḍumām (ne)n. koṟṟappērāḷi veṟpivan śengōl naḍakkum peruvaḷiyē. 178 of 1921.

Tāyanūr (SA.)—Gift of (cows for) a lamp to Taṇak-kamalai Āḷuḍaiya-nāyanār by Tāyanūr mangalam kiḷān Dēvādidēvan malaiyan. 358 of 1909.

Tiruvakkarai (SA.)—Sakala. Kāḍavan Avani-Āḷap-piṟandān Kōpp. Bhūmipatiḥ Kṛpāṇamallaḥ Sarvajña-khaḍgamallan. Building of a sluice for the tank at (or called)—Oḷugaṟai: Oḷugaṟai ērikku madagu śeyvittu ivvērikku nīr pugak-kālungalluvittapaḍi. 191 of 1904.

Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Niśśankamalla Sakala. Kōpp. Protector, of Mallai. His son drove the Telungar to the north to perish. Relates to gifts of ornaments by the king and erection of buildings by the son of the king. 480 of 1902.

[2] *First line* Sakalabhuvana-cakravartigal Śrī Kōpperuñjinga-dēvar-nāḷil.

[3] Pōsalargaḷaiyum śiṟai koṇḍaruḷip-pāṇḍiyargaḷait-tiṟai-koṇḍaruḷi mīṇḍu eḻundaruḷic-cōḻamaṇḍalam pāttaruḷik-kāvēri āṟṟukkut-tenkaraiyē kiḻakku nōkki eḻundaruḷi tiruppadigaḷ-ellām kumbiṭṭaruḷi.

Tiruvēndipuram (SA.)—Construction of the west *gōpuram* of Tiruvēndipuram Viṣṇu temple for the merit of Kōpperuñjinga. 146 of 1902.

Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—Avani Āḷappiṟandān. Repair of the embankment, sluices and irrigation channels of the tank at Tribhuvana-mādēvi. Also a temple on its bank. 182 of 1919.

Tripurāntakam (Kar.)—Nāgari, Telugu and Grantha versions. Avanyanasambhavaha Sarvajñakhaḍgamalla Niśśankamalla Mahārāja-simha, son of Jīya Mahīpati and Śīlavati. Various gifts to temples and the building of the eastern *gōpuram* of the Cidambaram temple. 197, 198 and 202 and 1905.

Vāyalūr (Ch.)—Tamil prose and 5 verses—Eulogy of Sakalabhuvana-cakravarti Kōpperuñjingadēva who took Śōṇāḍu after defeating the Cōḷa king at Teḷḷāṟu and imprisoning him with his ministers. 418 of 1922.

MISCELLANEOUS INSCRIPTIONS.

This list contains a selection from records which, though they cannot be assigned to particular Cōḷa monarchs, undoubtedly belong to the period of Cōḷa rule, and throw light on social and economic conditions. They are arranged in the order in which they appear in the Epigraphical Reports.

Udayēndiram (Ch.)—Copper-plates. King Vīra Cōḍa, on the advice of Nīla, his Brahmin minister, approached the Cōḷa monarch, Parakēsari, for permission to grant a village to Brahmins in his territory, and obtained it.

EI. iii, p. 80-2.

Tiruvallam (NA.)—Vīra Campa. Ś. 1236. Construction of a Maṇḍapa, called Bhadra, for Śrī-vallādhipati and of the temple, Nāyakaśivālaya, close to it. 3 of 1890; *EI.* iii, p. 70.

Karuvūr (Tri.)—Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. Privileges of the Kanmāḷar of Vengāla Nāḍu defined with effect from Āḍi month of the 15th year of the reign. The privileges were: the use of *iraṭṭaiccangu* and *bhērikai* in domestic occurrences, of sandals when going out, and of lime plaster for their houses.

66 of 1890;[1] *SII.* iii, 25.

Jambukēśvaram (Tri.)—Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Uṟaiyūr-pura-varādhīśvaran Vālaka Kāmaya *alias* Akkala-rāya. Ś. 1403. Gift of one *vēli* of land to the temple from out of his *nāyakattanam* on the north bank (of the Kāvēri). 30 of 1891; *EI.* iii, p. 72

Śrīrangam (Tri.)—Cennaya Bālayadēva with Telugu-Cōḍa titles: Uṟaiyūrpura-varādhīśvara etc. Ś. 1452 (exp.). Gold for offerings; gold ornaments, silver vessels and a garden to Rangēśa and goddess Niculavallī set up by the king. Mentions Kṛṣṇa-rāya (of Vijayanagar). 56 of 1892; *SII.* iv, 503.

[1] 562 of 1893 is a duplicate of this order and relates to Ten-Kongu.

Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—Campa, son of Vīra Cōḍa. Ś. 1236. Gift of a new Puṣyaratha to the god of Attiyūr. Verse (in Sanskrit) composed by Mantri Vanabhid. 51 of 1893; *EI*. iii, p. 71.

Tiruvālangāḍu (C.)—Parakēsarivarman Tribhuvana-cakravarti Parāntakadēva.[1a]—Year 9. Land for offerings on Amāvāsya days to Dakṣiṇāmūrti-dēva in the temple of Tiruvālangāḍuḍaiyār.
16 of 1896; *SII*. v, 879.

Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—A *bhaṭṭavṛtti* endowed by Sannaiccāni—(educational endowment). *Studies*, pp. 116-7. 39 of 1898; *SII*. vi, 322.

Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—....kēsarivarman—Year 3. Gold for lamp. Fifteen *kaḻañju* entrusted to the Vaḍakkil-angāḍi Śankarappāḍiyār of the place.
78 of 1898; *SII*. vi, 363.

Ālanguḍi (Tj.)—Ś. 1186. Mentions Karikāla (l. 3) and a miracle of his time—a shower of gold. Praise of Rathākāras and their *udaya* (prosperity) followed by the record of a voluntary impost on the Rathakāras of the eighteen *Viṣayas* and the arrangements for its annual collection which included such sanctions as breaking mud pots and lifting bronze vessels. 4 of 1899; *SII*. vi, 439.

Tirukkōyilūr (SA.)—Narasingan rebuilt with black stone the temple of Iḍaigaḻi.
118 of 1900; *EI*. vii, p. 146.[2]

Tirukkōyilūr (SA.)—This *śrīvimānam* was constructed by Śembanguḍaiyān Nārāyaṇan Ādittan *alias* Śōḻa-sundara-mūvēnda-vēḷān on behalf of the Miḷāḍa chief Narasingavarman. 120 of 1900; *EI*. vii, p. 147.

Tirukkōyilūr (SA.)—Śōḻa-kēraḷadēva. Year 3. Sheep for lamp and sale of land to a resident of Maṇalūr

[1a] Cf. 261 of 1923. (Paṇḍāravāḍai).
[2] Cf. 123 of 1900 (Year 6 of Parak. Rājēndradēva).

on the north bank of the Peṇṇār in Vāṇakōppāḍi *alias* Madhurāntaka Vaḷanāḍu. The purposes for which the land was endowed included the recitation of *Tiruneḍunḍāṇḍagam* at a festival in the temple of Trivikramap-perumāḷ. The *vaikhānasas* had charge of both the gifts.

126 of 1900; *SII*. vii, 139.[3]

Śiṟṟāmūr (SA.)—A Tamil verse recording a gift by Kaḍavar Kōnpāvai, a Cōḷa queen.

203 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 830.

Kīḻūr (SA.)—Śōḷa-kēraḷadēva. Year 3. Sheep for lamp to Tiruvīraṭṭānattu-mahādēva by a merchant of Vīra-śōḷapuran. 253 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 881.

Tirunāmanallūr (SA.)—Ś. 876. Sheep for lamp to Tiruttoṇḍīśvara by the *dēviyār* of Munaiyadiyaraiyar Kulamāṇikkerumānār. 338 of 1902; *EI*. vii, p. 137.

Tirunāmanallūr (SA.)—Ś. 875. Sheep for lamp by Munaiyadiyaraiyar Kulamāṇikkan Rāmadēvan.

356 of 1902; *EI*. vii, pp. 136-7.

Tirunāmanallūr (SA.)—*kaḍalśūḻnda pār māḍu*. Rājakkēsari-varman *alias* Tribh.-cn. Rājarājadēva.[4] Year 8. An attempt by Rājarāja Kāḍavarāya to resettle in the village some persons who had gone off as merchants to other places.

375 of 1902; *SII*. vii, 1005.

Tirukkaḷar (Tj.)—Building of the *maṇḍapa* (in front of the central shrine of Pārijātavānēśvara) by Karuṇākara of Paḷaiyanūr.

645 of 1902; *SII*. viii, 250.

Tiruvadi (SA.)—A gift of tax-free land by Kālingarāyan in the form of a communication (*śiṟumuṟi*)

[3]127 of 1900 (*SII*. vii, 140) is similarly a sale of land to the same temple by the Sabhā of Madhurāntaka-catm. (Tirukkōyilūr). The inscription is also dated: Śōḷakēraḷadēva, Year 3.

[4]Either Rājak. is a mistake for Parak., or Rājarāja for Rājādhirāja, the second ruler of the name being meant in either case.

addressed to the Sthānattār and accountants of the temple of Vīraṭṭānamuḍaiyār at Adhirājamangalyapura. 40 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 313.

Tiruccendurai (Tri.)—......kēsari 12. Describes in detail the circumstances that led to the building of Viṣṇu temple called Puḻalāya Viṇṇagar to the west of Īśānamangalam. Refers to a Ganga king without mentioning his name.
324 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 633.

Tiruccōppuram (SA.)—Land in Toṇḍaimān-nallūr to a temple. A verse at the beginning mentions, among other things, that a Toṇḍaimān gave a crown to Ponni-nāḍuḍaiyān (Cōḻa) at his request.
114 of 1904.[5]

Tiruppāḻappandal (SA.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Vijayarājēndra Cōḻadēva, 11. Mentions Aḻagiya-śōḻa *alias* Piridigangan *alias* Vaḻandarum-perumāḷ.
162 of 1904.

Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—Year 13, day 202. Tax-free land to Pūngōyil-nambi who sang the *Vīraṇukka-vijayam* in honour of 'nammakkaḷ Vīraśōḻa Aṇukkar'. Tyāga-vinōdak-kaḍigai-mārāyan was the *kēḻvi.*
548 of 1904.

Tiruvālīśvaram (Tin.)—Achievements of the Mūnrukai-mahāsēnai under whose protection were placed the temple of Tiruvālīśvaram, its treasury and servants. 120 of 1905.

Tirumayānam (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērinmai-koṇḍān, 22. Land. Another record (in continuation) of the 11th year of some un-named king providing for the recitation of the Vedas, and the Śrīrudram and performances on the *Vīṇā.*
54 of 1906.

[5] Cf. 126 of 1904 (n.-d.) from Tīrthanagari (SA.).

Jambai (SA.)—Karikāla Cōḷa-dēva (2)7. Mentions the grant to the temple in former times of the village of Raṇabhīma-mangalam by Vāṇakōvaraiyar Vīraparumar. The gift was renewed in the presence of the *nāḍu* of Vāṇagappāḍi. 109 of 1906.

Jambai (SA.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Vijayarājēndradēva,[6] 4. Building of the entrance (*tiruvāśal*) and *gōpura* by a native of the Cōḷa country. 114 of 1906.

Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Uḍaiyār Śrī Śōḷa-kēraḷadēva, 3. Cows and lamp for *akkār-aḍalait-tiru-vamidu* by Parāntaka Yādava-Bhīma *alias* Uttamaśōḷa Malāḍ-uḍaiyār of the Bhārgava *gōtra*.
133 of 1906; *ARE*. 1907, II, 39.

Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Devapperumāḷ, the *vēḷaikkāri* of Rājarāja Malaiyakula-rājan *alias* Nīrēṟṟaperumāḷ *alias* Edirigaḷ Nāyan, vows *sati* and exhorts others to kill her if she fails to keep her vow, and utters foul imprecations against those who fail to do so.
156 of 1906.

Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Trivikrama Cōḷadēva, 12. One and three-twentieths of a *kāśu* for lamp. 171 of 1906.

Tiruviśalūr (Tj.)—Ornaments by Śembiyan Mahādēvi, mother of Parakēsari Śrī Gaṇḍarādittan Madhurāntaka.[7] 28 of 1907; *SII*. iii, 148.

Koḍumbāḷūr (Pd.)—Construction, by Vikramakēsari, of three Vimānas and grant of land and a big *maṭha* to Mallikārjuna, a Kālāmukha ascetic.
129 of 1907; *JOR*. vii, pp. 1-10.

Periyakōṭṭai (Md.)—Rājakēsari *alias* Tribhuvana-cakravartin Śrī.......... Gift of a *Sandhyā-dīpa* to the shrine of Naccinārkkiniyar. 458 of 1907.

[6] Among the successors of Rājarāja III (?) *ARE*. 1907, II, 41.
[7] i.e. Madhurāntaka (Uttama Cōḷa), son of Gaṇḍarāditya.

Kuttālam (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērinmai-koṇḍān, 29. Mentions the shrine of Vikrama-cōḷiśvaram-uḍaiyār at Kulōttunga-śōḷan Kuṟṟālam, and the revenue survey of the sixteenth year of *Śungandavirtta* Kulōttunga Cōḷadēva. The royal order is addressed to Vāṇādarāya and relates to a gift of land to the temple of Ōmkārēśvara built by Araiyan Āḷuḍaiya-nāyan *alias* Jayadhara Palla-varaiyan, also called Kuṟṟālam-Uḍaiyān.[8]

483 of 1907.

Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Year 22. Land for the *ōduvār* in the Tirukkaikoṭṭi of the temple by order of Śokkanāyan *alias* Rājagambhīra Śōḻiyavaraiyan. Mentions the *peruvaḻi* (trunk road) leading to Kaliyāṇapuram.

203 of 1908.

Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Year 8+1. Land to Paripūrṇa Śivā-cārya, who presided over the Kūttāḍu-nāyanār-maḍam on the western side of the temple and who belonged to the *santāna* of Tiruccattimuṟṟattu-mudaliyār. 218 of 1908.

Tiruvīḻimiḻalai (Tj.)—Gifts of tiles covered with gold to the temple. One of the donors was Vijaya-rājēndradēva Aṇukkiyār Pallavan Paṭṭālinangai.

384 of 1908.

Tiruvānaikkāval (Tri.)—Gift of the Cōḷa country by Sundara Pāṇḍya to the Bāṇa King.

481, 482 of 1908.

Kōnērirājapuram (Tj.)—This figure is that of Śāttan Guṇabhaṭṭan *alias* Haracaraṇa-śekharan of Ālattūr, who caused this stone temple to be built under orders of Uḍaiya Pirāṭṭiyār, the mother of Madhu-rāntaka Uttamacōḷa. Śāttan Guṇabhaṭṭan was given the title Rājakēsari Mūvēndavēḷān in recognition of his services. 626 of 1909; *SII.* iii, 147.

[8] Cf. 479, 482 of 1907, (Kulō. III, 25).

Kōnērirājapuram (Tj.)—Year 7. Mentions some of the charities of Śembiyan Mahādēvi. Details of temple economy and revenue administration.
635 of 1909; *SII.* iii, 151.

Tirunāgēśvaram (Tj.)—Mentions Gaṇḍarāditya, the *harmya* (temple) Nāgē........, Madhurāntaka, and perhaps also his mother and two queens; (fragment).
219 of 1911; *ARE.* 1912, II, 20.

Śāyāvanam (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān, 18, day 156. Some tenants of the *dēvadāna* lands of the temple did not pay their *kaḍamai* regularly till the seventeenth year, turned bad (śila atikkiramangaḷ śeydu), and went and lived in another village; Vāṇakōvaraiyan represented to the king that their *kāṇi* lands should be sold in Caṇḍēśvarap-peruvilai and that the produce of the lands cultivated by them on lease (aḍai koṇḍu payir śeyda) should be appropriated towards the *kaḍamai* due from them, and the whole paid into the temple treasury. The king issued order accordingly, the *tiru-mandira-ōlai-nāyakan* being Rājanārāyaṇa Mūvēnda-vēḷān.
264 of 1911.

Tiruvoṟṟiyūr (Ch.)—*śīr manni iru nāngu.*[9] Parakēsari Tribhuvana-cakravartin Ulaguyyavanda Perumāḷ, 3. Mentions Pugaḷ-vāṇiyan of Karuvili in Miḻalaik-kūṟṟam in the Pāṇḍi-nāḍu, who received from the king, while the latter was encamped at Karuvili, the chiefship of Ponmāṟu in Kalvāy-nāḍu, where he found some *rājadrōhins* when he took charge. (Incomplete).
125 of 1912.

Vīralūr (NA.)—Fragment. Śattimangalat-taññuṟṟuvarum nānāttēśiyum Vīra-saru-iraviyōmum ivvamśa ......vaḷaññiyan.
349 of 1912.

Ūṭṭattūr (Tri.)—Construction of the stone temple and *prākāra* of the goddess by Umaiyāḷvi Tāyilunallāḷ

[9]Usually of Rājarāja III, a Rājakēsari.

alias Śivakāmasundari Māṇikkam, one of the *dēvar-aḍiyār* of the temple of Togumāmaṇi-Nāyanār.
504 of 1912.

Ūṭṭattūr (Tri.)--Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. Year 33, day 315. An order of the king authorising the collection of *vāram* and *variśai* from the 34th year in the Ūṟṟattūr-nāḍu. The exemptions recognised include: ūramai iṟaiyilip-paṟṟup-pēṟu, dēvadānam, tiruviḍai-yāṭṭam paḷḷiccandam, aiyan-pātti, maḍappuṟam, agarappaṟṟu, baṭṭavirutti and other iṟaiyiligaḷ.
525 of 1912.

Cidambaram (SA.)—Ś. 18, (omitted thousand ?). Foundation by the Cōḷa king of a temple (karu-vaittān) for the glory of Cōḷakula-valli.
341 of 1913.

Tirumaṇañjēri (Tj.)—An order of Uḍaiyāpirāṭṭiyār, and the officers Kandāḍai-nambi and Piccan who constructed the temple at Tirumaṇañjēri, making provision for the daily expenses of the temple.
10 of 1914.

Ratnagiri (Tri.)—Rāśingadēvan *alias* Śōḷakōn built three sections (*patti*) to the east of the *maṇi-maṇḍapa.*
144 of 1914.

Koḷattūr (Pd.)—Year 33. The temple lands lying uncultivated owing to a breach in the tank were let out on permanent tenancy in order that the tank might be repaired and the lands cultivated.
379 of 1914.

Tiruccuḷi (Rd.)—Ś. 1152. Mentions defeat of a certain Jananātha, who refused to make obeisance, by Sunda........ (incomplete).
419 of 1914.

Brahmadēśam (NA.)—Ś. 830. Gold for lamp by Iḷāḍādittan, a native of a village in Vaḍagarai Innambar-nāḍu, a sub-division of Śōḷa-nāḍu.
203 of 1915.[10]

[10]Note the omission to mention Parāntaka I—*ARE.* 1916, II, 9.

Brahmadēśam (NA.)—Ś. (8)30. Gold, 12¼ *kaḻañju*, to the temple at Rājamalla-catm. by Kaṇakkāyan Śāttan Kaṇavadi, a native of Kōṭṭūr in Śengāṭṭuk-kōṭṭam. 212 of 1915.

Vikravāṇḍi (SA.)—Sakalaloka - cakravartin Rāja-nārāyaṇan Vikrama Pāṇḍya. Registers the *sarva-mānya* of the *tirumaḍaiviḷāgam* to the temple of Cēdikula-cintāmaṇīśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār. 288 of 1915.

Śrīmuṣṇam (SA.)—Kali 4060. Irungōḷakōn *alias* Nārāyaṇan Pugaḻ-uyppavar-kaṇḍan caused to be dug a tank called Vindha-mahādēvippērēri, with a sluice in its middle, called Vijayādittan. 240 of 1916.

Mannārkōyil (Tin.)—Vāsudēvan Kēśavan *alias* Śeṇḍa-langāradāsar (also called Mahāmuni at the end) of Mullaipaḷḷi in Malai-maṇḍalam set up an image of Kulaśēkhara Perumāḷ, and declared Vindanūr its *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam*. He settled the boundary of the village on the strength of an old document. The village had formerly been surveyed under royal orders in the ninth year of Rājēndra-Cōḷa-dēva, and had been registered as a *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* in the temple of Rājēndraśōḷa-viṇṇagar in Rājarāja-catm. Mentions puravu-vari-kaṇkāṇi, tirumandira-ōlaik-kaṇkāṇi, uḷḷālaik-karuvu-kalattu āriyak-kaṇ-kāṇi, and māḷigaik-kaṇkāṇi who wanted the boundaries to be shown by the village officers including mattiyakkan, kollan, taccan, taṭṭān and ūrp-paṟaiyan. 400 of 1916.

Eṇṇāyiram (SA.)—Ś. 268 (omitted thousand ?)—Jaya. Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāja - Rājēndra Cōḷa. Grant of villages, all in the *piḍāgais* of Eṇṇāyiram, to temple. 339 of 1917.

Eṇṇāyiram (SA.)—Land for offerings, recitation of *tiruppadiyam* and three Vedas, and for feeding

506 Brahmins (details given) in the Rājēndra-śōlan-śālai. Mentions ūr-vāriyap-perumakkaḷ.
343 of 1917; *ARE*. 1918, II, 29.

Madakaśira (An.)—Registers that the king of Vengi ran away on hearing that the Cōḷa (king) had ordered Śōḷiya-varaśan to conquer that country.
751 of 1917.[11]

Tiruvidaivāyil (Tj.)—11 verses of a hymn of Tiru-Ñānasambanda on Tiruvidaivāy.
8 of 1918; *ARE*. 1918, II 34.

Tiruveṇkāḍu (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērin-mai-koṇḍān. Year 18, day 207. Assignment to temple of income in kind and money from certain lands confiscated from three persons who had been guilty of treason. Royal secretary was Neṟiyuḍaic-cōḷa Mūvēndavēḷān. 506 of 1918.

Dādāpuram (SA.)—Vessels by a dancing girl to the temple of Kundavai Viṇṇagar Āḷvār for the sacred bath. Mentions Irāman Śivaśaraṇan *alias* Śōḷa-purandara Mūvēnda-vēḷān, the headman of Miṟai.
16 of 1919.

Kiḷiyanūr (SA.)—Sale of land by assembly to Gangan Ambalavan Gaṇḍarādittan of Kuvaḷālam in Gangaru-sāyira for presentation to the temple of Tiruvagnīśvaradēva for Śrībali, etc. 146 of 1919.

Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērin-maikoṇḍān. Year 13+1, day 76. Gift of taxes from Śiṟu-kōḷiyil and Perun-gōḷiyil in Uttaramēlūr-paṟṟu for offerings to a new image, repairs to the temple, *bhāṣyavṛtti* for expounding the Rāmānuja-bhāṣya, and for the feeding of certain *jīyars* in the *maṭha* of the temple. 493 of 1919.

Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—An *ōlai* of Madhurāntaka Pottap-piccōḷa stating that the Nāḍavar of Jayangoṇḍa-śōḷa-

[11] Cf. 752 of 1917, 23 of 1917, both of Rājēndra I, Year 10.

maṇḍalam remitted six *kalam* of paddy per *vēli* from the *kaḍamai* due on all lands which were *dēvadāna, tiruvidaiyāṭṭam, palliccandam, agarappaṟṟu, maḍappuṟam, jīvitappaṟṟu, paḍaippaṟṟu* and *vanniyappaṟṟu.* 556 of 1919.

Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—The cows and sheep belonging to the temple of Aruḷāḷa Perumāḷ may graze freely on certain lands in a number of villages (named) in Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam and no fee would be levied on them by the owners of the lands. 623 of 1919.

Śaḷukki (NA.)—As the weavers of Śaḷukki were unable to pay the various minor dues imposed on them and had left the village, these dues were consolidated into a lump sum tax on each loom with provision for remission when the looms were not working. 471 of 1920.[12]

Kollūru (Gu.)—Ś. 10(92). Five Rājanārāyaṇa-gadya for lamp by a servant of Kāpi-nāyaka. 709 of 1920.

Tiruvallam (NA.)—Pramādi, Arpaśi 2. One hundred *kuḻi* of land in Tīkkālivallam by officers in charge of the temple treasury at Tiruvallam to poet Varadaya of Kuṟaṭṭi who had composed the *Tiruvallai Andādi.* 233 of 1921.

Kāḷahasti (C.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin . . . Cōḷadēva 15. Sheep for lamp by Puḍōlasāni, wife of Eṟiyamareḍḍi of Kappalūr. 121 of 1922.

Kāḷahasti (C.)—(On the pedestal of a bronze statue). Nambirāṭṭiyār Cōḷa-mahādēvi caused to be made by Niccapaṭṭālaka of Kaṭṭinallūr (in Kāñjirukkai-nāḍu, of the Rājarāja-maṇḍalam) by order of Śrī Rājēndra-cōḷadēva. 168b of 1922.

Pulikallu (C.)—Rājakēsari Uḍai......jēndradēva 6. Construction of a tank with water-channel and of a temple by Pālayan *alias* Nittavinōda Śōḷa-gāmuṇḍan. 343 of 1922.

[12] This seems a rather late record.

Ānandamangalam (Ch.)—Māḷigai, kōyil and maṇḍapa built of stone by Koḍaiccāttan Kēṇikiḷār-kōn, son of Arangaippadi-piccan. 429 of 1922.

Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—Regulates the turn of days of worship in the temple among three *nambis* (priests). 191 of 1923.

Kōyil-Tēvarāyanpēttai (Tj.)—*pū mangai vaḷara.* Parakēsari *alias* Tribhuvana-cakravartin Parāntakadēva, 9. Land of the extent of *kālē-mukkāṇik-kīḷeṭṭu-mā* bought for six *kāśu* and given for *amudupaḍi* to Tiruccēlur Mahādēva by a Kuḍikkaḷḷan Araiyan Kaṇṇappan *alias* Rājakēsarip-Pēraraiyan of Kāḷi-kuḍi in Kiḷiyūr-nāḍu. 261 of 1923.

Mēlppaḷuvūr (Tri.)—Year 22. Land for lamp in the shrines in the Avani-kandarpa-Īśvara-gṛham by Paḷuvēṭṭaraiyan Kumaran Maṟavan. 355 of 1924.

Tanjore (Tj.)—On the lintel of the south entrance into the central shrine of the Bṛhadīśvara temple: Svasti Śrī-Vikkirama Śōḷan tiru-vāśal. 414 of 1924.

Mūvalūr (Tj.)—Praise of the charities of Cēdirāja *alias* Puduvaic-caḍaiyan and of Piḷḷaip-perumāḷ in Sanskrit and Tamil. 29-31 of 1925;[13] *Śen Tamiḻ*, iv, pp. 251-2.

Kōmal (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān, 11. Tax-free land at Tattamangalam on the north bank of Vīraśōḷappērāṟu to a servant of the temple of Aḷagiya-nāyanār at Kōmal *alias* Kulōttungaśōḷa-catm., for the maintenance of a *maṭha.* 40 of 1925.

Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—By the side of two figures facing a linga one behind the other: Eḷuvan Candirādittan of Varambūśal who built one *paḍai*

[13]Repeated in part of Śittākkāḍu (Tj.), 33-34 of 1925.

of this temple; behind him Nakkan Vuṉṉāttaḍigaḷ, a peṇḍāṭṭi of the Periyavēḷam. 106 of 1925.

Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—Year 4. Tax-free gift of 4½ *vēli* of land to temple by the *vāyttalaippaḍi-kulai-yaraiyargaḷ* (irrigation-committee?) of the assembly of Śiṟṟānaiccūr, who had got it tax-free from Parakēsari Uḍaiyār Kāvērikkarai-kaṇḍa Karikāla-śōḷa-dēva. 110 of 1925.

Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—Near a figure worshipping a linga: Dāman Amalan *alias* Namaśśivāya of Śiṟṟāḍi in Tirunaṟaiyūr-nāḍu. 141 of 1925.

Mēlpāḍi (Kīḷaiyūr) (Tj.)—Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. Year 16, day 303. Royal order at the request of Kulōttungaśōḷa Kēṉiyādarāyan to the authorities of the temple of Viśvēśvaradēva at Vīdiviḍanga-catm. granting a tank at Arangaṟkuḍi to the temple for growing water-lilies. On a complaint that this would interfere with the irrigation of *dēvadāna* lands, the irrigation rights were defined and the days for such irrigation fixed. The *tirumandira-ōlai* was Neṟi-yuḍaiccōḷa-Mūvēndavēḷān. 179 of 1925.

Mēlapperumbaḷam (Tj.)—Years 5 and 13. Sales of persons to the temple as *aḍimais;* eight persons—price lost; six for 13 *kāśu* by a Brahmin of Nāngūr; seven persons for 30 *kāśu* by a lady, the sale includ-ing herself with her husband as agent (*muḍukaṉ*) for putting the transaction through; 15 persons for 30 *kāśu* by a Veḷḷāḷa lady, sale including herself, her daughter, grandson and their descendants.
216-19 of 1925; *ARE*. 1925, II, 18.

Tillaiyāḍi (Tj.)—Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. Year 7, day 290. At the instance of Pallavarāyan, the king granted permission to a Rājarāja Piccan to enjoy the right of *tiruppadiyakkāṇi* and *māḍāpattiyam* in the temple of Tillaiyāḷi-nallūr and to nominate persons of his own choice for the performance of the duties con-nected therewith. 236 of 1925.

Tirukkaḍaiyūr (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. Year 18, day 285. At the instance of Pallavarāyar, the king granted the land to the south of the temple of Kālakāladēvar for house-sites and flower-gardens. He also ordered that the silted channels in Erukkāṭṭuccēri, a village endowed for the maintenance of perpetual lamps, were to be dug again and used for irrigation, and that the residents of Kāvērippūmpaṭṭinam were to be responsible for the safe custody of the temple jewels and utensils.
252 of 1925.

Tiruviḍaikkaḻi (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. Land to Piḷḷaiyār Tirukkaḍavūr-uḍaiyār by the assembly for opening a road to the sea to take the image of God for a sea-bath on festive occasions. Mentions the land survey of the sixteenth year of Kulōttunga who abolished the tolls.
269 of 1925.

Tiruviḍaikkaḻi (Tj.)—Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. Year 21. Tax-free gift of land by order of the king for the maintenance of a *maṭha* built by Karpagañjēri-Nārāyaṇan of the temple of Tiruvirāmīśvara-pagavar. Royal secretary was Vānavan Mūvēndavēḷān.
274 of 1925.

Acyutamangalam (Tj.) — Tribhuvana - cakravartin Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. Mentions two oil mills (*śekku*) one already in existence in the fifth year, and another set up in the sixth year, both in the temple premises. Twenty-four Śankarap-pāḍiyār, twelve for each, were required by Uḍayār Svāmidēvar to accept some money (*mudal koṇḍu*) and supply oil regularly to the temple in proportion to the sums taken by each from the sixth year; (incomplete).
395 of 1925.

Acyutamangalam (Tj.)—Year 3, day 156. Agreement by three carpenters of Sōmanātha-catm. to serve in the several hamlets of the village for remuneration

in consideration of the grant by the king of two *mā* of land to each of them. 405 of 1925.

Śembiyanmahādēvi (Tj.)—Land for bath at monthly *sankarāntis* and for feeding 100 Brahmins on uttarāyaṇa and dakṣiṇāyana sankrāntis in the temple of Śrī Kailāsa built by Śembiyan Mahādēvi. The lands were bought by the princess for the purpose from two ladies, a daughter and her mother, who had respectively the right to the land by *strīdhana* and by gift from the father of the family.
479 of 1925.

Śembiyamahādēvi (Tj.)—220 *kaḻañju* of gold (by the ūrkkal) by Arumoḻi Ariñjigaippirāṭṭi and ...... Kundavaiyār for offerings in the temple on the day of Kēṭṭai in the month of Cittirai. The money was deposited with the Śrī Kailāsattu Śāsanabaddha-Caturvēdi-bhaṭṭat-tānap-perumakkaḷ.
482 of 1925.

Ānāngūr (Tj.)—List of dēvadāna lands of Tiruvagastīśvaram Uḍaiyār at Tiruvānāngūr, including land at Panangudi granted by Śembiyan-Mahādēvip-pirāṭṭiyār (mother of Uttamacōḷa) who constructed this stone temple for god. 75 of 1926.

Tiruvālangāḍu (Tj.)—Year 30, day 154. Royal order permitting the temple authorities to punish and bring back to service some persons who had been presented to the temple by Vayirādarāyar and his wife, and others who had been purchased, since all these had absconded from their work. 94 of 1926.

Tiruvālangāḍu (Tj.)—Gives the length of measuring rod Ulagaḷandān equal to the one engraved in the Rājarājēśvara temple at Tanjore. 97 of 1926.

Tiruvālangāḍu (Tj.)—States that the worshipping figure near the inscription is Vāgīśar, the headman of Maṇalūr. 98 of 1926.

Kuttālam (Tj.)—Parakēsari Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. Year 12, day 207. Royal gift of village Kāviri-nallūr, free of taxes, as *dēvadāna* to the temple of Tirukkaṟṟaḷi Mahādēva through the assembly of Tiruvaḷundūr-nāḍu. Portions of the village had been confiscated as *veḷḷān vagai* from a certain Āridan Nāgan Āditta Piḍāran for some crime (not specified) and the rest had been acquired by purchase or exchange from several persons. The sabhās of several villages attest the document through representatives. 100 of 1926.

Tiruviḷakkuḍi (Tj.)—The Maṇavāḷēśvara temple up to the *kālpaḍai* and fourteen stones in the *tāḍippaḍai* was constructed by Tiruvaiyāṟṟu-yōgi of Nallūr. 127 of 1926.

Tiruviḷakkuḍi (Tj.)—Gift of a silver *kalaśam*, 142 *kaḻañju* in weight, to Tiruvēḷvikkuḍi Āḷvār by Pirāntakan Mādēvaḍigaḷār *alias* Śembiyan Mahādēviyār. 128 of 1926.

Tiruviḷakkuḍi (Tj.)—Mentions the construction of the rest of Maṇavāḷēśvara temple by the Vaḷañjiyar and the Nānā-dēśiyat-tiśai-yāyirat-taiññūṟṟuvar. 131 of 1926.

Tiruviḷakkuḍi (Tj.)—Kāccuvan Kāḍan Keṭṭi *alias* Tiru-vaiyāṟu-yōgi of Tirunallūr founded the temple of Nagarīśvara at Kañjāṟu-nagaram, and built part of the temple at Tiruvēḷvikkuḍi. 139 of 1926.

Tiruviḷakkuḍi (Tj.)—*pū madum puvi mādum*. Para ......dēva, 19. Money and utensils to God Periyadēva and his consort set up in the temple of Maṇavāḷa-nambi. 151 of 1926.

Maḍaviḷāgam (Ch.)—*tirumagaḷ poṟpeydavum*. Rājakēsari Rājēndra, 29, (spurious). 920 *kuḻi* of land for lamp by a headman of Vallam. 490 of 1926.

Kumbakōṇam (Tj.)—Ś. 1476, Ānanda. Two villages Vayalūr and Ēḷāngaṭṭaḷaik-kirāmam given by

Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Gururāja Rudradēva-śōḷa Mahārāja for worship and offerings to Ādi-Kumbhēśvara and for feeding some brahmins daily in the temple.
291 of 1927.

Kūttanūr (Tj.)—This image of Sarasvati-dēvi (on a pedestal) was set up by Kavip-perumāḷ Ōvāda-kūttan, the grandson of Kaviccakravartti, also called Malariyuḍaiyān. 109 of 1928.

Tiruppaḻanam (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. Year 14, day 316. Royal order assigning tax-free land at Vīramāṅguḍi *alias* Periyakkuḍi for worship to the image of the goddess set up by Tirunaṭṭamāḍi *alias* Vijayālaya Muttaraiyan in the temple at Tiruppaḻanam in Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu.
184 of 1928.

Tiruppaḻanam (Tj.)—Agreement among members of the *nāḍu, nagaram* and *padineṇ-viṣayam* assigning, for *amudupaḍi* and *tiruppaṇi* in the temple of Kaṉṉiṟainda Perumāḷ (at Akalankapuram in Viṟaikūṟṟam, a sub-division of Vikkiramaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu), the income from tenants and from dues levied on certain articles of merchandise (ēṟuśāttu iranguśāttu pākkuppodi miḷagupodi). 187 of 1928.

Tiruvaḍatturai (SA.)—*puvi mangai vaḷara.* Rājakēsari Cakravartin Parāntakadēva, 9. Stops with the regnal year. 225 of 1929 (ante i, p. 165, n.)

Pulapatturu (Gu.)—Sheep by a servant of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷa Manuma-śittaraśar for a perpetual lamp in the temple of Ādīśvaram Uḍaiyār at Pulipattūr, also called Rājādhirāja-Pottappiccōḷa - Āgōmalla-araśarūr in Mēl-Pākkai nāḍu, a sub-division of Adhirājēndra-śōḷa-maṇḍalam. 106 of 1930.

Tirukkōḍikāval (Tj.)—Assembly of Tirukkōḍikā *alias* Kaṉṉamangalam received gold from Kumaran Gaṇapati, a merchant of Paḻaiyāṟai Nandipuram, and

agreed to exempt from taxes the lands presented by him to the temple of Sadāśiva-bhaṭārar for constructing the *maḍavilāgam.* 30 of 1931.

Tirukkōḍikāval (Tj.)—Verse invoking prosperity to Cōḷa Tunga, his *valliyam* (tiger) and citramēḻi. 50 of 1931.[14]

Tirukkōḍikāval (Tj.)—Verses in praise of a Cēdi chief of Puduvāpuri, named Śaḍaiyan, son of Piḷḷai Perumāḷ. 57, 58 of 1931.

Tiruppūndurutti (Tj.)—The assembly received 30 *kaḻañju* of gold from Śembiyan Bhuvanigangaiyār and agreed to burn a perpetual lamp. 93 of 1931.

Tiruppūndurutti (Tj.)—Gold for lamp by Vayiri Akkanār Tribhuvana-mādēvi. 100 of 1931.

Tiruccatturai (Tj.)—41. Mentions Trailōkyamahādēvi and Vairamēghan of the Paṭṭuḍaiya Pañcācāryas of the temple. 141 of 1931.

Tiruccatturai (Tj.)—This *paḍai* was built by Tiruccirrambalam Uḍaiyār Jayangoṇḍa-śōḻan of Kiḻiyūr. 202 of 1931.

The following are inscriptions from the Mysore area arranged in the alphabetical order of their find spots:—

Bēgūr (Bangalore.)—Vīra Śaiva Vīra Pratāpa Cōḷa Rāya, Ś. 1223. Bahudhānya (wrong). Some payments assigned by merchants to the temple. The king has imperial titles. *EC.* ix, Bn. 96.

Bommonḍahalli (Bangalore.)—Kulōttungaśōḻadēvarāyar *alias* Kaśavadēvar. Land. *EC.* ix, An. 74.[15]

Cākanapalli (Mysore)—Parakēsari Oḍeyār Rājēndradēvar, 38. Ś. 978, Vijaya. Mañjappayya, with several titles, ruling over Mahārājavāḍi 7000,

[14]Paleographically about the 12th century.

[15]Rice (Intr. 18) assigns the record to the time of Kulōttunga II.

Pulināḍu 70 and Murikināḍ 300 from his capital at Ballūr. Under orders of the Cōḷa king, he attacked Polakēśi and fought in the battle of Pulimaṭṭi with Sovarasappa. He fell in battle.

MAR. 1928, pp. 44-5, No. 31.

Kelasūru (Mysore.)—Śrī Cōḷa Gangadēva, 14. A *paḷḷic-candam* of tax-free land by *nāṭṭu-kāmuṇḍan* Vikrama-śōḻap-permāḍi Kāmuṇḍan. *EC.* iv, Gu. 20.[16]

Kirangūr (Mysore.)—A stone pond of pure water was constructed by king Pañcava Mahārāja Rājēndra Cōḍa camping here. *EC.* iii, Sr. 125.[17]

Kolatūru (Mysore.)—Copper-plate. Rājēndraśōḻa Karikālaśōḻa-cakravartin, in his fifteenth regnal year, gave a village as *kāṇi* to Cōḻāṇḍān of the *Mungavamśa* of Kuḷattūr in Kaivāranāḍu in the Nigarili-śōḻa-maṇḍalam. *EC.* iii, Tn. 94.

The following are from Travancore:—

Cōḻapuram (Kōṭṭār) (Tv.)—Year 3+7. Boundaries of land given to the local Śiva temple and made tax-free at the request of Maḷavarāyan. The gift included *kārāṇmai* and *meyyāṭci*.

TAS. vi, p. 6.[18]

Kanyākumāri (Tv.)—Ayyan Mangalakkāman, the minister of the great Cōḷa, instituted a *taṇṇīrppandal* and provided ten *nāḻi* of paddy daily (at Maṇaṟkuḍi) for its maintenance. *TAS.* i, pp. 169-70.

Pārthivapuram (Tv.)—Vīra-śōḻa - Perumānaḍigaḷ.[19] Damaged. Expressions traceable are: Veḷḷittirumēni eḻundaruḷuvittu kaṟpūra, tirunandāviḷakkuvaittu, vīraśōḻavan-pālam. *TAS.* i, pp. 295-6.

[16]May be of the time of Rājēndra I. *Contra.* Rice, Intr. pp. 15-6. *EC.* iii, May 14 is a record in the thirteenth year of the same prince.

[17]*Ante*, Vol. i, p. 204.

[18]The suggestion has been made that the record may be one of the time of Rājēndra I and engraved immediately on the construction of the temple.

[19]Perhaps Vīrarājēndra.

Vol. I. p. 27. 'stories of Bindusāra's conquests in the Deccan and Southern India recorded by the Tibetan historian Tārānāth.' This should read: 'Bindusāra's conquests in the Deccan and Southern India which may be inferred from data recorded by the Tibetan historian Tāranāth.' cf. Smith, *Early History of India*[4] p. 157; and Schiefner's *Tāranāth* pp. 88–9.

" p. 132. Pādāvikoṇḍa Naraśinga-pōttaraiyar. cf. 65 of 1909 reproduced in *ARE*. 1933, II, 5.

" p. 162. For the effects of Kṛṣṇa's invasion on the Cōḷa empire see also *ARE*. 1913, II, 14.

" p. 182. *n.* *. Add: also 444 of 1918.

" p. 200. *n.* *. At p. 65, *TAR*. 1920-21, K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar suggests that Kāndaḷūr near Pūvār in the Neyyāttinkarai Taluq was the Kāndaḷūr-śālai of the inscriptions. *Kalamaṟuttal* seems to be a verb meaning 'to complete', 'to finish', or possibly 'to excel', 'to beat rivals', in the following sentence relating to the recitation of the Jaiminīya Sāmaveda in 266 of 1923: meykkāṭṭuttīṭṭinārellārum tammil añjupuriyiluñ-*jollik-kalamaṟuttu* nallārānāroruvaṟku vṛddhiyāna ikkāśu mūnṟum ittēvarē koḍuppārāga.

" p. 221. The Kanyākumāri inscription of the 31st year is clearly one of Rājādhirāja I. By an unfortunate mistake, I overlooked the correction made by Gopinath Rao at *TAS*. i, p. 242. This inscription, entered as

Rājarāja's in the Appendix at p. 526, must be transferred to p. 578, and be read after 721 of 1909 on that page.

Vol. I. p. 263. *n.* *. The line under discussion may also be read: tīdamar-valvinai mā Tamarlingam.

„ p. 274. *n.* *. The proper explanation of the text of the inscription seems to be: Āhavamallanum anjaṟku+ēvu+tantāngarumbaḍai, i.e., his powerful army despatched so as to strike fear into (the mind of) Āhavamallan.

„ p. 401. Year 11.—*Aṇḍanallūr*—The regnal year in 359 of 1903 is now read as 1(9)—*SII.* viii, 668.

„ p. 494. Sucīndram inscription of Year 14. In l. 5 for 'who held from' read 'in', and cancel *n* § at the foot of the page.

„ p. 526. See note above to p. 221.

„ p. 620. The reference at the end of the note to page 30 must be: *Studies*, II.

Vol. II. p. 33. *n.* 87. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar holds (*EI.* xxii, pp. 140–2) that the Kalinga war which forms the subject of the *Paraṇi* was fought against Rājarāja Dēvēndravarman in the early years of Kulōttunga's reign. While the Drākṣārāma inscription of the 33rd year of Kulōttunga records that Karuṇākara waged a war against a Dēvēndravarman, there is nothing in it which implies the identity of this war with the one described in the *Paraṇi* and the probability of more than one war against Kalinga is conceded by K. V. S. Aiyar himself. See also p. 583 n. 37a *ante*.

Vol. II. p. 312. *n.* 120. Add: Since this chapter was printed, I have noticed that the constitution of the townships in the Cōḷa empire and their relation to the central government present some striking analogies with those of the cities in Gaul under the Roman Empire as expounded by Fustel de Coulanges in Livre II, ch. V La Cité Gauloise sous l'Empire romain of his *Histoire des Institutions Politiques de l' Ancienne France,* 1914. In fact the whole of Livre II, L'Empire romain, is well worth study in this connection.

„ p. 501. The ancient temples of Indo-China, called *āśramas,* resembled the great South Indian temples very closely. Finot describes *āśramas* as follows: "Ces établissements complexes que nous décrivent les inscriptions, à la fois temples, couvents, universités, sans doute fortresses au besoin, capables d' abriter une population et de soutenir un siège." *Études Asiatiques,* i, p. 239.

INDEX

E

H

I

J

Q

R